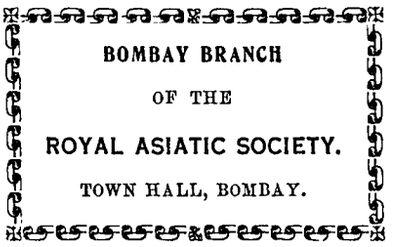
Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muskat Political Agency, admn. report, 1892-93 to 1896-97

00134192



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCIV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 58.

134192

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1892-93.

1892-93

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Published by Authority.

00134192

CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1893.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

No. 96 of 1893.

From

Lieut.-Colonel A. C. TALBOT, C.I.E.,

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Fars, etc.

To

The SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA,

Foreign Department,

Simla.

Bushire, *the 27th May 1893.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1892-93, arranged as follows:—

Part I.—General Summary.

Appendix A.—Meteorological Tables.

Part II.—Report on Muscat Affairs by Major J. Hayes Sadler.

Part III.—Trade Report of the Persian Gulf for 1892.

Appendix A.—Tabular Statistics.

Part IV.—Trade Report of Muscat.

Appendix A.—Tabular Statistics.

Part V.—Trade Report of Mohammerah.

Appendix A.—Tabular Statistics.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. C. TALBOT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1892-93.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1.—'OMAN MUSCAT COAST.

The Report has been drawn up by Major J. Hayes Sadler, and forms Part II of this compilation.

The political affairs of 'Oman have been markedly quiet. Since the withdrawal of Sayyid Abdul Aziz to India, no attempts have been made against the Sultan of Muscat. But His Highness has unfortunately been unable to prevent old inter-tribal quarrels between the Hinawi and Ghafris from breaking out afresh. The small fights that continually occur when these tribes are at feud, though not causing great loss of life or property, yet engender a sense of insecurity among the more peaceful inhabitants of the towns situated on the trade routes, and so re-act seriously upon the commerce of the principal 'Oman ports. During the latter half of the year 1892, the routes from the Sharkiyeh were closed against the Hinawi caravans until January 1893, when the Sultan negotiated a peaceful settlement of existing disputes.

The robber chief, Shaikh Hamud-al-Jahafi, who in 1884 was the cause of considerable trouble to Sayyid Turki, suddenly appeared in the Batinah during October 1892 with seventy followers. His unexpected arrival occasioned some concern, but being taken ill at Manh, he retired to the Sharkiyeh.

Sayyid Abdul Aziz is still in India. His Highness the Sultan has not yet come to terms with his uncle for his permanent residence there.

The total value of the trade of Muscat for the year under report shews a decrease as compared with that for the preceding year, which is attributed by the Political Agent to the disturbances in the Sharkiyeh. These have not apparently affected the import trade which shews a large increase.

The consent of the Sultan was readily given to the construction of a tidal observatory at Muscat in February 1893.

2.—'OMAN PIRATE COAST.

In November the Resident proceeded in H.M.S. *Sphinx* accompanied by H.M.S. *Cossack* and the R.I.M.S. *Lawrence* to the 'Oman Coast for the pur-

pose of exacting penalties imposed on the Chiefs of Debai, Shargah, Himriyeh, and Ras-ul-Khymah, for breaches of the slave trade treaties.

In July last the Chief of Abu Dhabi forwarded some correspondence which he had with the Wali of Bussorah, showing a disposition on the part of the Turkish officials to connect him with the attack on a caravan by the Manasir tribe between El-Hasa and Ojair in which $90,000 were said to have been plundered. In reply to the Wali's letter, which was couched in threatening language, Shaikh Zaid disclaimed all responsibility for the misdeeds of this wandering tribe. The transfer of the Wali shortly afterwards made it unnecessary to pursue the subject any further. The opportunity, however, was taken to suggest to Shaikh Zaid that, although he appeared to have a complete answer to the accusation of the Wali, it would be well if he used his influence with the tribe to dissuade them from acts of violence even beyond his own territory. The Shaikh, however, on this as on previous occasions asserted that the tribe were, in no way, under his control.

So far back as September 1891 it was reported that seven boats belonging to Abu Dhabi had been attacked by ten pirates from Wakrah and robbed of the pearls they contained. Enquiry was rendered more difficult by the Chief's omission to furnish particulars. The Agent afterwards proceeded in person to Abu Dhabi, but without any useful result, and the case is still unsettled, as no further evidence has been produced by Shaikh Zaid.

The conduct of the Chief of Debai has not been altogether satisfactory during the past year.

In September last a boat with twelve armed men was sent from Debai to the assistance of the Ajman Chief, who was then in fear of an attack by the Chiefs of Shargah and Um-ul-Kawain. As this was a breach of an undertaking to forbid the transport by sea of men and munition of war, it was marked by a fine, which was levied during the Resident's visit in November.

A good deal of trouble was caused in the settlement of claims against and by the Al-Murrah tribe, referred to in the last year's report, as having migrated from Debai to Shargah on account of alleged ill-treatment by the former Chief.

These claims were eventually adjusted through the mediation of the Residency Agent with the exception of a sum of $293, part of an old account already settled, of which the Debai Chief evaded payment until required to make restitution without further demur. It is understood that the Chief has still some claims outstanding against the Al-Murrah.

The Chief himself was absent during the Resident's visit in November, but the opportunity was taken to impress upon the person in charge of the administration the necessity for considerate treatment of British subjects at Debai, some of whom had complained of having been threatened by the Chief.

In September last the Chief paid a visit to the Sultan of Muscat, returning overland thence to Bereymi, where he married into the Al-bu-Shams sept of the Naim tribe. At the end of December he became seriously ill, and it was at first supposed that he had been poisoned, but his illness now appears to have been a stroke of paralysis.

In March 1892 a party of Debai subjects crossed over to Sir Abu Muair island, which belongs to Shargah, and prevented people from Siri, who are Jawasims, and therefore of the same tribe as the Chief of Shargah, from fishing there, and disarmed them. The Residency Agent was therefore directed to require the withdrawal of the intruders and the surrender of the arms. The Chief of Debai was also recommended to obtain permission in future from the

Chief of Shargah before using the island as a fishing ground, and he agreed to do so.

In September the Chief of Shargah, accompanied by Sultan Ibn Muhammad Naimi, visited Debai and renewed with the Chief's representative the truce between the two Chiefs, which events at Ajman had contributed to impair.

The Chiefs of Shargah, Debai, and Ajman, who have succeeded to their Chiefships since the conclusion of the agreement of 1879 between the trucial Chiefs regarding the rendition of absconding debtors, have now subscribed to it.

In September last Sultan Ibn Muhammad, Chief of the Naim, and Abdul Aziz-bin-Homaid, uncle of the Chief of Ajman, again laid schemes to depose him, and were joined at Shargah by the Chief of Um-ul-Kawain. The idea, however, was abandoned on the receipt by Ajman of timely aid from Debai, and an understanding was effected between the rival parties by the Chief of Shargah.

The Chief of Ajman subscribed to the regulations forbidding despatch of armed boats by sea.

The action of the Chief of Himriyeh, a feudatory of Shargah, in allowing slaves to be landed in his territory, was brought to the notice of the latter Chief, who, however, professed his inability to compel his feudatory to fulfil the requirements of the slave trade treaties: while therefore a fine for a breach of these treaties by Himriyeh was recovered from the Shargah Chief as the head of the tribe, the Himriyeh Chief was required to submit to the authority of Shargah, and during the Resident's visit in November an arrangement was made between the two Chiefs which it is hoped will obviate further contumacy on the part of Himriyeh.

The Himriyeh Chief, who is a busy-body, is the frequent cause of jealousy between the Shargah and Debai Chiefs, with the latter of whom he is very intimate.

The Chief of Ras-ul-Khymah was conspicuous amongst the trucial Chiefs for his disregard of slave trade treaty obligation, and was accordingly punished by a heavy fine in November last.

The Chief has complained of losses to Ras-ul-Khymah subjects at Bander Abbas and Khargu. Enquiries are being made, but, so far, the Persian authorities deny the alleged facts.

3.—BAHRAIN.

In April last the Chief, apparently by advice of the person then Kazi, one Shaikh Jasim, issued an order appropriating one-third of the property of deceased persons. This order, however, gave rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction, and was subsequently withdrawn.

Piracies by the Beni Hajir continued during this year's pearl-diving season. Several boats belonging to Bahrain were attacked and plundered by them.

After one of these robberies, in which cargo and specie, amounting to $2,000, was plundered, the Mutasarif of El-Hasa sent twenty soldiers from El-Katif to Bahrain as an escort for boats plying between Bahrain and Ojair, and they continued for some time to perform this duty, of course in their own boat.

The vigilance of the Turkish authorities in their own territorial waters was not sufficient to prevent attacks on Bahrain boats plying between Bahrain and El-Katif, and several of these petty piracies went unpunished.

In August last fears were entertained by the Chief of Bahrain of an attack on the island by Shaikh Jasim-bin-Muhammad-bin-Thani and Nasir-bin-

Mubarik, who had met and were reported to be collecting forces in the north of El-Katr. The alarm became so acute that the British Indian subjects at Bahrain embarked their property in boats in the harbour.

Warning letters were addressed to both the Shaikhs, and the Turkish authorities at Bussorah promised to order their local officials to prevent any expedition against Bahrain from the mainland.

The idea of such an expedition, if really entertained, was abandoned, and Nasir-bin-Mubarik went to El-Hasa. From there he was reported to have gone to Kowait with the object of obtaining funds from the Shaikhs of that place, for the settlement of the Beni Hajir in some fixed place. The Shaikhs were said to have proposed, as conditions, that four principal men of the tribe should reside in Kowait itself, and the rest near it, with the Ajman tribe, and that the Beni Hajir should be responsible for any disturbance by sea or land. The negotiations seem to have fallen through, and no terms were arranged.

Towards the close of the year the Porte having raised a question of the right of the British officials to take up the cases of Bahrain subjects, who had suffered by the piracies of the Beni Hajir, was informed that Bahrain was under British protection.

The Resident visited Bahrain in July last in R.I.M.S. *Lawrence*.

4.—NEJD.

There is nothing special to report regarding the doings of Abdul Rahim-bin-Feysal during the past year.

In August he was living with Shaikh Jasim-bin-Thani, and was afterwards given a house in Al-Bidaa, which he had selected as his future residence, on receiving an allowance from the Porte. His family joined him there from Bahrain.

In November he went to El-Hasa at the invitation of the Wali of Bussorah, and is said to have been assigned an allowance of 33 *liras* a month, on condition of his living at El-Hasa.

5.—EL-KATIF.

In March 1892 it was reported that the Kaim Makam of El-Katif had received instructions to appoint officials at El-Katif, Ojair, and El-Katr, to levy port-dues. This report proved to be correct as regards El-Katif at least, for in December the Chief of Bahrain represented that port-dues were being levied there on Bahrain boats. Enquiry, however, showed that this tax was levied on all boats entering El-Katif harbour and not on those of Bahrain alone.

The Beni Hajir pirates carried on their depredations at El-Katif itself and close to it.

In May last two boats were reported to have been seized by them at Ramus to the north of El-Katif. They were pursued, and put to flight, by Muhammad-bin-Abdul Wahab who recovered one of the boats.

In the following month another band of twenty-five Beni Hajir seized a *buggalow* at El-Katif and put to sea in search of plunder. The Turkish-soldiers, who were sent in pursuit, failed to overtake the *buggalow*, which a little later came up with a boat belonging to a El-Katif merchant, with a cargo valued at R1,300. The Beni Hajir, after plundering her of everything, including her gear, restored her to the *nacoda* with three bags of dates, a little water, and a small sail.

The Turkish soldiers after cruising in search of the pirates without success returned to El-Katif.

In September a party of Beni Hajir were reported to have boarded a Persian boat from Hasineh which was beached at El-Katif. They killed the *nacoda*, wounded two of the crew, and carried off $700. Troops were sent in pursuit by the Kaim Makam, and ten of the robbers were said to have been captured, but none of the booty was recovered.

About the middle of October the Wali of Bussorah, accompanied by two Turkish gunboats and a regiment of infantry, arrived at El-Katif, *en route* for El-Hasa. The troops were disembarked and sent in boats to Ojair to march with His Excellency to El-Hasa.

The Wali, soon after his arrival, was stated to have arrested the Kaim Makam for some unknown reason, and he was afterwards taken as a prisoner to El-Hasa. His successor appears to have inaugurated a more active policy, for proclamations were issued by him at El-Katif, doubtless by the authority of the Wali, declaring Bahrain and 'Oman to be within Turkish jurisdiction, and Turkish flags were offered to the *nacodas* of Bahrain boats, who, however, refused to accept them. Under these circumstances there was at first a suspicion that the troops with the Wali might be used against Bahrain. The Porte, however, disclaimed any intention of so employing them.

6.—EL-HASA.

In May 1892 it was reported that a caravan proceeding from El-Hasa to Ojair under an escort of twenty-five Turkish soldiers was attacked on the 14th idem by some three hundred Bedouins of the Manasir, Beni Hajir, and Al-Murrah tribe, who were reported to have killed fifteen and wounded ten persons; carried off booty estimated at $50,000 in cash, and $20,000 in goods, and plundered some forty pilgrims with the caravan.

They were said to have sent the booty to El-Katr, their place of refuge, with Jasim-bin-Thani, for sale there.

Various robberies in the neighbourhood of El-Hasa were also attributed to the Beni Hajir and Al-Murrah, and the townspeople were said to travel in bands of a score or so of armed men under the escort of a Bedouin whose presence insured their safety from the tribesmen.

The first action of the Wali on arrival at El-Hasa appears to have been to take security from the principal people of the town and neighbourhood, as he had done at El-Katif, to have no dealings with the Beni Hajir, Al-Murrah, and Manasir, who thereupon retreated into the desert.

A number of the Arabs of El-Hasa were appointed to convoy caravans between it and Ojair, thus leaving the Wali free to employ the whole of his force against the Bedouins. The troops appear to have made one or two raids against the tribe, and carried off a number of cattle and camels, but no serious encounter took place.

In February the Wali marched from El-Hasa taking with him the regiment of infantry which accompanied him from Bussorah, and three hundred cavalry who had marched *viâ* Kowait. The two gunboats were ordered to meet him at Al-Bidaa.

7.—KOWAIT.

Abdullah-bin-Sabah, Chief of Kowait, died in May 1892, and was succeeded by his brother Muhammad-bin-Sabah. The latter is said to have received orders from the Ottoman Government to consider the country between Kowait and El-Katr and also the sea coast as being under his jurisdiction, and to arrange as he thought best for its security from Bedouins. No steps, however, appear to have been taken by him to give effect to any such instructions.

In March 1892 another member of the family of Mubarak-bin-Sabah attacked an encampment of the Beni Hajir, killing four and carrying off a number of their camels and sheep. The Beni Hajir retaliated later on by surprising a Kowait boat at night, killing two of the crew, and making off with $200 in cash and the weapons on board.

In February 1893 Shaikh Mubarak-bin-Sabah received orders from the Wali of Bussorah to march to El-Hasa, which he reached some time in March with a force of Bedouins estimated at one thousand eight hundred men.

7.—EL-KATR.

The piracies by the Beni Hajir were not confined to Bahrain and El-Katif waters, but extended also to Wakrah, near which a boat belonging to a tribe under the authority of Jasim-bin-Thani was attacked and carried off, being finally abandoned near Zobara.

A second boat belonging to Shaikh Jasim was boarded near Dhaayen by Beni Hajir, who killed two and wounded one of the crew, and made off with the pearls on board. Shaikh Jasim started in pursuit, but failed to capture the pirates. A gang of the same tribe under Salman-bin-Yatimah were concerned in an attack near Wakrah on a Persian pearl-boat from Jezza, in which they killed ten of the crew, wounded thirteen, and carried off the pearls on board.

The same band seized another pearl-boat belonging to Shargah and carried her off to Khor Shajij, about fifteen miles north of Al-Bidaa. Shaikh Jasim sent men in pursuit both by land and sea, and succeeded in capturing the pirates with the property, which, with the boat, he made over to the crew. The robbers after imprisonment for a time at Al-Bidaa were released at the intercession of the elders of the tribe.

The Turkish gunboat S. S. *Sahir* was said to have captured twenty-five of the Beni Hajir pirates in September last—twenty of them near Al-Bidaa, who were made over to Shaikh Jasim, and five near El-Katif.

There has been no official confirmation of this report.

The Wali of Bussorah appears to have arrived at Al-Bidaa towards the end of February, with the object of calling Shaikh Jasim to account for his supposed complicity in the doings of the Beni Hajir, Manasir, and Al-Murrah tribe. His Excellency wrote to Shaikh Jasim, who was at Wajbah about four hours' march from Al-Bidaa, to come in and pay him a visit. Shaikh Jasim declined to do so on the plea of his fear of arrest, and the Wali, on the other hand, refused Shaikh Jasim's proposal that they should meet at some place in the desert, attended by small escorts, to discuss matters.

After refusing all Shaikh Jasim's offers for a settlement which would not involve his personal surrender, the Wali imprisoned Shaikh Jasim's brother Ahmed and twelve of the principal men of Al-Bidaa, and marched out to surprise Shaikh Jasim at Wajbah. In this he failed, the tribesbeing on the alert, and in the action which ensued, the Turks lost, it is said, about one hundred and fifty men, the Arab loss being more than four hundred; and the remainder of the Turkish troops fought their way back to the fort at Al-Bidaa, the Arabs being kept at bay by the fire of the gunboat S. S. *Mirrikh*, to which the Wali himself retired.

Shaikh Jasim now seized the wells on which the water supply of the town and fort depends, and was thus able to dictate terms for the release of his brother and the other Arabs. The Wali was compelled to sue for the safe conduct of his cavalry overland to El-Hasa and for the protection of the troops in the fort of Al-Bidaa, pending a reference to the Ottoman Government.

The events that have happened since the commencement of the current official year will more fittingly find a place in next year's report.

8.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

The Sahab-ul-Mulk continued his government of Arabistan throughout the year, but was replaced in March of this year by His Royal Highness the Hisam-us-Sultaneh.

The crops between Ahwaz and Shuster and on the Lower Karun were very poor last year, and this, combined with the weakness of the Governor, contributed, no doubt, to the lawlessness that was from time to time reported to be prevalent in the province. The Jazali section of the Beni Truf Arabs near Ahwaz and the Sagwand Lurs on the Dizful and Shuster roads were the principal offenders.

In April 1892 the Governor arrested the two Il-Khanis of the Bakhtiaris, Imam Kuli Khan and Reza Kuli Khan, and invested Isfandiyar Khan with the Chiefship of the Bakhtiari. The deposed Il-Khanis were summoned to Tehran in August last. The present year's arrangements, through which the control of the Bakhtiaris has been separated from the Governorship of Arabistan and made over to His Royal Highness the Zil-us-Sultan, have resulted favourably to the two Il-Khanis, who have been placed in charge of the tribe. Isfandiyar Khan in turn journeyed to Tehran.

A fortnightly Persian postal service was organised between Mohammerah, Shuster, and Dizful.

The interchange of mails has been arranged between the Persian post office at Mohammerah and the Turkish post office at Bussorah.

A Persian post office will be built at Mohammerah this year.

A British post office was opened in the Vice-Consulate at Mohammerah in July 1892. The Persian Foreign Office Agent was at first disposed to be obstructive until necessary orders for the recognition of the post office were received from the Governor of Arabistan.

The Persian telegraph office at Mohammerah was undermined by high tides in May last and collapsed.

The working of the line between Bushire and Ahwaz during the year seems to have been satisfactory.

If a sufficient number of telegrams from Bussorah could be counted on, the Persian Government would consider whether the line could be worked for English messages as well.

Early in the year the S. S. *Shushan* was taken down to Bussorah for repairs, and she was unable to re-cross the rapids owing to lowness of the river until December last.

The Persian Government was asked to permit the use of a launch and barge on the Upper Karun so as to keep up communication with Shuster until the S.S. *Shushan* could be taken over the Ahwaz rapids, but it was considered by the Persian Government that this would be a violation of the regulation for the navigation of the Karun, and the request was refused.

Trade on the Upper Karun was therefore monopolized by the Naseri Company, which took advantage of the opportunity to raise its rates of freight.

Messrs. Lynch have recently built and placed on the Lower Karun a powerful paddle-wheel steamer the S.S. *Malamir* of the same general design as, but slightly smaller than, the steamers on the Tigris. She seems to have already attracted a larger passenger and goods traffic.

The position of the Muez-es-Sultaneh, Governor of Mohammerah, as an owner of steamers on the Karun and also customs farmer, gives him a great advantage in competition with Messrs. Lynch, as he is always able to offer native merchants a reduction on freights in order to attract their custom. There is

still a much heavier charge on goods carried by steamers to Shuster and thence to Dizful, as compared with that levied on goods sent by caravan, and until this disparity is reduced by lowering and amalgamating the various local charges, it is not to be expected that the river route, in spite of its greater speed and security, will receive any great development.

The question of accommodation for Messrs. Lynch at Ahwaz, referred to in last year's report, is still undecided, but has now reached a point at which a speedy settlement may be hoped for.

The influx of arms into Arabistan still continues, and about a thousand Martini Henry rifles were imported at Bunder Mashur by native merchants from Kowait.

In March last the Resident and First Assistant proceeded on tour up the Karun and Garghar rivers as far as Shuster. From Bund-i-Kir they ascended the Diz in the S.S. *Shushan* in order to ascertain whether this, the third of the three rivers meeting at Bund-i-Kir, was navigable for purposes of direct trade with Dizful. The S.S. *Shushan* arrived within sight of Kut Abd-us-Shah, which is 24 miles from Dizful, and this is the furthest point to which the river has been navigated. There had recently been a high rise, but the rapidity with which the water fell on the numerous shallows found in the higher reaches compelled the speedy return of the S.S. *Shushan* and would effectually prevent any use being made of the Upper Diz as a trade waterway.

9.—FARS AND PERSIAN COAST.

The Nizam-us-Sultaneh continued as Governor of Bushire until early in September last, when he was succeeded by his nephew Reza Kuli Khan as Deputy Governor for the remainder of the year.

This year he has been appointed Governor-General of Fars in place of His Royal Highness the Rukn-ud-Dowlah.

The Saad-ul-Mulk has been again appointed Governor of Bushire.

Haji Nasrullah-Khan, in spite of some opposition in the tribe, continued as Il-Khani of the Kashkai.

His Royal Highness the Rukn-ud-Dowlah commenced his rule by dealing severely with the Kawam-ul-Mulk, a powerful but unpopular Shiraz noble, who is the chief landed proprietor in the province and virtually controls the Arab tribes. The Kawam-ul-Mulk shortly afterwards proceeded to Tehran whence he was directed to retire to Meshed.

The revenue collections are believed to be largely in arrears, while the state of the districts has been most unsettled; robberies and murders by the Arab nomad tribes being frequent. One of these tribes, the Baharloo, aggrieved at their treatment by the Governor of Darab, went into outlawry in October last. Troops were sent against them from Shiraz under the Il-Khani, and they moved with their families towards Bander Abbas, closing the trade routes, plundering caravans, and spreading the greatest alarm by their depredation almost up to Bander Abbas.

H.M.S. *Cossack* was ordered from Bombay for the protection of British subjects at Bander Abbas, where she remained until all danger of an attack was over.

Persian troops were sent from Bushire and other coast ports in the S.S *Persepolis*, and the Prince Governor of Kirman was ordered to intercept the rebels from the north. The Arabs retreated and no fighting took place. The troops have now returned and traffic on the caravan route has been resumed. It is

understood that a pardon has been offered to the Baharloos by the new Governor-General on condition of their future good behaviour, and probably the return of their patron, the Kawam-ul-Mulk, from Meshed contributed to their pacification. The Governor of Darab has now been arrested.

The epidemic of cholera, which raged virulently in the northern parts of Persia, did not penetrate further south than Shiraz. It first showed itself at Iklid, six stages from Shiraz, having followed the caravan road from Meshed: thence it spread gradually to Fasa and Niris. Comparatively few cases occurred at Shiraz itself, but it was not until December that the disease finally died out.

The mortality at and round about Fasa is said to have been one thousand five hundred; at Istabanat and Shiraz two hundred each.

Disturbances occurred in the Bushire district owing to feuds between Khan Ali Khan of Bander Rig and Muhammad Khan of Rudhilla, and to the discontent of both with the Governor, whose policy it was to play off one against the other. Muhammad Khan of Angali, however, was murdered in a blood-feud, and his rival appears to have made his peace with the Government.

In December Jafar Khan, the Zabit of Dilam, was said to be evading payment of revenue, and thirty soldiers were sent by the Deputy Governor of Bushire to arrest him. The townspeople rose in his favour and a fight ensued in which the soldiers were worsted. Jafar Khan was afterwards replaced by the Zabit of Reshire.

The Indian observatory, mentioned in last year's report as being in course of erection at Bushire, has been in working order for some months past.

In April 1892 Muhammad Hasan Khan, Deputy Governor of Bander Abbas, was appointed to the charge of Lingah also.

In May some fighting was reported in Lar between the Governor Fath Ali Khan and one of his sons. There was a renewal of the disputes between them early this year, but it is not known with what result.

In October a British Indian subject from Bahrain reported that he had been robbed of about 26,000 *krans* at Naband by some of the Beni Malik tribe. Orders have been issued from Tehran for the restoration of the stolen property.

In June 1892 a Bahrain boat lying off Kasr Konar was plundered by eleven armed men at Bander Tibbin, and cash and goods, valued at ₹880, were stolen. Application for redress was made to the Prince Governor of Fars, but so far without result.

In August 1892 a determined attack was made on Kasr Konar by the Al Bu Fakhara, who formerly farmed it, but were supplanted by another tribe and immigrated to El-Katr, where they have resided for the last eighteen years.

According to the accounts received seven of the inhabitants of Kasr Konar were killed and property valued at 70,000 *krans* was carried off. In retaliation the Kasr Konar people shortly afterwards seized three boats belonging to El-Katr. A complaint of this was made by Shaikh Jasim-bin-Thani, but he was informed that unless he prevented such outrages by people within his jurisdiction, he must expect reprisals. The case is still pending.

A disease, supposed to be cholera, broke out at Radan near Bander Abbas, and thence spread to Minab; it does not, however, appear to have been of a severe type.

It is hoped that the Persian Government will construct a telegraph line from Bander Abbas to Jask; during the recent disturbances at Bander Abbas

such a line would have been very convenient both to the Persian Government and to the Residency in supplying early news of what was happening.

The customs question at Bander Abbas and Meshed referred to in last year's report has been finally settled on the basis that the treaty rate of 5 per cent. should be paid on both imports and exports, and no dues be levied in the interior.

10.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN.

Owing to a blood-feud Sardar Wali Muhammad Khan's followers besieged twelve Dashtiyari families in the Parak fort, the first telegraph line guard's station from Jask, and stopped their water supply. The besieged after losing a child by thirst surrendered, and the feud was terminated by their giving a man to their enemies.

Mir Abdul Nabi, the farmer of the district about Jask, was reported to have overtaxed the people, and to have been opposed at Sireg by Mir Haji, son of Mir Yusuf of Biyaban. Subsequently Mir Ali Khan collected troops to march on Biyaban, the people of which had refused to pay the taxes he imposed upon them; nothing further, however, seems to have resulted from this dispute. Mir Haji was afterwards appointed Governor of Biyaban.

In September last complaints against Mir Abdul Nabi were received from him and from Mir Kambar, who had been placed in charge of the district between Khu-i-Mubarik and Chileak, that he was stirring up people against them and preventing the collection of revenue. Both parties were warned against creating disturbances.

After a long correspondence with the local Persian authorities regarding the abduction of two women, mother and sister of the lineman of the Telegraph Department at Jask, the case was referred to Her Majesty's Minister, Tehran, and orders have been issued by the Persian Government for their release and return to Jask.

There was a serious outbreak of small-pox at Gwadur in March, April, and May 1892. Every effort was made to induce the friends of those attacked to allow their isolation but without success; the Hindu and Khoja merchants refusing to permit their removal to hospital.

In October it was reported by the Wali of Gwadur that the Rinds demanded the surrender of seventy slaves who had absconded to Gwadur, and threatened in case of refusal to create a disturbance. The Wali was informed that the surrender of the slaves would be contrary to the orders of the Government. The Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan, was also communicated with, and a warning was conveyed by him to the Rinds. They have lately renewed their demands and as a precaution the Sultan of Muscat has strengthened his garrison at Gwadur by twenty men. The matter is receiving attention.

Some cases of black-mailing caravans by the Rinds of Mand have been brought to notice, but none of importance.

A troublesome case of cattle theft occurred at Gwadur in which eight head of cattle, the property of Government servants at Gwadur, were stolen with the connivance of the headman of the Nagore district. After a long investigation the Sultan of Muscat eventually agreed to pay the value of the cattle, recovering it afterwards from those concerned in the theft.

Sirtip Zain-ul-Abadin Khan was Governor of Bampur during the year.

Mir Abdullah, cousin of Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan, Governor of Kowtah, having been murdered by the Hots of Bahu Kalat, the Sirtip and Sardar surrendered Bahu in October last. The dispute was settled by the Hots paying R5,000 and giving a marriageable girl, and exchanging the fort of Bahu for one at Chaker.

In November last a quarrel was reported to have broken out between Sirtip Zain-ul-Abadin Khan and Sardars Din Muhammad and Mowladad Khan, who appealed to the Persian Government respecting the possession of Boona; the report mentioned that the Sirtip was marching against Mowladad Khan, but it is not known with what result.

11.—SLAVE TRADE.

There were no captures of slave dhows by Her Majesty's ships during the year under report.

The visit of the Resident to the pirate coast in November last to exact penalties for breach of slave trade treaty has already been mentioned. The principal offender was the Chief of Ras-ul-Khymah, who, with his relation and subordinate, the Chief of Khor Fakan, had sheltered the importer of thirty-three slaves from Zanzibar.

A few cases of importing slaves into Persia were brought to notice during the year; in most instances the slaves were traced and given their freedom.

Three freshly-imported slaves were discovered by the Residency Agent on the Arab coast, and were forwarded in due course to Bombay.

12.—ROYAL NAVY VESSELS.

Commander Hart-Dyke, R.N., H.M.S. *Sphinx*, was Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Division, until February 1893, when he vacated his command on promotion and was succeeded by Commander J. H. Pelly, R.N.

H.M.S. *Cossack* was on the station as Senior Officer's ship during October 1892, and, at the end of January, was detailed for duty at Bander Abbas, where she remained about a fortnight, leaving the Gulf again early in March 1893.

H.M.S. *Sphinx* proceeded to Bombay to pay off in the middle of March, and was relieved at Muscat by H.M.S. *Brisk*.

13.—POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Kemball, First Assistant, left for Baluchistan in the beginning of May 1892, and was succeeded on the 21st idem by Lieutenant Beville, who was transferred to Bussorah on the 30th July.

Captain S. H. Godfrey arrived on 11th November and continued as First Assistant until the end of the year.

Surgeon-Captain Duke was in medical charge until the 29th January 1893, when he proceeded to Meshed as Residency Surgeon. He was succeeded on the 7th of February by Surgeon-Major G. M. Giles, F.R.C.S., who held charge for the rest of the year.

Mr. B. T. Ffinch, Director, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, who had for many years held a political charge on the Mekran coast, relinquished office on the 31st March last on promotion as Director-in-Chief. He has been succeeded in the Directorship by Mr. J. Possmann.

14.—OBSERVATORY.

The results of the daily observations are recorded in a tabular statement marked Appendix A. The summer was long and trying; during the past winter, gales have been frequent, and one, on the 17th November, was accompanied by a hail-storm of exceptional severity which did a good deal of damage.

BUSHIRE,
The 27th May 1893.

A. C. TALBOT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A TO PART I.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing Force and Prevailing Directions of Winds and recorded Rainfall at Bushire for the year 1892-93.

Month.	Mean daily movement in miles.	Percentage of each direction.								Rain.	
		North.	North-west.	West.	South-west.	South.	South-east.	East.	North-east.		
1892										Inches.	Cents.
April	230	23	34	...	7	3	7	3	23	0	2
May	232	4	62	8	4	...	...	11	11	0	13
June	215	10	37	13	10	7	17	3	3	...	
July	289	13	71	...	...	...	3	3	10	...	
August	151	10	19	6	...	10	19	26	10	...	
September	138	...	7	10	...	...	33	27	23	...	
October	102	6	10	...	...	...	16	29	39	...	
November	116	7	3	...	...	3	27	27	33	3	40
December	110	3	10	...	...	...	23	13	48	1	97
1893											
January	136	23	...	...	...	...	26	16	35	2	86
February	164	22	17	...	...	...	28	11	22	1	49
March	170	23	16	...	3	16	23	6	13	1	39
For the year	171	12	24	3	2	3	19	14	23	11	26

Rainfall during cultivation season.

1883-84	21·46
1884-85	28·95
1885-86	15·62
1886-87	5·26
1887-88	16·50
1888-89	9·95
1889-90	7·89
1890-91	20·70
1891-92	7·68
1892-93	11·26

TABLE No. 2.

Abstract Table of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1893 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire, 1892-93.

Month.	Reading of Barometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Self-registering thermometers.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				Maximum dry.		Minimum.					
						Dry.		*Wet.*			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.	8 A.M.		
1892.											
April	29·971	75·1	65·1	82·6	94	67·7	60	62·3	52	11th	2nd
May	29·853	79·5	72·3	88·1	99	76·6	66	71·7	64	7th	7th
June	29·710	89·6	80·6	95·3	108	82·3	76	73·9	64	26th	10th
July	29·605	90·7	80·4	95·6	101	85·2	78·8	78·6	72	14th	13th and 14th
August	29·692	92 6	79·3	98·5	112	85·3	80	79	72	17th	11th and 30th
September	29·877	88·1	78·4	95·7	104·5	79·7	75	75·9	69·5	15th	27th
October	30·057	79·8	69·9	89·5	101·5	71·6	64	68·4	62	4th	30th
November	30·161	69·4	63·1	78 4	87	62·9	55·4	60·4	51	4th	23rd
December	30·245	56·9	51·3	66·3	76	52·2	43·5	49·6	41 6	19th	23rd
1893.											
January	30·128	56·1	52·2	66	76	52·8	44·5	50	42·5	8th	27th and 28th
February	30·192	54·4	50·8	62·5	67	51·7	41·5	47·6	37	21st and 26th	1st
March	30·103	64·7	58·8	72·4	83	59·8	52	53·9	48	24th	1st, 26th, and 31st
For the year	29·966	74·7	66·9	82·5	112	68·9	41·5	64·3	37	17th August.	1st February.

TABLE 3.

Abstract Table of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1893 taken at the Civil Hospital, Muscat.

[Position of Instruments about 35 feet above the sea level.]

MONTHS.	READINGS OF BAROMETER.			TEMPERATURE.						SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.								Days on which highest temperature of air reaches.	Days on which lowest temperature of air reaches.	Days on which highest temperature of sun's rays black bulb (in vaccuo) reaches.	RAINFALL.	
				6 A.M.		10 A.M.		4 P.M.		MAXIMUM.			MINIMUM.			MAXIMUM SOLAR HEAT BLACK BULB (IN VACCUO).					Inches.	Cents.
	6 A.M.	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Mean Dry.	Mean Wet.	Highest Dry.	Mean Dry.	Mean Wet.	Lowest Dry.	Mean.	Highest.					
1892.																						
April . .	29·54	29·57	29·51	87·8	75·7	90·3	77·7	91·7	78·1	93·9	83·3	100	82·8	60·0	78	158·2	165	13th and 24th.	9th	24th	...	...
May . .	29·44	29·47	29·41	91·3	79·6	93·4	81·4	94·7	81·2	97·2	84·4	106	85·2	63·4	82	162·6	172	22nd, 24th, and 31st.	1st	23rd	...	...
June . .	29·29	29·32	29·28	93·2	83·7	94·9	84·3	95·4	84·8	98·9	86·7	106	87·6	63·6	83	163·5	171	23rd.	5th and 7th	24th	...	2
July . .	29·18	29·21	29·15	91·7	84·6	93·6	86·1	94·1	86·1	96·8	87·4	102	86·1	64·6	84	164·0	183	18th, 20th to 22nd.	27th to 31st	12th	...	...
August . .	29·29	29 32	29·26	84·4	83·0	88·6	83·5	88·8	83·1	90·7	83·1	101	82·1	68·0	78	160·9	170	2nd.	13th 14th, 25th, and 26th.	8th	...	1
September . .	29·43	29·47	29·41	86·6	78·4	89·6	78·5	90·7	79·1	92·9	83·2	100	81·0	61·5	78	161·0	168	28th	1st	7th	...	...
October . .	29·63	29·66	29·60	85·8	74·8	88·1	76·3	89·0	77·4	91·0	80·8	98	79·1	61·7	74	154·0	161	5th	29th	6th	...	...
November . .	29·76	29·79	29·73	77·8	68·7	80·3	70·3	81·0	70·6	82·7	73·6	87	70·5	53·3	67	140·7	148	1st and 2nd	26th	1st	...	...
December . .	29·83	29·85	29·80	72·5	65·4	75 9	66·5	76·2	67·9	77·6	70·4	86	68·4	52·4	62			1st	30th	...	1	24
1893.																						
January . .	29·74	29·76	29·70	69·3	63·1	72·9	64·3	72·8	65·1	74·1	68·4	82	66·1	50·1	63	*	*	26th	28th	...	...	3
February . .	29 77	29·80	29·75	68·3	62·3	71·1	63·9	71·6	64·6	73·1	67·7	77	64·6	49·8	61			10th	17th	...	2	27
March . .	29·70	29·73	29·68	76·0	68·5	78·2	70·3	79·0	70·8	80·1	74·2	86	71·6	55·4	66			29th and 30th.	1st	...	...	51
Means for the year	29·55	29·57	29·52	82·0	73·9	84·7	75 2	85·4	75·7	87·4	78·6	106	77·0	58·6	61	...	183	22nd, 24th, and 31st May, and 23rd June.	17th February.	12th July	4	8
Means for 1891-92 .	29·63	29·66	29·61	82·4	74·7	85·2	76·2	86·5	76·9	88·2	80·5	103	78·6	61·3	63	152·4	183	3rd June, 5th and 9th July.	14th January.	6th April	3	48

* This Instrument being broken no observations have been taken with it since the 27th of December 1892.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

Political.

The year under report has been one of comparative tranquillity for 'Oman; no coalition of tribes against the central authority took place, and the general peace was only disturbed by those inter-tribal quarrels and feuds from which the country is rarely, if ever, free.

Foremost amongst these in its effect on the trade of Muscat was the re-opening of hostilities between the Ghafri tribes of the Semayil valley and the Hinawi tribes of the Sharkiyeh. Rumours had been current since the commencement of the year of an intended coalition of the Ghafri tribes with a view to cutting off the communications of the Hinawi of the Sharkiyeh with Muscat and Matrah, and it was known that the Haboos were by no means satisfied with the award made by His Highness last year. The peace then concluded was not expected to last. No collision, however, occurred till the middle of August when the Haboos raided on the Rahbiyeen and made off with seven hundred goats; the latter tribe not being able to obtain satisfaction, the Ghafri tribes of the Semayil valley joined together and blocked the roads leading to the capital against Hinawi caravans from the Sharkiyeh. Matters remained in this state for some months, no actual fighting taking place; several attempts made by His Highness to bring about an understanding failed, and trade with the Sharkiyeh was at a standstill. In the meanwhile eight hundred of the Nidabiyeen, the Rahbiyeen and the Beni Jabir leaving the passes blocked marched on Masfa, burnt the village and cut down two hundred date-palms belonging to the Tamimah in retaliation for a murder of a Nidabi who was answerable for the safe conduct of a small party of the Beni Harth, Beni Amr, and Beni Hadram on their return journey to the Sharkiyeh when they were attacked by the Tamimah. About the middle of January His Highness came to the conclusion that he could no longer with due regard to his own prestige hold aloof from the affairs of the Semayil valley, and that more active measures than he had hitherto employed had become necessary; he accordingly set out *viâ* Seeb to personally settle the differences between the contending factions; he was certain of the co-operation of the Ghafris, but it was questionable whether the Shaikhs of Haboos would come in. After some negotiations these Shaikhs met the Sultan, and peace was concluded on the condition that the Haboos should pay their opponents $1,200 as compensation for life and property. As this compensation was in reality to be defrayed by the Sultan, the Haboos accepted the terms, and after the conclusion of the negotiations returned to their homes, taking the opportunity on the way of looting some cattle from one of the tribes with whom they had just made peace. A truce for one year was also effected between the Yal Waheebah and the Ghafri tribes of the Semayil valley.

Turning to the Batinah we find the Yal Saad, the strongest tribe in 'Oman in point of numbers but not remarkable for courage or warlike qualities, establishing a blockade of the routes from the Dhahirah to the sea in consequence of successive raids made on them by the Ahl Dhahirah. This brought about a coalition of the Yaakib, the Beni Kelban, and the Beni Shikeil, the principal tribes of the Dhahirah against the Yal Saad. An advance on each side was driven back, and in January the coalition of the Ahl Dhahirah broke up, their differences with the Yal Saad remaining unsettled. Repeated raids were

however still made on the Yal Saad, nearly all resulting in loss to that tribe in life and property, on one occasion two caravans aggregating seventy camels being cut off.

In February this tribe turned the tables on its opponents by pursuing a party of eight men who had carried off some of their goats and killing them to a man.

About this time it was reported that Ibrahim-bin-Kais had espoused the cause of his old friends the Yal Saad and offered to mediate between them and the Ahl Dhahirah, being ready it was said to join in an attack on the latter should they refuse his mediation. Later information since the close of the year under report is to the effect that these negotiations fell through, and that no further raids have taken place.

Of other collisions between the tribes the following may be noted:—

Early in the year the Harth raided on the Haboos at Mudeibee in the Sharkiyeh, and attempted to destroy their water-courses. In August an engagement took place between the Beni Boo Ali and Beni Boo Hasan in Jaalan, in which nine men were killed. A truce for eight months was effected by Shaikhs Jooma-bin-Sayyid-al-Maskari and Hamud-bin-Sayyid-al-Jahafi, which was broken by the Beni Boo Hasan killing a slave belonging to the Beni Ali, who thereupon made a raid on the former tribe. This was followed by the plunder of a large caravan of a hundred camels belonging to the Beni Shikeil of Nezwa by the Beni Hasan of Wadi Boshar. A short truce was subsequently brought about.

Certain differences between the Jinbeh and the Hinawi tribes of the Sharkiyeh were settled in September, and a peace for one year was concluded through the mediation of Rashid-bin-Uzeiz, the Wali of Semayil.

In October that troublesome character Shaikh Hamud-al-Jahafi appeared suddenly in the Batinah with seventy followers, evidently with the intention of marauding. British subjects at Seeb were warned to be on the alert, and, if necessary, to move into Muscat with their property. Whatever plans Shaikh Hamud may have formed were cut short by his being taken ill at Manh; he subsequently returned quietly to the Sharkiyeh.

The question of an allowance to be paid to Sayyid Abdul Aziz on condition of his remaining quietly in India was again discussed with the Sultan. The matter is still under reference.

On the 12th November the Resident visited Muscat and exchanged visits with His Highness the Sultan.

Slave Trade.

In May 1892 a party of seven Africans were landed at Matrah under suspicious circumstances by an Arab by name Seif-bin-Khatir. The party was stopped, and an enquiry was held, from which it appeared that the Africans were the household slaves of two Arabs in Melindi. Before the completion of the enquiry the Africans left the Consulate at the instigation of Seif-bin-Khatir and went into the interior. Although the local authorities were at once warned, proper measures to pursue and recall the party were not made, and repeated applications since made to the Sultan to trace the Africans have hitherto produced no result.

A report in the case was submitted to the Resident on the 16th March 1893.

No seizures of slave dhows were made by Her Majesty's cruisers during the year.

Sixty-four fugitive slaves appeared in the Consular Court during the year under report to claim freedom. Certificates of freedom were given to fifty and fourteen were dismissed.

Navy.

Her Majesty's ships *Sphinx* and *Cossack* and Her Majesty's R.I.M.S. *Lawrence* called in at Muscat.

Tidal Observatory.

A tide-gauge with connected meteorological instruments was erected by the Survey Department of the Government of India at Muscat, and the work of registering was commenced in February 1893.

Official Changes.

Charge of the office of Political Agent and Consul was held by the Agency Surgeon, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. G. Jayakar, from the 1st April till the 26th November, when he was relieved by Major J. Hayes Sadler, who held charge till the close of the year.

J. H. SADLER, *Major*,

Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

PART III.—REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF SOUTHERN PERSIA AND MOHAMMERAH FOR THE YEAR 1892.

General Remarks.—The marked decline in the trade of the ports of Southern Persia for the year 1892, as compared with that for the preceding year, may be chiefly attributed to three causes, *viz.*, the glutted state of the markets owing to the accumulation of stock referred to in last year's report, the failure of the crops occasioned by a scanty rainfall, and the decline in the value of silver. Minor considerations assisted in rendering the commercial state of affairs still more unsatisfactory. A rebellion of the Baharloo Arabs has considerably interfered with the trade of Bander Abbas both by reducing the receipts of the people, and by preventing the transit of goods to and from that port. The Tobacco Corporation not only disturbed the amicable relations previously existing between Europeans and Persians, but made it impossible for native merchants to do the usual lucrative trade in this article, and added to this, previous losses by failures of Persian merchants had shaken credit, and the European firms considerably reduced their transactions in this line of business. The bad harvest too not only affected the export trade and consequently the shipping interest in reducing the demand for freight, but also considerably diminished the purchase power of the districts affected. At the beginning of the year there were heavy stocks of all kinds in the interior. While these were being worked off exchange went from bad to worse, so that on nearly every transaction the profits on the sale were made away with by the loss in exchange. It was impossible to rectify this by raising prices in proportion to the fall in silver for the Manchester markets were quoted lower every week, and importers preferred selling in the hopes of replacing their stocks later on at reduced prices. Towards the end of the year, however, a decided improvement set in. Advices from America gave higher quotations for cotton, and there was a sharp rise in Manchester. Prices here then steadily rose, and most people have been in a condition to recoup the losses previously sustained.

The growing influence of the Mullahs has not been without its effect upon commerce. It is reported from Ispahan that the inhabitants applied to them for protection against what they considered ill-treatment on the part of European firms when the latter raised the prices of their goods. Meetings of the Mullahs and merchants were held and matters were eventually arranged between them.

One cause, calamitous as it was for the districts concerned, has operated favourably for the trade of the southern ports. The epidemic of cholera, disorganising trade in the north of Persia and hindering communications along the routes affected, has caused the wants of Tehran and places further north to be supplied by imports through Bushire.

It is hoped that the depression of trade is temporary only, and that the causes are mainly local, for the figures of the Bahrain trade and the returns of the principal articles of export and import of the ports on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf for the past year show an increase in the commerce done there. The outlook for the trade of 1893 is encouraging. The rains have been good and they have commenced early, and thus enabled a larger area of land than usual to be brought under cultivation. At the time of writing, the local harvest is reported to have been the best that the country has seen for the last sixteen years.

It has been noted that Russian enterprise is endeavouring to open new fields for their commerce, by means of the *Societe pour le commerce et l'industrie en Perse et Asie Centrale*. This Company, established in Tehran, is said to be looking southward for an extension of operations, and to be contemplating the opening up of trade from the Black Sea and through the Suez Canal with the Persian Gulf.

An important incident in the Persian trade of 1892 is the establishment, by the Imperial Ottoman Bank, of correspondents in the important towns of Persia.

IMPORTS.

Arms and ammunition.—The prohibition against the importation of articles under this heading has possibly been carried into effect with more strictness at Bushire during 1892, than in the preceding year, for the returns now show a total of 25 packages only as against 296 for 1891. There has probably been a diminution in their import; but information obtained from the Karun districts makes it clear that large quantities of Martini Henry and other arms and ammunition find their way into Arabistan, probably smuggled through Kowait, Mohammerah, and Hawaizah. The Arabs inhabiting the banks of the Karun and Diz have large numbers of Martinis which are only bought when sold with some hundreds of rounds of ammunition.

Candles.—Business in this article followed the general depression. High rates of exchange are reported to have prevented its being remunerative.

Cotton goods.—When the year opened, stocks in the hands of middlemen and retail traders were large and no new business was in consequence entered on. The prices ruling did not rise with the rates of exchange. The demand just before the Persian *Nauroz* (21st March), always the best season of the year, was scarcely appreciable, and as the *Ramadthan*, the month of fasting, approached, the bazars were practically closed. When business was resumed retail traders unable to dispose of old stock were naturally unwilling to embark on fresh ventures. In June a little more activity was visible, but prices did not rise to the level required by the adverse exchange, and business again slackened. The markets continued dull till the close of the year, when reports of the failures of the American cotton crop and consequent advances in Manchester first costs had the effect of hardening prices, but the advances obtained here were not parallel to the rise in Manchester nor even to those obtained in the Northern markets. A profitable business is usually done by retailers despatching mixed parcels to agents in the outlying districts, but owing to discouraging reports, the known scarcity of money, no inclination to venture appeared this year.

An important feature in this trade has been the reported diminution in imports by Europeans and its comparative increase by Persians.

Glass and China ware.—Trade in these articles was neglected.

Gold lace and thread.—Trade in this has fallen off and continues to be dull.

Indigo —There was a much larger import of this article during the past year, which shows that the native industry of printing and dyeing, which has hitherto been languishing, owing to the competition of Manchester, is increasing.

Metals.—The trade in copper has been dull and without fluctuations. The bazar people unwilling to pay higher prices bought only for immediate requirements, and as the price of this metal kept at about the same level in Europe during the whole of the year, there was hardly any speculation. There was a considerable decline in the import of rod and bar iron during the year.

Sugar.—Owing to the outbreak of cholera in Russia and the consequent closing of the trade routes in the north of Persia there was a brisk demand for Marseilles loaf-sugar, and large orders were sent to Marseilles, whence the sugar was shipped to the Gulf and forwarded to the interior of Persia *viâ* Bushire, Bussorah, and Baghdad. Later on the imports increased to such an extent that mule hire from Bushire to Shiraz, 167 miles distant, rose to krans 1·20 per maund or one-third of the value. Stocks of sugar in the south are now very large and prices are declining. The extraordinary rise in the prices seems to have attracted the attention of Russian refineries, and importations of Russian loaf-sugar in Tehran are reported. It is said that the Marseilles loaf-sugar will in future compete successfully with the Russian article, which may have to recede from the Tehran market, if not further north. Mauritius sugar was also imported in large quantities.

Tea.—This article continues to be imported in large quantities, India and Java being the principal suppliers.

Exports.

Almond kernels.—The Sicily crop having been large, prices in the home markets ruled low as compared with those at the beginning of 1890, but local prices did not decline to the same level. The business in this article during the past year was chiefly restricted to native merchants who bought for the Bombay market, European firms exporting only a very limited quantity to London. The trade in this article fell off during 1892.

Cereals.—Owing to a scanty rainfall the harvest was very poor and yielded barely sufficient for local requirements. Export therefore was impossible, and at the end of the year prices were so high that several cargoes of barley and wheat had to be imported from Bussorah and India. The little that was exported at the commencement of the year belonged to the previous year's stocks. It is said that much of the dissatisfaction that prevailed among the inhabitants last year was engendered by dearth and the general depression in trade.

Cotton.—Owing to the dulness in foreign markets, a limited area was cultivated, and what little was grown was partly destroyed by locusts. When therefore a demand arose in the English markets owing to the failure of the American cotton crop, Persia was only able to dispose of its old stocks. Persian cotton is shipped to Bombay, where it is used for mixing with other kinds. Direct trade with Europe is hardly ever remunerative. The business in this article was solely confined to the Persians. A smaller quantity than usual was planted in the south of Persia and exports were on a reduced scale.

Gum.—Exports of this article to India and London increased in 1892. There was a good demand the whole season. The export is chiefly to India, whence it is said to be re-exported to Europe.

Opium.—This article, in which every well-to-do Persian merchant likes to invest a good part of his capital, was not in great demand in Europe or in China, and prices obtained in Hong-Kong and London were low. At the end of the year higher quotations were telegraphed from China and some good business was done by holders of stock, but prices have again come down to their former level and business is now dull.

Shells.—A large quantity of shells was gathered along the Persian Coast, but were much inferior to the ordinary sorts usually sent.

Tobacco.—As mentioned in the Report for last year the Imperial Tobacco Corporation of Persia has had to stop its operations. But as this Corporation

had previously purchased large quantities of the tobacco of the country exports for native account have been very small. These, however, are now on the increase.

Wool.—Export of wool took place on about the same scale as last year.

Miscellaneous.

Exchange.—There was a continued rise in the rate of exchange, the value varying from krans 36 per £ sterling at the commencement of the year to krans 40½ at its close. This was in conformity with the Bombay-London rate which ranged roughly between 1*s.* 4¼*d.* and 1*s.* 2¼*d.* per rupee.

Freights.—These ruled very low and are the best criterion of the contemporaneous condition of trade. During 1891 freights varied from £1 7*s.* 6*d.* to £1 16*s.* During the year under report they hardly ever exceeded £1 10*s.*, while they declined to as low a figure as fifteen shillings from Bussorah. The available tonnage for London was in excess of the demand, although several steamers which usually loaded to and from the Gulf sought employ elsewhere. It is improbable that there will be much improvement until the new harvest is ready for shipment.

Mule hire.—A most important item in the trade of Persia, especially in the import branch, is the rate for which transport by mule caravans can be secured. The year opened with a quotation of krans 55 per 100 Tabriz* maunds to Shiraz† and this steadily declined till, towards the beginning of April, the rate stood at krans 38, and this rate continued with a rise of up to krans 5 until October. Transport then rose to krans 52 and again 62. The year closed with a quotation of krans 80.

* of 7¾ lb each.
† 167 miles.

Petroleum.—The Imperial Bank Mining Rights Corporation have not apparently been successful at Daleki, and although a depth of 1,600 feet is said to have been reached, no oil has been found. It is said that the boring there will be stopped, as it would hardly pay to raise the mineral from so great a depth, if any should be subsequently tapped. This Corporation has also started boring at the Island of Kishm.

The opinion of the people on the spot however seems to be that the chances are against success. Local demand continues to be met from Russia only.

A. C. TALBOT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS.

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the year 1892.

2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the year 1892.

3. Table showing total value of all articles exported from, and imported to, Bushire to and from foreign countries during the year 1892.

4. Return of shipping at the port of Bushire in the year 1892.

5. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1892.

6. Statement showing the customs and other revenues farmed by the Governor of Bushire for the year 1892-93.

7. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the year 1892.

8. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the year 1892.

9. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the year 1892.

10. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the year 1892.

11. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Lingah to and from foreign countries during the year 1892.

12. Return of shipping at Lingah in the year 1892.

13. Return of principal articles of export from Bander Abbas during the year 1892.

14. Return of principal articles of import into Bander Abbas during the year 1892.

15. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bander Abbas from and to foreign countries during the year 1892.

16. Return of shipping at the port of Bander Abbas during the year 1892.

17. Return of principal articles of export from Bahrain during the year 1892.

18. Return of principal articles of import into Bahrain during the year 1892.

19. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bahrain to and from foreign countries during the year 1892.

20. Return of shipping at the port of Bahrain in the year 1892.

21. Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1892.

22. Return of principal articles of import into the ports on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1892.

23. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, the ports on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf to and from foreign countries during the year 1892.

24. Return of shipping at the ports on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1892.

TABLE No. 1.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bushire during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	487 horses	73,050	346 horses 1 donkey	51,950
Cattle	15,000 head	30,000	10,000 head.	20,000
Cotton raw	31,350 cwts.	6,97,000	44,449 cwts.	7,76,870
Cotton goods	328 pkges.	65,380	202 pkges.	45,500
Dates	11,470 cwts.	40,740	6,909 cwts.	21,210
Drugs and medicines	1,203 ,,	26,540	824 ,,	22,140
Dyeing and colouring materials	1,526 ,,	8,180	1,418 ,,	13,520
Fruits and vegetables	22,300 ,,	4,28,210	21,015 ,,	4,45,770
Grain and pulse	37,416 ,,	1,32,530	2,41,498 ,,	9,71,330
Gum	22,053 ,,	2,17,250	17,016 ,,	1,24,690
Hides and skins	1,989 pkges.	1,59,120	1,015 bundles	81,200
Opium	5,417½ chests.	54,17,500	4,722 chests	47,22,000
Pearls	.....	5,000	.....	34,500
Perfumery (rosewater)	9,502 cases 11,794 carboys	1,24,950	9,089 cases 11,509 carboys	1,72,170
Provisions and oilmanstores	5,557 pkges.	2,00,350	.....	55,320
Seeds	9,929 cwts.	42,310	11,213 cwts.	40,910
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	11,291 pkges.	3,04,850	.....	.....
Silk, raw	282 ,,	91,550	433 pkges.	1,57,750
Tobacco	36,250 cwts.	6,14,690	28,936 ,,	4,62,090
Wool	4,618 ,,	97,950	7,639 ,,	2,03,720
Woollen goods (carpets)	392 pkges.	2,83,370	216 ,,	1,59,150
Other articles	.....	82,530	.....	1,80,800
Total	.....	91,49,050	.....	87,62,590
Specie	.....	9,44,860	.....	7,01,200
GRAND TOTAL	.....	1,00,93,910	.....	94,63,790

TABLE No. 2.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Bushire during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Arms and ammunition	25 pkges.	3,120	296 pkges.	39,640
Candles	364 cwts.	11,640	981 cwt.	38,460
Coffee	581 ,,	48,950	439 ,,	32,740
Cotton	32,463 pkges.	1,00,63,530	37,706 pkges.	1,13,12,000
Thread and twist	387 ,,	1,17,150	432 ,,	1,03,950
Drugs and medicines	4,805 ,,	1,69,580	3,873 ,,	1,13,570
Dyeing and colouring materials	698 ,,	14,920	370 ,,	10,050
Fuel	2,954 tons	49,250	2,273½ tons.	43,210
Glass and glassware	2,348 pkges.	68,310	2,645 pkges.	76,140
Gold lace and thread	41 ,,	48,200	10 ,,	8,000
Grain and pulse	10,664 cwts.	48,330	5,118 cwts.	22,740
Hardware and cutlery	408 pkges.	35,490	475 pkges.	69,670
Indigo	3,117 cwts.	5,19,500	2,379 cwts.	3,96,500
Jute, and manufactures of	637 pkges.	43,920	1,111 pkges.	89,640
Lamps and lampware	182 cases.	36,400	.....	.....
Liquors, wines, and spirits	1,988 ,,	37,530	2,379 cases	44,250
Metals	41,286 cwts.	8,76,140	68,723 cwts.	18,56,550
Do., manufactures of	2,399 pkges.	2,26,530	940 pkges.	57,450
Oils	7,664 cwts.	60,090	8,807 cwts.	66,680
Pearls	.....	.....	.....	22,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	1,192 pkges.	1,28,560	1,411 pkges.	1,97,780
Provisions and oilmanstores	7,158 ,,	71,540	8,069 ,,	40,100
Silk, manufactures of	11 cases.	14,800	43 ,,	57,400
Spices	8,344 cwts.	2,19,040	6,965 cwts.	1,89,920
Stationery	352 pkges.	43,050	199 pkges.	29,800
Sugar loaf	55,606 cwts.	10,89,900	20,932 cwts.	2,79,100
Sugar soft	72,619 ,,	11,12,890	34,062 ,,	4,29,860
Tea	7,808 ,,	7,94,710	9,729 ,,	9,53,400
Timber and wood	.....	64,650	.....	25,250
Woollen goods	101 pkges.	77,310	267 pkges.	2,54,010
Other articles	.....	2,60,700	.....	2,58,660
Total	.....	1,63,55,730	.....	1,71,19,520
Specie	.....	1,03,120	.....	1,61,350
GRAND TOTAL	.....	1,64,58,850	.....	1,72,80,870

TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Bushire to and from Foreign Countries.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Great Britain	11,30,510	18,01,920	90,19,820	1,19,35,765
Other European countries	5,260	65,650	10,70,530	3,18,610
British India and Colonies	21,00,370	23,28,860	59,48,070	46,03,485
Egypt	4,86,900	2,61,950	9,870	14,065
Turkey	10,82,450	6,19,870	1,28,250	20,510
Asiatic Russia (Batoum)	...	...	50,000	...
Muscat and Dependencies	13,830	33,740	22,800	21,265
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	92,140	36,700	19,340	29,530
Zanzibar	18,800	11,000	13,850	1,360
China	49,21,310	41,22,000	1,03,780	1,97,800
Total	98,51,570	93,51,690	1,63,86,310	1,71,42,390

TABLE No. 4.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bushire in the year 1892.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	25	3,000	126	131,590	151	134,590
Persian	119	4,940	...	...	119	4,940
Turkish	40	2,800	1	800	41	3,600
Arab	30	1,500	...	...	30	1,500
Muscat	8	1,200	...	...	8	1,200
Total	222	13,440	127	132,390	349	145,830
Total for the year preceding	84	6,100	142	145,801	226	151,901

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	25	3,000	126	121,076	151	124,076
Persian	117	4,780	...	...	117	4,780
Turkish	40	2,800	1	800	41	3,600
Arab	30	1,500	...	...	30	1,500
Muscat	8	1,200	...	...	8	1,200
Total	220	13,280	127	121,876	347	135,156
Total for the year preceding	84	6,100	138	145,393	222	151,493

TABLE No. 5.

Statement showing the Quantity of Opium Exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1892.

By what Steamers.	To London.	To Hongkong.	To Suez.	Total chests.
	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	
By steamers of the—				
British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited .	...	2,194	...	2,194
Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company . .	...	2,718	30	2,748
Persian-Gulf Steamship Company	174	...	5	179
By miscellaneous steamers	288½	8	...	296½
Total .	462½	4,920	35	5,417½

TABLE No. 6.

Statement showing the amount paid for Customs by Farmers (as far as known) at the Persian Gulf Ports within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire for the past Persian Financial year which commenced on the 21st March 1892 and ended on 20th March 1893.

	Krans.	Krans.
Bander Deelum	90,000	
„ Reeg	90,000	
„ Bushire	13,20,000	
„ Lingah	1,35,000	
„ Khamir	(a)	
„ Abbas	6,00,000	
„ Meenow (Seef)	30,000	
„ Jask	(a)	
Island of Keshm	19,000	
„ Hurmuz	(a)	
„ Larak	(a)	
		22,84,000

In addition to the above the Governor of Bushire farmed the following inland customs and other revenues for the year 1892-93 and sublet them at the sums specified below :—

Revenue of { Bander Abbas and districts	2,80,000	
{ Lingah and districts	1,05,000	
Octroi dues of Bushire	1,10,000	
Revenue of Reslwie	11,000	
Customs of Shiraz	2,70,000	
		7,76,000
Total ...		30,60,000

(a). Not ascertained.

TABLE No. 7.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Shiraz during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		℟		℟
Animals	660 head	1,58,400	2,493 head	4,98,600
Cotton (raw)	39,520 bales	10,27,520	30,000 bales	6,00,000
Drugs and medicines	135 bundles	4,620	500 bundles	16,000
Dyeing and colouring materials	...	...	50 „	3,000
Fruits and vegetables	10,200 bundles	1,77,000	21,000 „	9,48,000
Gum	480 „	7,040	500 „	20,000
Hides and skins	380 „	28,740	240,000 pieces	1,92,000
Opium	5,700 chests	45,60,000	5,100 chests	35,07,000
Perfumery (rosewater)	8,200 cases and carboys	30,400	4,000 cases	48,000
Seeds	1,275 bundles	10,050	3,500 bundles	35,000
Silk raw	70 „	42,000	...	...
Silk manufactures of	40 „	32,000	...	...
Tobacco	85,000 bags	10,20,000	25,000 bags	4,00,000
Wool	...	...	300 pkges	12,000
Woollen goods (carpets)	950 bundles	2,85,000	500 bales	2,00,000
All other articles not mentioned above	...	7,840	...	...
Total	...	73,90,610	...	64,79,600

TABLE No. 8.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Shiraz during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		℟		℟
Arms and ammunition	50 cases	20,000	...	...
Candles	5,000 „	46,000	4,000 cases	32,000
Coffee	250 pkges	18,000	300 pkges	8,000
Cotton goods	46,010 „	92,03,000	48,000 „	96,00,000
Thread and twist	200 bales	24,000	1,500 bales	90,000
Drugs and medicines	455 pkges	15,100	300 pkges	6,000
Glass and glassware	150 cases	24,000	1,400 cases	58,000
Gold embroidered cloth	2,500 pieces	35,000	600 pieces	48,000
Gold lace	...	22,000	...	34,000
Hardware and cutlery	70 cases	7,000	90 cases	7,200
Indigo	850 bundles	3,74,000	250 „	70,000
Liquors, wines, and spirits	280 pkges	39,200	...	...
Metals	...	10,40,200	...	5,80,000
Oil (kerosine)	4,000 cases	29,000	1,500 cases	9,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	1,500 „	96,000	1,500 „	84,000
Silk, manufactures of	...	...	1,500 pieces	75,000
Spices	3,900 pkges	1,56,000	2,700 pkges	75,600
Sugar loaf	42,000 cases	14,28,000	22,000 cases	5,50,000
Sugar crushed	36,000 pkges	8,64,000	30,000 pkges	6,00,000
Tea	4,250 cases	3,10,000	2,000 cases	1,44,000
Woollen goods	71 bundles	1,85,400	...	1,88,000
All other kinds not mentioned above	...	18,720	...	...
Total	...	1,39,54,620	...	1,22,58,800

TABLE No. 9.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Lingah during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Apparel, wearing	5,400 pieces	13,500	5,800 pieces	14,500
Books and printed matter	25 cases	10,000	...	.....
Canvas	1,100 cwts.	55,000	1,140 cwts.	57,000
Cattle	4,000 head	10,000	...	.....
Cocoanuts	770 cwts.	10,000	...	... ...
Coffee	3,500 ,,	1,67,000	5,285 cwts.	3,17,100
Coir and coir-rope	1,375 ,,	16,500	1,833 ,,	22,000
Cotton goods	3,800 bales	13,27,000	4,212 bales	13,40,000
Thread and twist	1,125 cwts.	40,500	1,236 cwts.	44,500
Dates	42,000 ,,	85,000	27,500 ,,	55,000
Drugs and medicines	3,200 ,,	24,100	3,750 ,,	30,000
Dyeing and colouring materils	4,000 ,,	26,000	4,000 ,,	20,000
Fruits and vegetables	3,230 ,,	42,000	3,833 ,,	46,000
Fuel	4,000 tons	28,000	3,937½ tons	31,500
Furniture	...	12,000	...	15,000
Grain and pulse	1,23,000 cwts.	6,92,000	92,550 cwts.	5,36,500
Hardware and cutlery	54 cases	13,500	63 cases	15,500
Hides and skins	...	20,500		16,000
Jute, and manufactures of	...	.....	833 cwts.	10,000
Lemons, dry	1,200 cwts.	21,600	1,170 ,,	14,040
Mats	...	.....	28,000 pieces	11,200
Metals	1,960 cwts.	33,600	2,550 cwts.	44,600
Do., manufactures of	350 ,,	12,600	430 ,,	14,500
Oils	4,298 ,,	41,000	6,700 ,,	59,000
Pearls	...	48,50,000	...	40,95,000
Perfumery	...	10,800	...	18,500
Porcelain and Chinaware	220 cases	11,000	280 cases	14,000
Provisions and oilmanstores	...	69,000	...	65,000
Salt	2,700 tons	13,500	2,000 tons	12,000
Seeds	611 cwts.	11,000	711 cwts.	12,800
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	7,040 ,,	1,47,200	3,960 ,,	99,000
Silk raw	1,000 lbs.	10,000	1,100 lbs.	11,000
Silk manufactures of	...	21,500	...	25,600
Spices	2,800 cwts.	70,500	3,080 cwts.	77,000
Sugarcandy	650 ,,	11,700	783 ,,	11,750
Sugar loaf	...	...	5,500 ,,	82,500
Sugar crushed	3,647 cwts.	62,000	3,852 ,,	52,000
Tallow	550 ,,	13,200	555 ,,	10,000
Tea	149 cases	10,000	250 cases	12,000
Tobacco	1,900 cwts.	20,000	13,000 cwts.	1,30,000
Timber and wood	...	30,000		40,000
Woollen goods	68 bales	80,000	80 bales	80,000
All other kinds not mentioned above	...	1,17,150	...	1,25,300
Total	...	82,59,950	...	76,87,390
Specie	...	30,70,000	...	29,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,13,29,950	...	1,05,87,390

TABLE No. 10.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Lingah during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Animals	...	...	304 head	12,100
Apparel, wearing	6,500 pieces	16,150	7,600 pieces	21,200
Arms and ammunition	...	...	...	.....
Books and printed matter	50 cases	11,250	67 cases	16,500
Building materials (cement)	5,000 tons	10,000	6,000 tons	16,875
Candles	1,250 cases	10,000	1,360 cases	10,880
Canvas	1,300 cwts.	65,000	1,600 cwts.	77,000
Cattle	10,000 head	30,000	12,000 head	42,000
Cocoanuts	800 cwts.	11,400	945 cwts.	13,635
Coffee	3,750 ,,	1,87,500	7,200 ,,	4,32,000
Coir and coir-rope	2,000 ,,	24,000	2,500 ,,	30,000
Cotton goods	3,980 bales	14,71,000	5,150 bales	15,57,500
Thread and twist	1,900 cwts.	68,400	2,153 cwts.	77,500
Cotton, raw	590 ,,	10,450	733 ,,	11,000
Dates	50,000 ,,	1,25,000	45,000 ,,	1,07,000
Drugs and medicines	4,200 ,,	33,600	5,100 ,,	41,300
Dyeing and colouring materials.	6,000 ,,	36,000	6,700 ,,	33,500
Earthenware	...	12,000	...	14,000
Fruits and vegetables	5,000 cwts.	64,900	5,308 cwts.	63,700
Fuel	12,800 tons	89,600	10,500 tons	84,000
Furniture	...	19,000	...	21,000
Gold embroidered cloth	240 pieces	12,000	300 pieces	15,000
Gold lace	550 lbs.	11,000	670 lbs.	13,400
Grain and pulse	1,59,750 cwts.	8,97,600	1,54,350 cwts.	8,36,000
Hardware and cutlery	80 cases	20,000	100 cases	25,000
Jute, and manufactures of	425 cwts.	10,150	500 cwts.	17,500
Leather, and manufactures of	...	26,000	...	23,000
Lemons, dry	1,500 cwts.	27,000	1,750 cwts.	21,000
Mats	30,000 pieces	12,000	38,750 pieces	15,500
Metals	3,000 cwts.	50,000	4,000 cwts.	62,000
Do., manufactures of	500 ,,	17,400	630 ,,	21,000
Oils	5,500 ,,	57,000	8,333 ,,	80,000
Pearls	...	48,60,000	...	42,45,000
Perfumery	...	19,000	...	28,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	300 cases	15,000	400 cases	20,000
Provisions and oilmanstores	...	1,16,000	...	1,08,000
Salt	3,900 tons	19,500	2,850 tons	17,000
Seeds	800 cwts.	14,600	1,155 cwts.	20,800
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	6,600 ,,	1,38,400	4,400 ,,	1,01,000
Silk raw	1,500 lbs.	15,000	1,700 lbs.	17,000
Silk manufactures of	...	31,700	..	40,600
Spices	3,600 cwts.	90,000	4,500 cwts.	1,12,500
Sugarcandy	800 ,,	14,400	1,050 ,,	15,750
Sugar loaf	500 ,,	10,500	1,800 ,,	27,000
Sugar crushed	5,250 ,,	89,250	6,000 ,,	81,000
Tallow	1,000 ,,	24,000	833 ,,	15,000
Tea	250 cases	14,500	300 cases	15,000
Tobacco	2,700 cwts.	28,000	15,700 cwts.	1,59,000
Timber and wood	..	44,000	...	58,800
Woollen goods	90 bales	1,02,000	150 bales	1,05,500
All other kinds not mentioned above.	...	72,250	...	82,700
Total	...	91,53,500	...	90,81,740
Specie	...	32,00,000	...	35,35,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,23,53,500	...	1,26,16,740

TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported into Lingah to and from Foreign Countries during the year 1892

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Great Britain	1,32,800	70,000	...	...
British India and Colonies	54,71,400	52,92,900	48,55,020	52,19,310
Turkey	5,59,850	7,11,850	...	3,16,750
Muscat and Dependencies	1,37,100	1,44,100	5,01,850	9,71,700
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	37,05,150	28,20,950	42,34,800	38,39,550
Zanzibar	9,800	8,800	11,100	22,150
Total	1,00,16,100	90,48,600	1,01,27,870	1,03,69,460

TABLE No. 12.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Lingah in the year 1892.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Total.
British	172	14,250	80	1,52,000	252	1,66,250
Persian	256	11,825	...	...	256	11,825
Arab	240	5,800	...	...	240	5,800
Muscat	80	3,400	...	...	80	3,400
Turkish	56	4,550	2	2,600	58	7,150
Others	5	300	...	...	5	300
Total	809	40,125	82	1,54,600	891	1,94,725
Total for the year preceding	1,077	54,100	81	1,53,800	1,158	2,07,900

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	142	12,000	80	1,60,000	222	1,72,000
Persian	211	10,150	...	...	211	10,150
Arab	180	4,800	...	...	180	4,800
Muscat	70	2,600	...	...	70	2,600
Turkish	39	3,100	2	2,600	41	6,000
Others	2	160	...	...	2	160
Total	644	33,110	82	1,62,600	726	1,95,710
Total for the year preceding	947	46,700	86	1,71,800	1,033	2,18,500

TABLE No 13.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bander Abbas during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892. Quantity.	1892. Value.	1891. Quantity.	1891. Value.
		R		R
Animals	40 horses	8,000	...	...
Cotton goods	...	...	148 bales.	15,000
Cotton, raw	11,400 cwts.	2,28,000	13,344 cwts.	1,60,130
Dates	125,000 „	3,12,500	60,000 „	180,000
Drugs and medicines	10,840 „	2,38,820	10,723 „	61,810
Dyeing and colouring materials	2,500 „	15,000	4,900 „	23,650
Fruits and vegetables	1,00,000 „	10,00,000	63,382 „	6,35,500
Grain and pulse	320 „	1,920	13,064 „	52 260
Gum	200 „	3,300	176 „	2,810
Hides and skins	5,000 bdles. of 20 skins each.	40,000	...	65,630
Mats	500 bdles.	10,000	1,000 bdles.	20,000
Opium	746 chests	5,96,800	1,398 chests.	12,58,200
Perfumery (rosewater)	2,000 pkges.	20,000	...	11,400
Provisions and oilmanstores	2,500 cwts.	90,000	...	2,14,200
Salt	10,000 tons	25,000	20,000 tons	60,000
Seeds	3,100 cwts.	24,800	21,664 cwts.	1,15,520
Silk raw	5 bdles.	2,000	20 bdles.	10,000
Silk manufactures of	41 „	41,000	37 „	37,000
Tobacco	4,500 cwts.	27,000	2,200 cwts.	11,000
Wool	20,000 „	4,00,000	15,158 „	2,79,620
Woollen goods (carpets)	4,000 pieces	64,000	411 bdles.	1,23,700
Other articles	...	61,910	...	19,090
Total	...	32,10,050	...	33,56,520
Specie	...	3,08,150	...	3,52,750
GRAND TOTAL	...	35,18,200	...	37,09,270

TABLE No. 14.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Bander Abbas during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892. Quantity.	1892. Value.	1891. Quantity.	1891. Value.
		R		R
Animals	400	16,000	1,000 donkeys	50,000
Books and printed matter	56 pkges.	6,000	...	...
Building materials	6,000 rafters	2,500	...	...
Candles	1,327 cases	10,616	...	...
Cocoanuts	55 robbins and 3,000 cocoanuts	1,500	...	...
Coffee	154 cwts.	11,000	474 cwts.	31,280
Coir and coir-rope	100 „	1,000	...	...
Cotton goods	4,568 bales	14,50,400	9,750 bales	31,12,250
Thread and twist	2,094 „	3,44,100	4,418 „	3,94,300
Drugs and medicines	184 pkges.	11,500	1,232 „	14,910
Dyeing and colouring materials	31 cases	9,850	...	...
Furniture	...	5,180	...	14,280
Gold embroidered cloth	7 pkges.	4,500	200 pieces	10,000
Grain and pulse	30,845 cwts.	1,03,420	11,239 cwts.	54,600
Hardware	207 cases	21,000	235 cases	24,820
Indigo	1,201 cwts.	86,490	3,400 cwts.	3,09,400
Jute, and manufactures of	509 bundles	20,360	830 bales	21,170
Liquors, wines, and spirits	275 cases	2,750	227 cases	16,000
Mat bags	3,000 bags	720	1,250 bundles	12,500
Metals	3,708 cwts.	23,520	9,442 cwts.	1,81,070
Do., and manufactures of	8 pkges.	400	...	...
Oils	885 cases and casks.	4,040	2,000 cases	8,000
Perfumery	23 cases	2,300	...	...
Porcelain and Chinaware	439 „	11,500	960 cases	24,000
Provisions and oilmanstores	3,532 cwts.	47,100	6,467 cwts.	10,840
Silk, raw	3 cases	1,850	...	...
Silk, manufactures of	8 „	10,850	15 bundles	20,000
Spices	350 cwts.	11,000	7,165 cwts.	1,30,460
Stationery	16 cases	800	15 cases	1,500
Sugar, candy	510 cwts.	7,480	700 cwts.	14,000
Sugar, loaf	6,827 „	1,38,892		57,200
Sugar, soft	17,727 „	2,61,814	3,813 „	2,66,730
Tea	32,012 „	16,76,600	22,190 „	13,81,380
Tobacco	300 pkges.	2,200	28,668 „	22,500
Woollen goods	26 „	13,000	1,500 bundles	9,000
Other articles	...	49,340	9 „	64,370
Total	...	43,71,572	...	62,56,560
Specie	...	86,975	...	2,60,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	44,58,547	...	65,16,560

TABLE No. 15.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported into Bander Abbas to and from Foreign Countries during the year 1892.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
	℟	℟	℟	℟
Great Britain	27,400	1,800	1,50,000	16,650
Other European countries	...	...	1,38,892	4,200
British India and colonies	27,35,000	20,43,420	41,44,955	61,34,650
Egypt	50,000	41,700	..	...
Turkey	49,000	1,04,260	...	1,03,000
Muscat and Dependencies	35,000	1,32,300	18,500	1,18,000
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	25,000	84,000	3,700	85,000
Zanzibar	...	1,000	2,500	2,000
China	5,96,800	12,67,200	...	...
Total	35,18,200	36,75,680	44,58,547	64,63,500

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bander Abbas in the year 1892.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	20	4,000	79	70,362	99	74,362
Persian	25	500	...	...	25	500
Turkish	...	...	2	2,500	2	2,500
Muscat	45	1,350	...	...	45	1,350
Arab	80	500	...	...	80	500
Others	10	60	...	...	10	60
Total	180	6,410	81	72,862	261	79,272
Total for the year preceding	397	10,150	76	84,500	473	94,650

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	22	4,400	77	68,362	99	72,762
Persian	25	500	..	...	25	500
Turkish	...	...	2	2,500	2	2,500
Muscat	48	1,440	...	...	48	1,440
Arab	80	500	...	...	80	500
Others	10	60	...	...	10	60
Total	185	6,900	79	70,862	264	77,762
Total for the year preceding	368	7,880	74	82,300	442	90,180

TABLE No. 17.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bahrain during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Animals	55 horses, 50 donkeys, 3 camels	22,470	10 horses, 30 donkeys, 15 camels	1,050
Apparel, wearing	... ..	...	550 pieces	(a)
Canvas	1,500 cwts.	1,05,000	1,800 cwts.	1,26,000
Cattle	.....	...	3,500 head	10,500
Coffee	3,000 cwts.	2,25,000	3,150 cwts.	2,04,750
Coir and coir-rope	1,000 „	12,000	.. ...	...
Cotton goods	1,480 bundles	3,50,000	1,464 bundles	3,66,000
Thread and twist	290 cwts.	15,600	250 cwts.	14,800
Date	35,600 „	1,32,400	38,000 „	1,01,500
Date juice	3,262 „	13,050	3,100 „	12,400
Fruits and vegetables	.....	14,000	.....	...
Grain and pulse	67,000 cwts.	4,63,250	46,350 cwts.	2,75,650
Hides and skins	41,000 pieces	22,000	25,500 pieces	16,000
Metals	1,181 cwts.	23,100	597 cwts.	16,480
Oils	.....	17,620	... ..	16,250
Pearls	.....	49,25,000	.....	42,31,000
Perfumery	.....	12,050	.....	12,500
Provisions and oilmanstores	... .	17,610	.....	20,000
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	11,220 cwts.	59,400	3,400 cwts.	22,100
Silk raw	1,380 lbs.	12,340	1,429 lbs	10,000
Silk manufactures of	3,300 pieces	26,400	3,000 pieces	24,000
Spices	818 cwts.	24,705	1,054 cwts.	27,360
Shark fins	.....	...	425 „	12,790
Sugar	1,840 cwts.	33,120	1,500 „	24,000
Tallow	.....	...	700 „	15,400
Tobacco	1,200 cwts.	24,000	1,950 „	37,500
Timber and wood	.....	14,000	.....	11,000
Wool	.....	...	200 cwts.	(a)
Woollen goods	82 bundles	25,200	60 bundles	18,000
All other kinds	.....	1,20,675	.....	96,610
Total	.....	67,09,990	.....	57,32,640
Specie	.....	11,39,000	.....	6,35,000
GRAND TOTAL	.....	78,48,990	.....	63,67,640

(a) Value not ascertained.

TABLE No. 18.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Bahrain during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	50 horses, 25 donkeys, 86 camels	24,900	15 horses, 35 camels, 30 donkeys	14,450
Apparel, wearing	1,550 pieces	12,400	1,400 pieces	11,200
Cattle	31,000 head	91,000	29,150 heads	88,160
Charcoal	9,500 cwt.	19,000	10,500 cwt.	21,000
Coffee	4,275 ,,	3,20,625	5,278 ,,	3,43,070
Coir and coir-rope	2,320 ,,	27,840	1,325 ,,	15,900
Confectionery and preserves	500 ,,	12,500	845 ,,	18,650
Cotton raw	2,490 ,,	58,320	3,335 ,,	79,730
Cotton goods	2,496 bundles	6,21,850	2,414 bundles	6,05,300
Thread and twist	833 cwt.	46,800	930 cwt.	50,800
Dates	57,000 ,,	1,88,000	59,650 ,,	1,58,950
Date juice	3,050 ,,	13,725	3,550 ,,	14,200
Drugs and medicines	...	11,892	...	...
Dyeing and coloring materials	...	17,555	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	...	24,725	...	19,210
Fuel	23,500 cwt.	18,800	22,000 cwt.	17,600
Gold lace and thread	800 bundles	16,500	500 bundles	18,000
Grain and pulse	197,232 cwt.	13,40,828	187,450 cwt.	10,50,490
Hardware and cutlery	...	12,230	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of	...	11,620	..	...
Lemons, dry	...	...	800 cwt.	12,800
Metals	2,039 cwt.	41,716	1,153 ,,	38,200
Oils	3,685 ,,	41,850	3,922 ,,	46,560
Pearls	...	17,20,000	...	15,81,000
Perfumery	...	19,642	.	22,000
Provisions and oilmanstores	...	92,316	...	1,11,780
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	2,200 cwt.	22,800	2,900 cwt.	15,100
Silk raw	2,800 lbs.	22,950	3,900 lbs.	17,900
Silk manufactures of	5,960 pieces	47,680	5,821 pieces	45,570
Spices	1,405 cwt.	42,008	2,200 cwt.	59,220
Sugarcandy	...	10,000	.	...
Sugar, soft	3,030 cwt.	54,540	3,017 cwt.	48,270
Tallow	967 ,,	20,674	1,020 ,,	23,400
Tobacco	5,030 ,,	1,02,550	5,319 ,,	1,04,500
Timber and wood	...	46,600	...	32,580
Wool	350 cwt.	11,900	450 cwt.	15,750
Woollen goods	94 bundles	38,520	76 bundles	25,900
All other kinds	...	68,451	...	96,810
Total	...	53,08,707	...	48,59,120
Specie	...	22,73,000	...	10,55,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	75,81,707	..	59,14,120

TABLE No. 19.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from and Imported to Bahrain to and from Foreign Countries during the year 1892.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
British India and Colonies	51,04,200	43,69,990	43,64,833	27,91,960
Turkey	22,29,690	13,98,120	23,37,620	22,52,760
Muscat and Dependencies	32,000	63,900	81,440	1,47,900
Maritime States on the Arab Coast of Persian Gulf	2,60,605	2,11,650	2,45,550	1,66,000
Persian Ports and Mekran	2,09,995	3,05,180	5,22,639	5,34,860
Zanzibar	12,600	18,800	29,625	20,640
Total	78,49,090	63,67,640	75,81,707	59,14,120

TABLE No. 20.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bahrain in the year 1892.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	50	3,500	56	61,327	106	64,827
Arab	320	11,200	...	...	320	11,200
Turkish	300	10,500	...	...	300	10,500
Persian	110	3,850	...	...	110	3,850
Muscat	10	300	...	...	10	300
Others	...	...	1	400	1	400
Total	790	29,350	57	61,727	847	91,077
Total for the year preceding	810	28,770	36	54,272	846	83,042

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	50	3,500	56	61,327	106	64,827
Arab	315	1,125	...	...	315	1,125
Turkish	295	10,325	...	...	295	10,325
Persian	100	3,670	..	...	100	3,670
Muscat	20	600	...	...	20	600
Others	...	...	1	400	1	400
Total	780	29,120	57	61,727	827	90,847
Total for the year preceding	770	27,370	36	54,272	806	81,642

TABLE No. 21.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	...	...	570 head	10,000
Coffee	450 cwts.	22,500	405 cwts.	20,250
Grain and pulse	7,500 „	40,000	6,000 „	36,000
Jute, and manufactures of	1,500 bdles.	16,500	1,500 bales	15,000
Oils	500 cwts.	12,000	1,000 cwts.	18,000
Pearls	...	52,50,000	...	35,00,000
Provisions and oilmanstores	6,000 cwt.	30,000	4,900 cwts.	20,000
Shells, mother-o'pearl	6,500 „	78,000	7,000 „	80,000
Tobacco	1,500 bdles.	25,000	1,500 bdles	21,000
Woollen goods (cloaks)	2,500 No.	30,000	2,000 cloaks	22,000
All other articles	...	43,000	...	37,000
Total	...	55,47,000	...	37,79,250
Specie	...	3,00,000	...	2,40,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	58,47,000	...	40,19,250

TABLE No. 22.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Arms and ammunition	...	10,000	...	15,000
Canvas (country)	600 cwts.	36,000	500 cwts.	30,000
Cattle	4,000 head	16,000	8,000 head	24,000
Coffee	6,000 cwts.	2,40,000	5,250 cwts.	2,36,500
Coir and coir-rope	7,000 „	50,000	6,000 „	40,000
Cotton goods	1,000 bales	3,00,000	900 bdles.	2,70,000
Thread and twist	300 cwts.	15,000	250 cwts.	14,250
Cotton, raw	600 „	10,800	600 „	10,000
Dates	1,20,000 „	4,80,000	1,00,000 „	3,00,000
Date juice	2,000 „	10,000	2,500 „	12,500
Drugs and medicines	4,000 „	22,000	4,000 „	20,000
Fruits and vegetables	...	30,000	...	41,000
Grain and pulse	1,50,000 cwts.	9,00,000	1,50,000 cwts.	8,25,000
Mats	50,000 pieces	30,000	50,000 „	25,000
Metals	1,300 cwts.	13,000	1,300 „	12,000
Do., and manufactures of	250 „	12,500	200 „	10,000
Oils	5,000 „	1,20,000	10,000 „	1,20,000
Pearls	...	1,00,000	...	...
Perfumery	...	20,000	...	15,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	...	10,000	...	10,000
Provisions and oilmanstores	...	40,000	...	36,000
Silk raw	2,000 lbs.	12,000	2,000 lbs.	12,000
Silk manufactures of	2,000 pieces	20,000	1,800 pieces	18,000
Spices	1,600 cwts.	35,000	1,437 cwts.	32,000
Sugar, crushed	9,000 „	1,35,000	7,500 „	1,10,000
Tallow	1,500 „	35,000	1,500 „	32,000
Timber and wood	...	25,000	...	30,000
Wool	100 cwts.	10,000	120 cwts.	12,000
Woollen goods (carpets, rugs, etc.)	1,500 pieces	22,500	220 pieces	15,000
All others	...	1,14,000	...	1,11,300
Total	...	28,73,800	...	24,38,550
Specie	...	12,00,000	...	10,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	40,73,800	...	34,38,550

TABLE No. 23.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf to and from Foreign Countries during the year 1892-91.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
British India and Colonies	6,500	3,000	4,52,000	3,55,500
Turkey	66,500	45,500	1,28,500	97,500
Muscat and Dependencies	2,02,000	1,86,750	2,15,400	1,36,100
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	35,800	37,000	45,500	30,900
Persian Ports and Mekran	55,35,200	37,46,000	32,23,400	28,04,550
Zanzibar	1,000	1,000	9,000	14,000
Total	58,47,000	40,19,250	40,73,800	34,38,550

TABLE No. 24.

Return of Shipping at the Port on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1892.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	120	5,400	...	...	120	5,400
Persian	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Muscat	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Turkish	10	200	...	...	10	200
Others	150	1,500	...	...	150	1,500
Total	880	19,100	...	...	880	19,100
Total for the year preceding	880	16,350	...	...	880	16,350

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	120	5,400	...	...	120	5,400
Persian	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Muscat	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Turkish	10	200	...	...	10	200
Others	50	500	...	...	50	500
Total	780	18,100	...	...	780	18,100
Total for the year preceding	820	15,750	...	...	820	15,750

PART IV.—TRADE.

The statistics of trade for the year under report have been furnished by the customs farmer. As has been frequently pointed out these statistics are only approximate, and cannot be relied on for accuracy.

The total value of the trade for the year was $3,387,435 as compared with $3,449,512 in the previous year, showing a decrease of $62,077.

The imports amounted to $1,981,840, being an increase of $115,608, chiefly in rice, sugar, and oils from India, and in cotton; ghee and mother-o'-pearl from the Persian Gulf and Bussorah, over $1,866,232 the figures for 1891-92.

The value of the exports was $1,405,595 as compared with $1,583,280 in the previous year, showing a falling off of $177,685. The decrease is particularly marked under the headings,— dates, cotton fabrics, and rifles. Probably the decrease in the export of dates is to be attributed to the disturbances in the Semail valley owing to which the trade between Muscat and the Sharkiyyeh was at a stand-still for some months. There was a decrease of $100,000 also under the heading—specie.

The customs were farmed this year to Seth Damodhur Dharamsee for $115,000.

J. HAYES SADLER, *Major*,
Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

A.

Table showing Average Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the port of Muscat during the twelve months, 1892-93.

[Class A— European and American. Class B—Native Craft.]

WHERE TRADING AND DESCRIPTION.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.	REMARKS.
A.				
Coal vessels	2	1,400	2,800	
India	11	900	9,900	
Mauritius and Bourbon	2	600	1,200	
Persian Gulf and Bussorah	9	1,200	10,800	
Red Sea Ports	4	1,000	4,000	
Zanzibar	3	1,000	3,000	
London steamers	2	1,600	3,200	
Mail steamers	65	1,300	84,500	
French steamers	1	400	400	
TOTAL	99	9,400	119,800	
B.				
India	160	100	16,000	
Persian Gulf	44	75	3,300	
Mekran Coast	70	50	3,500	
Yemen	20	100	2,000	
Zanzibar	20	100	2,000	
TOTAL	314	425	26,800	
GRAND TOTAL A AND B	413	9,825	146,600	

B.

EXPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1892-93.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Dates, pressed	90,000 bags	140,000	India, Africa, etc.
Dates, dry	60,000 ,,	250,000	India.
Dates, black	25,000 ,,	60,000	India.
Dates, Fard	30,000 ,,	65,000	America.
Date-juice	300 skins	700	India.
Fruit	.....	35,000	India.
Dried limes	1,000 bags	17,000	India and Persian Gulf.
Raisins	180 ,,	1,000	India.
Plums	12 ,,	250	India.
Almonds	40 ,,	350	India.
Walnuts and skins	30 ,,	120	India.
Tamarind	300 ,,	700	Persian Gulf and Bussorah
Fish	100,000 in no.	16,000	India and Mauritius.
Fish, small, for manure	600 bahrs	5,000	Mauritius.
Fish, sounds	2,000 in no.	350	India.
Shark-fins	700 bags	2,500	India.
Pearls	.....	55,000	India.
Mother-o'-pearl	250 candies	25,000	India.
Cotton	1,000 bales	22,000	India.
Cotton, fabrics	300 boxes	120,000	Zanzibar, Yemen, etc.
Cotton, seeds	1,000 bags	2,500	India.

EXPORTS—*concld.*

Estimate for the year 1892-93—concluded.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Rose { leaves	75 bags	400	India, Africa, etc.
Rose { water	350 karbas	400	India, Africa, etc.
Pomegranate skins and seeds	25 bags	125	India.
Henna	220 „	850	Persian Gulf and Busrah.
Opium	3 chests	1,500	Zanzibar.
Wheat	3,000 bags	11,000	India and Mauritius.
Rice	8,000 „	40,000	Persian Gulf.
Jowari	1,500 „	3,200	Mekran and Yemen.
Ghee	300 skins	5,000	India.
Sugar	250 bags	2,500	Persian Gulf.
Salt	13,000 bahrs	45,000	India and Zanzibar.
Red ochre	75 „	250	India.
Madder	12 bags	60	India and 'Oman.
Assafœtida	6 skins	120	India.
Garlic	125 bags	300	Zanzibar.
Musk	30 bottles	2,000	Persian Gulf.
Aloes, wood	10 boxes	2,500	Persian Gulf.
Incense	125 „	1,500	Persian Gulf.
Shunna	250 bags	1,000	India.
Aloes	300 skins	2,000	India.
Senna leaves	75 bags	150	India and Persian Gulf.
Dragon's blood	150 casks	1,000	Persian Gulf.
Budrbud	500 bags	1,700	Jeddah.
Goat's hair	100 „	600	Bussorah.
Hulwah	200 boxes	3,000	India, Mauritius, etc.
Otto of roses	1 box	250	India and Mauritius.
Canvas, Arabian	500 rolls	2,800	Red Sea Ports.
Rafters	550 scores	2,200	Persian Gulf.
Donkeys	50 in no.	800	India and Mauritius.
Oil, kerosine	1,600 boxes	3,000	Persian Gulf.
Cloves	50 bags	500	Persian Gulf.
American cloth	100 bales	6,500	Persian Gulf.
Wool	75 „	800	India.
Rifles	100 boxes	10,000	Persian Gulf.
Paper	5 „	120	Persian Gulf.
Mat bags	1,000 bundles	2,000	Persian Gulf.
Miscellaneous	.....	32,000	Persian Gulf.
Total	.....	1,005,595	
Specie	.....	400,000	
GRAND TOTAL	.....	1,054,595	

C

IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1892-93.

From.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
India.	Rice { Bengal	143,760 bags	687,500	
India.	Rice { Malabar	300 moorahs	900	
India.	Rice { red	150 bags	380	
India.	Rice { table	100 „	550	
India.	Wheat	2,220 „	9,200	
India.	Bajree	25 „	60	
India.	Jowari	3,300 „	7,280	
India.	Dhall	340 „	700	

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Estimate for the year 1892-93—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars	Remarks.
India—*continued.*	Sugar	5,660 bags	63,050	
	Sugarcandy	140 „	900	
	Jaggree	85 „	400	
	Coffee	1,200 „	54,000	
	Tea	22 boxes	80	
	Pepper	334 bags	3,500	
	Turmeric	350 „	3,300	
	Cardamoms	37 „	3,500	
	Cinnamon	775 boxes	3,900	
	Ginger, dry	13 bags	80	
	Nutmegs	17 „	250	
	Betelnuts	23 „	270	
	Cocoanuts { fresh	8,200 in No.	1,500	
	Cocoanuts { dry	240 moorahs	550	
	Tamarind	400 „	1,400	
	Monkeynut	785 bags	1,600	
	Musk	50 bottles	2,500	
	Alees, wood	15 boxes	2,500	
	Frankincense	250 „	2,800	
	Sandalwood chips	80 bags	2,000	
	Camphor	15 boxes	200	
	Gooracoo	180 tins	400	
	Cotton { damaged	300 bales	500	
	Cotton { stuff	1,800 „	200,000	
	Cotton { blue	500 „	45,800	
	Turkey red	85 „	20,000	
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	20 boxes	2,000	
	Chintz	100 „	10,000	
	Twist	550 bales	41,000	
	Cotton yarn	16 „	1,500	
	Broadcloth	4 „	400	
	Shawls and loongies	5 boxes	700	
	Silk	85 bales	38,000	
	Silk goods	50 boxes	8,000	
	Gold thread	12 „	1,300	
	Hemp	700 bundles	4,500	
	Twine	21 „	200	
	Gunnies	900 „	9,000	
	Rope, coir	290 „	750	
	Copper	295 pieces	7,000	
	Tin and lead	500 „	3,500	
	Steel	1,500 „	2,200	
	Brass	40 „	450	
	Ironware	10 bundles	400	
	Dyes	18 casks	500	
	Indigo	3 bags	150	
	Oil { sweet and cocoanut	3,600 tins	45,000	
	Oil { kerosine	7,500 boxes	1,300	
	Oil { seeds	12 bags	120	
	Candles	100 boxes	400	
	Ganja (flax seeds)	12 moorahs	200	
	Sulphur	100 boxes	400	
	Lucifer matches	145 „	3,000	
	Fireworks	50 „	400	
	Purwass	5 „	100	
	Saffron	35 boxes	1,000	
	Alum	20 „	130	
	Wood	...	2,800	
	Wines, spirits, liqueurs, &c.	500 packages	2,800	
	Tar	15 casks	120	
	Paper	45 boxes	650	
	Crockery	280 „	3,300	

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Estimate for the year 1892-93—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
India—*concld.*	Soda	15 boxes	75	
	Flour (Bombay)	1,800 bags	7,000	
	Gram	180 „	700	
	Ghee	150 tins	1,000	
	Cummin-seed	1,000 bags	8,500	
	Coriander-seeds	105 „	210	
	Garlic	55 „	110	
	Salammouiac	7 boxes	250	
	Hyacinth	2 „	75	
	Borax	1 „	25	
	Caraway-seed	5 bags	15	
	Hides	160 bundles	2,700	
	Pewter-ware	6 boxes	160	
	Tallow	125 dubbas	500	
	Boxes, empty dealwood	...	4,000	
	Saltpetre	95 boxes	700	
	Sundries	...	15,000	
	Toys and fancy works	...	2,500	
	Total	...	1,358,340	
	Specie	...	80,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,438,340	
Persian Gulf, Bussorah, and Mekran Coast.	Dates pressed	2,000 bags	4,000	
	Dates dry	100 „	500	
	Wheat	5,000 „	18,000	
	Jowari	1,800 „	4,500	
	Barley	1,400 „	4,000	
	Moong	420 „	1,600	
	Rice	350 „	1,000	
	French beans	160 „	600	
	Ghee	3,000 dubbas	45,000	
	Almonds	55 bags	450	
	Walnuts	25 „	150	
	Pistachio nuts	12 „	130	
	Figs	16 „	120	
	Plums	16 „	320	
	Raisins	250 „	1,500	
	Cotton	1,200 bales	20,000	
	Carpets and rugs	20 bundles	2,000	
	Silk raw	5 „	2,500	
	Silk goods	24 „	11,000	
	Canvas	150 rolls	600	
	Skins	17 bundles	270	
	Goat's hair	125 bags	500	
	Salt	14,000 bahrs	40,000	
	Red ochre	100 „	300	
	Sulphur	25 casks	350	
	Saltpetre	40 boxes	300	
	Lime	2,000 bahrs	3,000	
	Gunpowder	.....	...	
	Assafœtida	10 skins	350	
	Madder	15 bags	120	
	Myrtle leaves	320 „	1,000	
	Indian-corn	150 „	400	
	Rosewater	800 karbas	1,000	
	Pomegranate skins and seeds	48 bags	200	
	Pearls	.....	50,000	
	Mother-o'-pearl	250 candies	50,000	
	Budrbud	500 bags	1,600	
	Opium	3 chests	2,000	
	Dyes	18 casks	100	

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1892-93—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
Persian Gulf, Bussorah, and Mekran Coast—*concld.*	Yellow wood	7 bags	220	
	Mat bags	3,000 bundles	5,000	
	Saffron	20 boxes	3,000	
	Gram	500 bags	2,400	
	Vinegar	120 karbas	100	
	Tobacco	270 bags	3,800	
	Cloaks	10 bundles	700	
	Hair combs	25 boxes	360	
	Wool	225 bales	2,400	
	Twist	85 „	3,100	
	Shark-fins	700 bags	2,000	
	Fish maws	2,000 in No.	400	
	Prawns	25 bags	700	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cotton stuff, matting, raw cotton, etc.	.....	32,000	
	Total	.....	325,640	
	Specie	.....	20,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	345,640	
South Arabia and Africa.	Coffee	300 bags	12,000	
	Sugar-loaf	130 boxes	1,600	
	Indian-corn	75 bags	180	
	Jowari	400 „	1,200	
	Cocoanuts	8,000 in No.	1,400	
	Chintz	5 boxes	400	
	Cotton goods	350 bales	25,000	
	Paper	4 boxes	150	
	Cloves	50 bags	500	
	Wood rafters	800 scores	3,500	
	Fowling-pieces	150 boxes	20,000	
	Frankincense	140 „	1,800	
	Amber	20 „	1,000	
	Civet	30 horns	2,000	
	Dragon's blood	200 casks	1,600	
	Arabian gum	6 bags	120	
	Wild cypress seed	200 skins	9,000	
	Otto of roses	2 boxes	400	
	Shunna	200 bags	1,000	
	Gum	12 „	150	
	Senna leaves	100 „	200	
	Aloes	300 skins	2,000	
	Soap	25 boxes	100	
	Mother-o'-pearl	110 candies	11,000	
	Pearls	.....	30,000	
	Oil, kerosine	.....	...	
	Cloaks	.....	...	
	Cotton	120 bags	700	
	Hides	20 bundles	200	
	Razors	3 boxes	120	
	Fez red caps	4 „	180	
	Candles	60 „	210	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood for Native craft, empty boxes, etc.	... ...	22,000	
	Total	.....	149,710	
	Specie	.....	35,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	184,710	

IMPORTS—*concluded.*

Estimate for the year 1892-93—concluded.

No.	Article.	Quantity.	Value in Dollars.	Remarks.
United States, Mauritius, and Singapore.	Boxes shooks	10,000 bundles	2,500	
	Wax papers	25 boxes	350	
	Rum	12 casks	300	
	Sugar	.....	...	
	Total	.....	3,150	
	Specie	.....	10,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	13,150	
	Total Imports.			
	From—			
	India	.....	1,438,340	
	Persian Gulf, Bussorah, and Mekran Coast	.....	345,640	
	South Arabia and Africa	.....	184,710	
	United States, Mauritius, and Singapore	.....	13,150	
	Total		1,981,840	

D.

Contrasted Statement showing the Number of Vessels entering and leaving the port of Muscat.

Estimate for the year 1892-93.

[Class A—European and American; Class B—Native Craft.]

Class.	In the Official Year		Increase in 1892-93.	Decrease in 1892-93.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		
A				
Coal vessels	1	2	1	...
India	13	11	...	2
Mauritius and Bourbon	1	2	1	...
Persian Gulf and Bussorah	6	9	3	...
Red Sea Ports	3	4	1	...
Zanzibar	3	3	...	...
London steamers	1	2	1	...
Mail steamers	62	65	3	...
French steamers	...	1	1	...
Total	90	99	11	2
B				
India	150	160	10	...
Persian Gulf	40	44	4	...
Mekran	80	70	...	10
Yemen	18	20	2	...
Zanzibar	24	20	...	4
Total	312	314	16	14
GRAND TOTAL A and B	402	413	27	16

E.

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1892-93.	Decrease in 1892-93.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		
	$	$	$	$
Dates (pressed)	150,000	140,000	..	10,000
Dates (dry)	250,000	250,000	...	...
Dates (black)	65,000	60,000	...	5,000
Dates (Fard)	70,000	65,000	...	5,000
Date juice	800	700	...	100
Fruit	30,000	35,000	5,000	...
Dried limes	18,000	17,000	...	1,000
Raisins	1,200	1,000	...	200
Plums	200	250	50	...
Almonds	400	350	...	50
Walnuts and skins	130	120	...	10
Tamarind	800	700	...	100
Fish	18,000	16,000	...	2,000
Fish (small, for manure)	3,600	5,000	1,400	...
Fish (sounds)	400	350	...	50
Shark-fins	3,000	2,500	...	500
Pearls	50,000	55,000	5,000	...
Mother-o'-pearl	20,000	25,000	5,000	...
Cotton	22,000	22,000	...	...
Cotton (fabrics)	140,000	120,000	...	20,000
Cotton (seeds)	3,000	2,500	...	500
Rose (leaves)	500	400	...	100
Rose (water)	400	400	...	...
Pomegranate skins and seeds	150	125	...	25
Henna	800	850	50	...
Opium	2,500	1,500	...	1,000
Wheat	12,000	11,000	...	1,000
Rice	45,000	40,000	...	5,000
Jowari	2,500	3,200	700	...
Ghee	4,000	5,000	1,000	...
Sugar	3,000	2,500	...	500
Salt	70,000	45,000	...	25,000
Red ochre	150	250	100	...
Madder	50	60	10	...
Assafœtida	100	120	20	...
Garlic	250	300	50	...
Musk	2,000	2,000	...	..
Aloes, wood	4,000	2,500	...	1,500
Incense	1,200	1,500	300	...
Shunna	800	1,000	200	...
Aloes	6,000	2,000	...	4,000
Senna leaves	200	150	...	50
Dragon's blood	1,000	1,000	...	...
Budrbud	1,000	1,700	700	...
Reed pens	...	...	...	...
Goat's hair	700	600	...	100
Cowries	...	...	...	...
Hulwah	3,800	3,000	...	800
Otto of roses	400	250	...	150
Canvas, Arabian	3,000	2,800	...	200
Rafters	2,500	2,200	...	300
Donkeys	4,000	800	...	3,200
Oil, kerosine	3,000	3,000	...	...
Cloves	1,100	500	...	600
American cloth	7,000	6,500	...	500

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Muscat—concld.

Articles.	For the Official Year. 1891-92.	For the Official Year. 1892-93.	Increase in 1892-93.	Decrease in 1892-93.
	$	$	$	$
Wool	1,000	800	...	200
Rifles	20,000	10,000	...	10,000
Paper	150	120	...	30
Mat bags	2,500	2,000	..	500
Miscellaneous	30,000	32,000	2,000	...
Total	1,083,280	1,005,595	21,580	99,265
Specie	500,000	400,000	...	100,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,583,280	1,405,595	21,580	199,265

F

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat.

Estimate for the year 1892-93.

From	Articles.	For the Official Year 1891-92.	For the Official Year 1892-93.	Increase in 1892-93.	Decrease in 1892-93.
		$	$	$	$
India	Rice—Bengal	600,000	687,500	87,500	...
	Rice—Malabar	1,400	900	...	500
	Rice—red	650	380	...	270
	Rice—table	10,000	550	...	9,450
	Wheat	2,500	9,200	6,700	...
	Bajri	70	60	...	10
	Jowari	7,000	7,280	280	...
	Dhall	900	700	...	200
	Sugar	45,000	63,050	18,050	...
	Sugarcandy	1,000	900	...	100
	Jaggree	150	400	250	...
	Coffee	55,000	54,000	...	1,000
	Tea	70	80	10	...
	Pepper	3,500	3,500	...	...
	Turmeric	3,500	3,300	...	200
	Cardamoms	3,000	3,500	500	...
	Cinnamon	4,000	3,900	...	100
	Ginger, dry	50	80	30	...
	Nutmegs	200	250	50	...
	Betel-nuts	250	270	20	...
	Cocoanuts—fresh	1,500	1,500	...	...
	Cocoanuts—dry	600	550	...	50
	Tamarind	1,500	1,400	...	100
	Monkeynuts	2,000	1,600	...	400
	Musk	3,600	2,500	...	1,100
	Aloes, wood	4,000	2,500	...	1,500
	Frankincense	4,000	2,800	...	1,200
	Sandalwood chips	700	2,000	1,300	...
	Camphor	250	200	...	50
	Gooracco	400	400	...	...
	Cotton—damaged	600	500	...	100
	Cotton—cloth	200,000	200,000	...	...
	Cotton—blue	40,500	45,800	5,300	...
	Turkey red	20,000	20,000	...	...
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	1,500	2,000	500	...

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—contd.

From	Articles.	For the Official Year 1891-92.	For the Official Year 1892-93	Increase in 1892-93.	Decrease in 1892-93.
		$	$	$	$
India—*concluded.*	Chintz	8,000	10,000	2,000	...
	Twist	45,000	41,000	...	4,000
	Cotton yarns	1,400	1,500	100	...
	Broadcloth	400	400	...	...
	Shawls and loongies	600	700	100	...
	Silk	36,000	38,000	2,000	...
	Silk goods	6,000	8,000	2,000	...
	Gold thread	1,200	1,300	100	...
	Hemp	150	4,500	4,350	...
	Twine	200	200	...	...
	Gunnies	7,000	9,000	2,000	...
	Rope, coir	700	750	50	...
	Copper	7,000	7,000	...	...
	Tin and lead	3,000	3,500	500	...
	Steel	2,000	2,200	200	...
	Brass	500	450	...	50
	Ironware	200	400	200	...
	Dyes	600	500	...	100
	Indigo	200	150	...	50
	Oil { sweet, and cocoanut	32,000	45,000	13,000	...
	Oil { kerosine	14,000	1,300	...	12,700
	Candles	300	400	100	...
	Oil seeds	100	120	20	...
	Ganja (flaxseed)	270	200	...	70
	Sulphur	500	400	...	100
	Lucifer matches	2,200	3,000	800	...
	Fireworks	200	400	200	...
	Purwass	100	100	...	...
	Saffron	1,200	1,000	...	200
	Alum	150	130	...	20
	Wood	3,000	2,800	...	200
	Wines, sprits, liqueurs, etc.	3,500	2,800	...	700
	Tar	100	120	20	...
	Paper	600	650	50	...
	Crockery	3,000	3,300	300	...
	Soda	60	75	15	...
	Flour, Bombay	5,500	7,000	1,500	...
	Gram	800	700	...	100
	Ghee	700	1,000	300	...
	Cummin-seed	9,000	8,500	...	500
	Coriander-seed	200	210	10	...
	Garlic	100	110	10	...
	Salammoniac	200	250	50	...
	Hyacinth	100	75	...	25
	Borax	...	25	25	...
	Caraway-seed	12	15	3	...
	Hides	2,500	2,700	200	...
	Pewter-ware	150	160	10	...
	Tallow	400	500	100	...
	Saltpetre	600	700	100	...
	Boxes, empty dealwood	3,500	4,000	500	...
	Toys and fancy works	2,000	2,500	500	...
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cutlery, preserves, oilmanstores, etc.	17,000	15,000	...	2,000
	Total	1,243,582	1,358,340	151,903	37,145
	Specie	75,000	80,000	5,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	1,318,582	1,438,340	156,903	37,145

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—contd.

From	Articles.	For the Official Year. 1891-92.	For the Official Year. 1892-93.	Increase in 1892-93.	Decrease in 1892-93.
		$	$	$	$
Persian Gulf, Bussorah, and Mekran Coast.	Dates { pressed	6,000	4,000	...	2,000
	Dates { dry	800	500	...	300
	Wheat	19,000	18,000	...	1,000
	Jowari	4,000	4,500	500	...
	Barley	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
	Moong	1,500	1,600	100	...
	Rice	900	1,000	100	...
	French beans	500	600	100	...
	Ghee	36,000	45,000	9,000	...
	Almonds	550	450	...	100
	Walnuts	300	150	...	150
	Pistachio nuts	120	130	10	...
	Figs	110	120	10	...
	Plums	300	320	20	...
	Raisins	1,800	1,500	...	300
	Cotton	9,000	20,000	11,000	...
	Carpets and rugs	3,500	2,000	...	1,500
	Silk { raw	4,000	2,500	...	1,500
	Silk { goods	9,000	11,000	2,000	...
	Canvas	850	600	...	250
	Skins	250	270	20	...
	Goat's hair	1,000	500	...	500
	Salt	50,000	40,000	...	10,000
	Red ochre	600	300	...	300
	Sulphur	300	350	50	...
	Saltpetre	350	300	...	50
	Lime	4,000	3,000	...	1,000
	Assafœtida	300	350	50	...
	Madder	150	120	...	30
	Myrtle leaves	900	1,000	100	...
	Indian-corn	500	400	...	100
	Rosewater	1,100	1,000	...	100
	Pomegranate skin	150	200	50	...
	Pearls	60,000	50,000	...	10,000
	Mother-o'pearl	20,000	50,000	30,000	...
	Budrbud	1,200	1,600	400	...
	Opium	3,000	2,000	...	1,000
	Dyes	120	100	...	20
	Yellow wood	200	220	20	...
	Mat bags	6,000	5,000	...	1,000
	Saffron	4,500	3,000	...	1,500
	Gram	2,500	2,400	...	100
	Vinegar	80	100	20	...
	Tobacco	4,000	3,800	...	200
	Cloaks	400	700	300	...
	Hair combs	350	360	10	...
	Wool	2,000	2,400	400	...
	Twist	3,000	3,100	100	...
	Shark-fins	2,500	2,000	...	500
	Fish-maws	500	400	...	100
	Prawns	800	700	...	100
	Miscellaneous articles such as cotton stuff, matting, raw cotton, etc.	30,000	32,000	2,000	...
	Total	301,980	325,640	57,360	33,700
	Specie	25,000	20,000	...	5,000
	GRAND TOTAL	326,980	345,640	57,360	38,700

Contrasted Statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—concld.

From	Articles.	For the Official Year. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase in 1892-93.	Decrease in 1892-93.
		$	$	$	$
South Arabia and Africa.	Coffee	12,000	12,000	...	...
	Sugar, loaf	1,200	1,600	400	...
	India-corn	200	180	...	20
	Jowari	1,000	1,200	200	...
	Cocoanuts	1,300	1,400	100	...
	Chintz	500	400	...	100
	Cotton goods	25,000	25,000	...	...
	Paper	300	150	...	150
	Cloves	800	500	...	300
	Wood, rafters	3,000	3,500	500	...
	Fowling-pieces	24,000	20,000	...	4,000
	Frankincense	2,000	1,800	...	200
	Amber	600	1,000	400	...
	Civet	2,500	2,000	...	500
	Dragon's blood	1,500	1,600	100	...
	Arabian gum	100	120	20	...
	Wild cypress seed	10,000	9,000	...	1,000
	Otto of roses	350	400	50	...
	Shunna	1,200	1,000	...	200
	Gum	120	150	30	...
	Senna leaves	250	200	...	50
	Aloes	6,000	2,000	...	4,000
	Soap	100	100	...	...
	Mother-o'-pearl	9,000	11,000	2,000	...
	Pearls	35,000	30,000	...	5,000
	Cotton	500	700	200	...
	Hides	150	200	50	...
	Razors	...	120	120	...
	Fez red caps	100	180	80	...
	Candles	350	210	...	140
	Miscellaneous articles such as rafters, wood, etc.	20,000	22,000	2,000	
	Total	159,120	149,710	6,250	15,660
	Specie	30,000	35,000	5,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	189,120	184,710	11,250	15,660
United States, Mauritius and Singapore.	Boxes shooks	2,000	2,500	500	...
	Wax paper	300	350	50	...
	Rum	250	300	50	...
	Sugar	14,000	...	...	14,000
	Total	16,550	3,150	600	14,000
	Specie	15,000	10,000	...	5,000
	GRAND TOTAL	31,550	13,150	600	19,000
	Total Imports.				
	From—				
	India	1,318,582	1,438,340	119,758	...
	Persian Gulf, Bussorah, and Mekran Coast	326,980	345,640	18,660	...
	South Arabia and Africa	189,120	184,710	...	4,410
	United States, Mauritius, and Singapore	31,550	13,150	...	18,400
	Total	1,866,232	1,981,840	138,418	22,810

Muscat;
The 15th April 1893.

J. HAYES SADLER, *Major,*
Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

PART V.—REPORT ON THE TRADE OF MOHAMMERAH FOR THE YEAR 1892.

TRADE.

During the year 1892, owing to increase in the population, there was an increase of about 50 per cent. in the domestic trade in food-stuffs, as also in the price and rent of shops and houses; but owing to poverty induced by failure of crops there was no increase in general trade.

EXPORTS.

Corn, skins, and wool.—Owing to failure of crops there was little corn exported while there was an increase in skins and wool owing to want of fodder.

Carpets.—There was an increase in carpets from Sultanabad, the only regular export from Irak by this route.

Horses.—The horses exported were of better quality.

Ghee.—Ghee which formerly went to Bussorah was exported to India.

Bugloss of reeds.—There was an increase in shipments of natural products owing to increase demand in India.

There were a large number of dates shipped to India by foreign coasting vessels: only statistics of cargo under British flag are available.

The specie returns are complete, last year only given by one Company's vessels.

IMPORTS.

Cotton goods.—There was a slight increase in piece-goods especially of those of Indian-make.

Iron.—There was a great decrease in iron owing to over-stock of previous year.

From Bussorah about a hundred bales of cheap Manchester chintzes and about seven hundred cases of Batoum oil were imported by *bellam* (canoe).

SHIPPING.

Sea.—Only returns of British vessels available; many coasting craft called during date season.

RIVER KARUN TRADE.

Steamer.—The majority of the cargo was carried by the steamers owned by the Governor of Mohammerah running in connection with the Naseri Company.

Their rates being 64 krans (£1-12) per ton to Shushter, although the British Company only charged 40 krans (£1).

Through shipment from foreign ports to Shushter was but little used by native shippers.

CARAVAN TRADE.

A caravan arrives from Dizful about once in six weeks, bringing reeds, bugloss, sesame-seeds, ghee, and linen piece-goods manufactured at Dizful.

At the end of December one hundred and sixty cases of opium from Hamadan and Burujir for Hongkong arrived, and more is expected, this route being cheaper than that *viâ* Bushire.

Caravan versus *river route.*—The river route seems unable to compete with the caravan in the case of native-owned goods, as there are no dues levied after leaving Dizful until arrival at Mohammerah, whereas by river, there are customs leviable at Shushter and dues to river Chiefs amounting to seven shillings per chest opium or bale piece-goods. European-owned goods do not pay these dues.

Caravan rates.—The caravan rate is 7 krans (3*s.* 6*d.*) per cwt. and 5 krans (2*s.* 6*d.*) per chest opium.

Caravans from Howeizeh bring ghee and rice, arriving about once in twenty days.

Agriculture.

Wheat.—In the Karun district there was a total failure of crops owing to want of rain. Prospects of crops for next harvest are good; but there is less ground under cultivation than usual owing to scarcity of seed and poverty of cultivators.

Dates.—The date crop was an average one and better than last year. The price was five shillings per one hundred and sixty pounds.

The dates grown at Mohammerah are not of the best varieties, and are unsuitable for European markets.

Many more trees could be grown if waste lands are cultivated.

Cotton.—Cotton is grown in the Shushter district about sixty-four to eighty tons annually. The larger portion is consumed locally in the manufacture of quilts, which is a flourishing industry in Shushter.

Opium.—Opium is grown in small quantities in the Dizful district, and more could be grown.

There is a large amount of wool produced in Khuzestan of fair quality; about 15 per cent. only is white. Some is exported to Bussorah where there are presses, the rest goes to Bander Deelum for Bushire.

Natural products.—Bugloss and reeds (for native pens) grow wild in the Dizful district.

Population.

The population of Mohammerah is about 3,500; about half are natives of Bahrain. The increase is due to immigration from districts where trade was bad or property insecure, and from Turkish territory to avoid conscription.

Works.

Telegraph.—On 30th April the telegraph line to Bushire was completed opening communication with all stations, in Persian only.

Post.—In July a regular postal service was established to Shushter and Khoremabad. Letters from Tehran take twenty-three days.

A British Indian post office was opened in July for letters for India, etc., by sea.

Buildings.—The telegraph office at Sahebkerani having been destroyed by floods, a new one was built in the town, where the arsenal has also been rebuilt. A house for this Vice-Consulate is being built at the junction of the rivers Karun and Shatel Arab, and has been occupied since July.

Note.—In the accompanying returns the exchange is calculated at krans 40 to the £ sterling.

APPENDIX A TO PART V.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Mohammerah during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
To Great Britain—				
Carpets	190 bundles	1,045	140 bundles	505½
Wheat	190½ tons	1,006½	1,230 tons	5,997
To France—				
Sesame	2,403 cwt.	1,000	480 cwt.	195½
Linseed	160 „	80	...	...
To Bussorah-Turkish Arabia—				
Wool	1,000 bundles	5,500	184 bundles	1,104
Rice	174 bags	87	...	...
To India—				
Barley	275 „	69	1,034 bags	260
Beans	136 „	42	345 „	119
Bugloss	1,083 bundles	676	275 bundles	110
Dates (dry)	89 bags	33 3/10	...	...
Do.	3 cases	1	...	...
	1,217 tons	4,939	1,130 tons	4,479
Ghee	177 cwt.	300	...	...
Horses	210 in no.	3,880	200 in no.	1,600
Hides and skins	332 bags & bundles	1,215	191 bags & bundles	191
Linseed	246 bags	123	762 bags	381
Opium	53 chests	3,710	...	...
Medicine	67 bags	132	...	...
Pearls	₹1,00,000 value	625	...	214
Reeds	479 bundles	1,197½	180 bundles	900
Rice	...	...	75½ tons	500
Specie and bullion	₹207,240 value	26,360	...	12,282
Wheat	1,296 bags	550¾	23,124 bags	8,360
Wool	1,506 bundles	9,036	895 bundles	4,475
Miscellaneous	...	184½	...	82
To Persia—				
Specie	...	5,462½	...	3,358
Miscellaneous	...	48	...	146
To Arab ports—				
Specie	...	125	...	...
Ghee	53 cwt	90	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	20½	...	458
Total	...	67,538 11/20	...	45,717

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Mohammerah during the year 1892.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£.		£
From Great Britain—				
Coal	200 tons	350	452 tons	900
Sugar	(*a*)	(*a*)	30 bags	44
From France—				
Sugar, loaf	...	...	500 cases	833½
From India—				
Attari and drugs	22 cases, 27 casks, 147 bags	649½	148 „	222
Alum	126 casks	194	87 „	130
Cassia	126 cases	90	213 „	195
Cloth	11 „	600	5 „	275
Copper	2,894 sheets	2,782	2,600 sheets	2,500
Coffee	2,227 bags	13,920	1,924 bags	13,468
Crockery and earthenware	103 cases	263	137 cases	391
Glass and glassware	260 „	488	150 „	300
Gunny-bags	110 bales	660	413 bales	2,891
Iron	4,152 bars and rods	1,797	132,891 bars and rods	33,222
Do., manufactures of	...	665	...	...
Kashmir shawls	12 cases	1,440	8 cases	966
Matches	79 „	296	54 „	162
Piece-goods	2,843 bales	42,665	2,961 bales	51,950
	2,593 bundles	38,895	602 bundles	9,300
	286 cases	7,686	127 cases	3,810
Pepper	234 bags	2,340	257 bags	2,570
Rice	615 „	461¼	1,063 „	548
Rope, coir	405 bundles	40	...	...
Silk	67 cases	4,154	...	...
Sugar	987 bags	1,234½	1,856 bags	2,320
Sugar, China	145 bundles	362½	...	...
Sugar, loaf	1,781 cases	3,339½	969 cases	1,938
Specie	...	375	36 „	5,142
Tea	310 cases	775	304 bundles	962
Twist	119 bales	892½	240 bales	1,920
Thread	40 cases	200	...	...
Tin	112 slabs, 72 cases	230	214 cases	374
Timber	329 planks	208	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	2,514	...	2,072
From Persia—				
Henna	289 bags and bundles	217	298 baskets	298
Iron safes	...	...	48 in no.	320
Miscellaneous	...	691	...	390
From Muscat—				
Dry limes	83 bundles	249	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	200	...	225
Total	...	132,223¾	...	140,638½
Imports transhipped (*vide* Karun report).	...	4,378	...	
Total.	...	136,601¾		

(*a*) *Vide* Karun Report.

TRADE ON THE RIVER KARUN BY BRITISH VESSELS.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Mohammerah to Karun Ports.

Articles	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£.
Coffee	11 bags	88	...	...
Copper	...	...	60 pieces	58 3/10
Dates	111 baskets	28	200 baskets	50
Gunny-bags	...	...	125 bales	875
Henna	46 bags	69	...	...
Iron	...	...	893 bundles	1,184
Handkerchiefs	...	...	331 pieces	82½
Matches	14 cases	50	...	...
Oil (Batoum)	107 „	33	...	...
Piece-goods	203 bales	3,045	60 bales	1,023
	8 bags	20	...	...
Sugar, loaf	153 cases	300	1,022 cases	1,703
Sugar	218 bags	327	64 bags	96
Skins	12 bundles	30	...	...
Tea	12 cases	36		
Miscellaneous	110 „	...	...	918
Transhipped cargo.				
From France—				
Sugar, loaf	500 „	937	...	...
From Great Britain—				
Iron	655 bundles	327	...	...
From India—				
Iron	164 „	82	...	...
Piece-goods	15 „	225	...	...
	124 bales	1,850	...	...
	26 cases	650	...	...
Sugar, loaf	50 „	97	...	...
Sugar	100 bags	150	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	60	...	...
Total	...	8,514	...	5,989½

Principal Articles of Import into Mohammerah from Karun Ports.

Articles.	1892.		1891.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£.		£
Carpets	190 bales	1,045	140 bales	505½
Cotton	66 bundles	330	...	...
Flour	129 bags	65	...	...
Ghee	32 cwts	54	...	...
Linseed	160 „	80	...	...
Piece-goods	51 bales	204	234 bales	705
Rice	174 bags	87	...	...
Sesame	2,403 cwts	1,000	480 cwts	195½
Wheat	94¼ tons	503⅕	1,205⅕ tons	5,832
Wool	511 bundles	366	345 bundles	2,070
Sundries	...	...	...	706
Specie	65,500 krans	1,637½		...
Total	...	5,371 7/10	...	10,014

Return of Shipping at the Port of Mohammerah in the year 1892.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.						
British	11	1,018	72	66,841	83	67,859
Foreign	...*	...*	...†	...†	...	...
River Karun.						
British	...	...	22	832½	22	832½
Persian	...	...	14	550	14	550
Total	11	1,018	108	68,223½	119	69,241½
Total for the year preceding	13	1,315	111	65,696	124	67,011

* Unknown. † Nil.

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.						
British	11	1,018	61	55,184	72	56,202
Foreign	...*	...*	...†	...†	...	...
River Karun.						
British	...	...	21	819	21	819
Persian	...	...	14	590	14	590
Total	11	1,018	96	56,593	107	57,611
Total for the year preceding	13	1,315	114	67,515	127	67,830

* Unknown. † Nil.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 90 F. D.—3-8-93.—148. [J. E. K.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 67.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1893-94.

LIBRARY
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1894.

134193

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

No. 65 OF 1894.

FROM

COLONEL F. A. WILSON,
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Fars, etc.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Foreign Department,
Simla.

BUSHIRE, *the 18th August 1894.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1893-94, arranged as follows:—

PART I.—General Summary.
APPENDIX A.—Meteorological Tables.
PART II.—Report on Muscat Affairs, by Major J. Hayes Sadler.
PART III.—Trade Report of the Persian Gulf for 1893.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.
PART IV.—Trade Report of Muscat.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.
PART V.—Trade Report of Mohammerah.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. A. WILSON, *Colonel,*
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1893-94.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1.—OMAN—MUSCAT COAST.

The Report for the year, forming Part II of this compilation, has been prepared by Major J. Hayes Sadler.

Political tranquillity has generally prevailed as regards the Sultan's authority, which has not, however, been sufficiently strong to suppress inter-tribal feuds. These have been active and have led to numerous raids and reprisals, resulting in a good deal of bloodshed. In an attack by the Yal Saad on the Ahl Dhahireh at Mubrah early in the year, the loss in killed and wounded on the two sides amounted to about 160.

Hameyd-bin-Salim, a marauder, better known as Kurta, began raiding in the Sharkeyeh in September, and in February advanced towards Kurryat. The force there was strengthened by His Highness, and the tribes having closed the passes, Kurta turned back and subsequently sued for pardon.

The definite refusal of Sayyid Abdul Aziz to accept the pension proffered to him was communicated to His Highness the Sultan in October. Sayyid Abdul Aziz has, however, continued to reside in India.

Notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made for their recovery, no trace has been found of the seven slaves mentioned in last year's report for Muscat as having been imported from Africa.

Trouble was threatened in the outlying Muscat dependency of Gwadur, whither a large number of slaves of the Rinds of Mand in Mekran had fled for refuge from their masters. The presence of these refugees being a source of danger, as likely to incite their former masters to violence for their recovery, their removal to India was in every way encouraged, and a large number were accordingly conveyed there.

An attempted breach of the maritime peace was visited with a fine on the offending Shaikh, who had carried an armed party by sea to prosecute a claim to certain property at Shaam; and in a case of the kidnapping of an African passenger in a native craft, the vessel was confiscated and the *nakhoda* imprisoned, the kidnapped man being released.

A very pleasing incident in the annals of Oman was the prompt and effective action taken by His Highness the Sultan for the relief of the victims in the loss by fire of the S.S. *Khiva* off Marbat, on the South Arabian Coast, in April. His Highness's humane conduct has received the recognition of the Government of India. To it and to the shelter and protection afforded by the local Shaikhs and friendly tribesmen, the safety in life and property of over 1,000 persons was largely due.

Excluding specie, an increase appears in the total value of the trade of Muscat. As regards imports and exports, the position of the preceding year has been exactly reversed during the year under review, the imports, especially from India, having decreased, while the exports have largely increased.

2.—OMAN PIRATE COAST.

This coast was visited in the end of April by the Resident in H. M. S. *Sphinx*.

Cholera spread from the interior to the coast at the end of the hot season, and though its prevalence was not for very long, there was considerable mortality, especially at Ras-el-Khymah, Shargah, Debai, and Abu Dthabi; it had disappeared by the end of October.

An interference with the disposal by the Hindus, according to their religious rites, of the body of one of their community who had died at Abu Dthabi was brought to notice. The Chief endeavoured to justify the action of his son while in temporary charge of affairs during his absence. This contention could not be admitted; and the Chief being required to make restitution of the fee which had been levied, refunded the money to the Hindus.

At the instance of the Chief of Abu Dthabi an attack was made on Hair, one of the towns of the Kowasim, by the Shoohooh tribe. After some of the people of the town had been killed, its fort was destroyed.

Debai has been at enmity with both Shargah and Ras-el-Khymah. The trouble between the two tribes, in connection with the Marrars, which was referred to in last year's reports, continued, and the efforts to arrange matters through the Residency Agent were unavailing, the Shargah Chief being in a large measure responsible for the failure. Other differences arose and resulted in openly declared hostilities in November, into which the people of Ajman were also drawn on the side of Debai. Both parties finally had recourse to the good offices of the Chief of Abu Dthabi, who, in March, effected a reconciliation, arranging for a settlement of their mutual claims, and appointing agents to carry it out. The claims concerning the Marrars were excluded from this settlement, and were left to be dealt with under the authority of the Resident. The Shargah Chief had not evinced a conciliatory attitude with regard to this case with Debai, and appeared disposed to avoid meeting the Resident. An assembly for a full investigation of the claims was, however, insisted on, and at this, under the firm and judiciously exerted influence of Mr. Gaskin, Assistant Resident, a satisfactory adjustment was made.

Advantage was also taken of this visit to exact from the Shargah Chief the balance of a fine imposed on one of his subjects for importing a slave in November 1892. The conduct of the Chief, altogether, had not been quite satisfactory, and the complimentary gifts usually bestowed on these visits were withheld.

A complaint was made by the Ajman Chief of his boat having been fired upon by the people of Haireh. The charge was denied, and it has not been possible to fully substantiate it. There is, however, reason to believe that some demonstration of the kind was made, and as such an act would be a breach of the maritime truce, a serious warning was given.

Ras-el-Khymah territory was liable to raids from Debai in consequence of the hostilities between the latter and Shargah, which have been referred to. It was also threatened with an attack by the Chief of Bokha in the same connection.

No redress has yet been obtained in the complaints by Ras-el-Khymah subjects referred to in the last report; the Persian Government has not even furnished a reasonable answer to these charges of outrage at Bunder Abbas and Khargu, which, there is reason to believe, are well founded.

3.—BAHRAIN.

A new tax on divers and pearl boats, imposed by the Chief of Bahrain, caused much discontent.

The result of the year's pearl-fishing showed a great decline, the take being only about one-third of the average. This was mainly due to the outbreak of cholera, which appeared in July and soon became very severe, the mortality rising at one time to 150 daily. The epidemic had ceased by the end of August, when some 7,000 persons in all are said to have fallen victims to the disease. This number is probably exaggerated.

In August the Kaim-Makam of El-Katif again caused notices to be posted up at that place asserting Turkish sovereignty over Bahrain; and the Wali of Busrah, on a protest being made against such pretension, appeared disposed to support the Kaim-Makam's action. The Porte, however, withdrew from this position, claiming only to treat the people of Bahrain as Turkish subjects within Ottoman territories. On this point the right to extend British protection to the subjects of the Shaikh, whenever occasion might demand, was maintained.

H. M. S. *Lapwing* was sent to Bahrain to restore general confidence in November.

There were some complaints of the treatment of Bahrain boats visiting El-Katif.

Shaikh Salman, son of the Chief of Bahrain, died near Riadh in August while on his return from a pilgrimage to Mecca.

In March last heavy rain fell in Bahrain and caused much damage to property and houses, six or seven men being killed by the fall of houses.

4.—EL-HASA AND OJAIR.

In consequence of the reports in June of a large tribal gathering of the Beni-Hajar, Al-Murrah, and Manásir, to attack the Beni-Khalid, it was necessary to provide a guard ot Turkish troops to escort the El-Hasa caravan for Ojair. The projected raid collapsed, the tribesmen returning with little booty.

In February 1894 the Bedouins of the Dowasir tribe raided a caravan on the road between El-Hasa and El-Katif, and carried off some goods; on learning, however, that the caravan was escorted by a man of their tribe, the robbers made restitution.

5.—EL-KATIF.

Cholera broke out at El-Katif and lasted for over a month in July and August. At the commencement of the outbreak, the death rate was 10 to 15 daily; it subsequently rose to 50 or 60 daily.

The Wali of Busrah visited El-Katif on his way back to his head-quarters from El-Bidaa in May.

The people of the place having petitioned against the Kaim-Makam and complained against his malpractices, he was removed from his post in July.

The new Governor, Raouf Effendi, did not, however, assume charge of the duties of his post till January.

In January, the Turkish gun-boat *Mûjdeh-Resán* arrived at Katif with 90 military reliefs ; 30 of these were landed at Katif for Ojair, and the remainder were conveyed to Katr.

In September 1893 a Kowait boat, which was beached at Katif, was attacked by fifteen robbers. In the struggle which ensued the crew were wounded and put to flight, and one of the robbers was killed. The robbers then seized the arms and effects of the crew, together with Rs. 50 belonging to the *nakhoda*, and decamped. They were pursued by the Customs people of Katif, who, however, failed to overtake them.

6.—EL-KATR.

In last year's report, the action fought near Wajbah between the Arabs under Shaikh Jasim and the Turkish troops under the Wali of Busrah, was noticed.

According to the information obtained, the Wali marched on the night of the 25th March with the object of surprising Wajbah, where Shaikh Jasim was residing. In this he failed, and the Arabs collecting, attacked and defeated in detail the Turkish troops, who had scattered in pursuit of small bodies of the enemy. The Turks were finally obliged to retreat; and after considerable loss, reached the shelter of the fort at El-Bidaa under the guns of the *Merrikh*, which afterwards fired on the town. The total Arab loss, including women and children, who, being driven out into the desert, perished from exposure, has been stated at 420, which is probably an outside estimate. On the Turkish side the loss has been set down at 40 to 100 ; and as both parties may be supposed, though from different motives, to be inclined to reduce the number, the higher figure is perhaps not very wide of the mark, excluding some of the wounded sent to Busrah.

For the collision the Wali would seem to have been responsible, he having attempted to carry matters with a high-hand, and to have found himself unequal to the crisis he had provoked.

After these hostilities the Arabs, abandoning El-Bidaa, dispersed into various villages, and Shaikh Jasim returned to the fort at Wajbah. The Turkish gun-boat *Merrikh* remained off El-Bidaa, and a punitive expedition on the part of the Ottoman Government was expected.

Affairs being in this position, the Resident was instructed to proceed to the spot in view to arranging, if possible, a settlement, and arrived off El-Bidaa in the end of April. Visits were exchanged with the Wali, who, however, in the absence of instructions from his Government, declined to discuss affairs or to recognize any intervention. Meantime, the R. I. M. S. *Lawrence*, arriving with news of the dismissal of the Wali, Colonel Talbot felt no longer under the necessity of consulting him, and proceeded to Wakrah, where he had an interview with Shaikh Jasim. The attitude of the Shaikh was very temperate ; and while maintaining that he had been forced into hostilities, he undertook to accept any settlement that might be arranged for him, and urged that this might be brought about as early as possible, in order to prevent the loss of the whole pearling season.

Fortunately, temperate and pacific counsels prevailed with the Ottoman Government ; the Nakeeb of Busrah, a friend of Shaikh Jasim, was deputed to Katr and being the bearer of very moderate demands, was able to arrange matters satisfactorily. A sense of security was thus restored, the Arabs returned to El-Bidaa, and pearl-fishing was resumed.

The final result of these events has been the replacement of Shaikh Jasim as nominal Kaim-Makam by a Turkish official. With regard to the garrison at El-Bidaa, Shaikh Jasim has objected that it has been maintained at a strength largely in excess of what had been promised.

7.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

His Royal Highness the Hisam-us-Sultaneh remained throughout the year as Governor-General of Arabistan, and was re-appointed in February last for a further period of one year. His administration has been, on the whole, successful, and the country has enjoyed comparative tranquillity owing to his tact and moderation in the treatment of the tribes. Timely concessions to the wishes of the tribes of the district averted hostilities in the early part of the year. The principal Chaab tribes had deposed Shaikh Abdullah Khan, Governor of Falahieh, and appointed Shaikh Jafir Khan in his place; but the Muez-us-Sultaneh, Governor of Mohammerah, who is not well disposed towards them, tried to support the deposed Governor; and the Prince Governor, who was unaware of the tribal feeling, re-appointed him. In the face, however, of the hostile attitude of the tribes, His Royal Highness cancelled the appointment; and in January last, when he visited Mohammerah, confirmed Shaikh Jafir in the appointment.

The crops between Ahwaz and Shuster, and on the Lower Karun, were good, but the export of grain was prohibited.

There were several outbreaks of epidemic disease: cholera, small-pox, and remittent fever prevailed at Mohammerah and on the Upper Karun between June and October 1893, and considerable mortality attended them.

Quarantine was maintained at Mohammerah against arrivals from Busrah and other places in Turkish territory during the months of June and July 1893.

Early in 1892 the Turkish authorities at Busrah had proposed to establish a quarantine station at Fao, to prevent the evasion by travellers for Busrah of quarantine fees by landing at Mohammerah and proceeding by land or river. The proposal was opposed by the British and Russian Delegates on the Board of Health at Constantinople, and the question was finally suspended until the assembling of the Commission for the revision of the Sanitary tariff.

Since October 1893 the Turkish Customs authorities at Fao have constantly stopped native craft bound for, or sailing from, Mohammerah, claiming duty on their cargoes at the same rate to which goods imported into, or exported from, Turkey are liable. Among the victims of these exactions, which are contrary to the second article of the Treaty of Erzeroum of 1847, were two British Indian boats which were bound for Mohammerah, and which paid the duty under protest. The whole question has been made the subject of reference, but the Turkish authorities still refuse to recognise the anchorage off Mohammerah as under Persian jurisdiction. The question does not appear to have received at Tehran the attention that might have been expected, possibly because the Turkish Customs authorities at Fao have not, apparently, enforced their demands in a regular or systematic manner upon all boats, but upon such only as have submitted to their exactions.

In May 1893 the Naseri Company publicly announced that they had opened the river Diz to traffic and had placed their steamer *Suza* on it. The *Suza*, however, made only one trip to Kut Bunder, a place about ten hours' distance from Dizful by caravan. On the return voyage the vessel was nearly wrecked, and had to leave behind a barge which she had taken in tow.

In July 1893 there was a fanatical demonstration against Messrs. Lynch's house at Shuster. The day of this occurrence was the 10th day of Mohurrum, and the consequence might have been serious, as about 3,000 people surrounded the house, threatening the lives of the inmates. The Prince Governor being informed took prompt measures by the despatch of an armed force which quickly dispersed the mob, and a catastrophe was thus averted. Some sort of complaint appears to have been made by those responsible for this riot, but it can only be regarded as an attempt to avert blame by anticipating it with an accusation. An enquiry, conducted by the Vice-Consul of Mohammerah, ascertained the true facts, and a written disclaimer of any cause of complaint against Messrs. Lynch's Agent was given by the Deputy Governor of Shuster.

In November 1893 cattle-disease of a mild type prevailed on the Karun from Mohammerah to Ameirah; it travelled to Falahieh and the islands of Abadan and Khezr, and to the Turkish side of the Shatt-ul-Arab.

In December 1893, a gale, accompanied by heavy rain, passed over the district about Ahwaz, where the river rapidly rose 20 feet, overflowing and flooding much of the country. The telegraph poles were blown down in several places, and the line interrupted for a week. The river subsided about the early part of January last.

The question of accommodation for Messrs. Lynch at Ahwaz, which had been long pending, was decided, and an agreement was drawn up in February between the representatives of the Nizam-es-Sultaneh and Messrs. Lynch, and was forwarded to Tehran for ratification. In March last the Resident, accompanied by the Extra Assistant, proceeded on tour up the Karun as far as Shuster, and at Ahwaz saw the ground marked for the buildings.

The traffic on the Karun is slowly increasing; and though steamers seem to have done slightly better than in the previous year, they still work at a loss; and until the land communications in the interior above Shuster are improved, and more carrying capacity is provided on the upper river, the volume of the trade can hardly be materially increased.

8.—FARS AND PERSIAN COAST.

The Nizam-us-Sultaneh was Governor-General of Fars throughout the year; his brother, Saad-ul-Mulk, was Governor of Bushire and the Gulf ports, but spent but a small part of his time within his jurisdiction, only returning to Bushire in January after a long absence at Shiraz.

The year closed with the re-appointment of His Royal Highness the Rukn-ud-Dowlah as Governor-General of Fars, and of the Kawam-ul-Mulk as Governor of Bushire and the Gulf ports. The arrival of the latter, however, being delayed, Haji Mirza Abdulla Khan was appointed as Deputy Governor, and reached Bushire to take up his duties after a short delay.

An embargo on the export of wheat was published in May, and continued nominally in force till the following January, when it was removed. This measure, which is of periodical recurrence, though injuriously affecting the regular operations of the more important merchants, who are Europeans, is very generally recognized as being practically ineffectual. Any real restraint on export from the rich corn-producing sea-board tracts from Bushire towards the mouth of the Euphrates would be most difficult; and even if seriously intended or attempted, would be hardly practicable, in view of the fact that scarcely any other means than by sea are available for disposing of the produce. A thinly veiled and *quasi*-surreptitious export is understood to be carried on at Bushire itself during these embargoes.

In July a scheme for the taxation of foreigners engaged in retail trades and industries was announced by the Persian Government, and has since come into force.

The districts near Bushire were again subject to some trouble and disorder. Khan Ali Khan of Bunder Rig having farmed Angali and other villages in Dashtistan was resisted by the inhabitants, and Angali holding out after the submission of the others, was attacked with the support of a gun from Bushire. In Tangistan there was a still more serious conflict, and Hyder Khan, though assisted by a detachment of Persian soldiers and a gun, failed against the Tangseri tribe who, armed with Martini-Henry rifles, compelled the soldiers to retreat under their steady fire.

Cholera prevailed in various parts and seriously threatened Bushire. It appeared at Busrah in May and later at Mohammerah, and spread on the Arab coast as well as on the Persian side of the Gulf and its islands. From the coast it advanced to the places on the route leading from Bushire to Shiraz, and thus Bushire became liable to invasion by the disease both by land and water, its communications by both being very active.

Quarantine was established against Busrah in June, and subsequently against arrivals from any infected port, and, though the measures adopted were framed with the utmost consideration for the interests of trade, was eminently successful.

In consequence of the spread of the epidemic to the neighbouring districts, quarantine was imposed on arrivals by land in September. Special precautions were also taken to secure the purity of the water-supply, the conditions of which—drinkable water being obtainable only from a limited number of wells at a distance from the town—lent themselves to these efforts. The results were remarkably successful, only one case of the disease occurring in the town and a few on board ships or at the quarantine stations, and this notwithstanding that a very severe type of the disease prevailed at Ahmedi, only 20 miles distant, and at other places along the Shiraz route.

It is noteworthy that the entire responsibility of devising and controlling the measures to protect perhaps the most important port of Persia against a terrible danger, was resigned to a foreign element, for it was solely with Surgeon-Captain Lumsden, Residency Surgeon, and his subordinate, that this burden, in a professional sense, rested, no other medical aid being provided. The Persian authorities readily accepted the suggestions made, and supported the measures declared to be necessary, and the Residency Surgeon's report has recorded that they "have given every assistance in carrying out the quarantine work effectively and without friction." The highest praise was also given to Haji Ali Dubash, one of the Port officials, for the excellent work done by him in carrying out quarantine regulations.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy visited Bushire *en route* to Busrah and Baghdad in March, and was received with salutes on arrival by H. I. M. S. *Persepolis*, and, on landing, by a battery on shore. His Excellency was visited by the Saad-ul-Mulk, whose visit was returned.

Affairs in Shiraz and the neighbouring districts continued in a very disturbed state. It appeared that at the beginning of the year order had been restored by the newly appointed Beglar-Begi in the city; but the suppressed popular excitement broke out again in an acute form in the middle of May, when the populace tumultuously assembled at the Telegraph Office and insisted on transmitting a petition to His Majesty the Shah regarding the high price of bread, the fall in value of copper coin, and the presence of the Baharloos and Arab tribes in the town. Feeling also ran very

high against the Kawam-ul-Mulk; and the people, not satisfied with the assurances they received of his departure, assumed a threatening attitude. Matters quieted a few days later on the departure of the Kawam-ul-Mulk; but continued high prices soon again caused a ferment, and threats were posted up that the Telegraph Office would be again beseiged. Some fear of a riot was again revived in November.

Locusts made their first appearance in spring and were followed by larger flights; the injury they did to the crops about Shiraz is said to have been very extensive; the wheat indeed was reported to have been almost destroyed. Young locusts again appeared in November, and very great damage was done to the crops during the early spring of this year.

Much trouble was caused by the turbulence of the Baharloos, who were noted in last year's report as having gone into open revolt, and by other Arab and nomad tribes. The appointment of the Seham-ul-Mulk to the position with these tribes formerly occupied by the Kawam-ul-Mulk, was very unwelcome to them; but he appears to have dealt with these unruly spirits with a strong hand. He conducted an expedition which surprised the camp of Reza Khan by night, killing several of his followers and capturing others; Reza Khan himself, who escaped wounded, died the next day.

Two robberies of the Persian post were reported.

Very great damage was caused by heavy rain and floods in Shiraz and districts. In the middle of December the rain is described as heavier than any remembered in recent years; the houses in Shiraz were much injured and the district of Abadeh to the north suffered terribly. In the Fasa district south-east, the effect of the floods was still more severe, some villages being almost annihilated. Towards the end of February, Shiraz and the neighbourhood were visited by an earthquake which caused some injury to life and property. This was followed by a deluge of rain, which destroyed a very large number of houses in the city.

At Lar in May a colporteur of the British and Foreign Bible Society was maltreated, and all his books were burned by order of the Mujtahid, against whom the Governor declared himself powerless to obtain redress for the victim.

The case of a British Indian subject who was robbed of some 26,000 Krans worth of property, chiefly pearls, at Náband, was noticed in last year's report. Pearls to the value of about 3,388 Krans were recovered, and after much needless delay and complication, were handed over to the owner named Maghu. The result of the dilatory proceedings taken by the authorities is that up to the present, notwithstanding the orders of the Government, the efforts to obtain more complete indemnification for the unfortunate man have been fruitless.

A Pathan caravan, some of the leaders being British subjects, was attacked by the Baharloos and robbed, and four men killed. This occurred before the beginning of the year; but up to the present about half of the camels only have been recovered, no further compensation for the loss of life and property having yet been obtained.

Fever of a severe type appeared near Bassidore in November, and caused about thirty deaths. Heavy rain at the close of the year did much injury to houses and date groves.

Failure attended the boring operation for petroleum of the Mining Rights Corporation, a depth of over 700 feet being reached without a trace of oil being found.

Survey operations in view to connecting the Telegraph at Jask with Bunder Abbas were undertaken in pursuance of the desire of the Persian authorities for telegraphic communication with Bunder Abbas; the Surveyor, however, encountered some obstruction in the Bashakird country, and it is believed that the work has not been completed.

A charge of most oppressive and unwarrantable treatment in the case of a boat from Ras-el-Khymah, on the Arab coast, was made against the then Deputy Governor of Bunder Abbas just before the beginning of the year. Another outrage on a boat from Ras-el-Khymah was complained of as having been committed at Khargu, where a young slave lad was violently carried off. These cases were alluded to in last year's report, but redress has not yet been given. Cases of this kind are very likely to lead to reprisals on the part of the Arabs, and the delay and difficulty in getting justice is therefore much to be regretted. Other outrages were the plunder or capture of Bahrain boats off Bisâtin in April by the Bani-i-Malik tribe, and off Bistano in September by the followers of the Chief of Assalu, both occurring within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Lar. In both these cases, as also in the case of piracy at Bunder Tibbin mentioned in last year's report, no result has yet attended the application for redress.

In April the *buglah* of a British Indian subject, which was wrecked near Minab, was plundered by the local Baluchis; the Persian authorities at Bushire professed to have recovered a portion of the plundered wreckage and paid compensation for the rest, but it is feared that this has not been done.

The difficulties connected with the Customs question at Bunder Abbas, in relation to Kerman and other places in the interior, were revived, and there have been constant complaints of demands being repeated on the transit of goods to inland jurisdiction, notwithstanding the payment of the full treaty rate of duty at the port of entry.

9.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN AND MEKRAN.

Bampur continued under the Governorship of Sirteep Zain-ul-Abadin Khan during the year. Sirdar Muhammad Ali Khan, who had for many years been Governor of Bahu and Gwetter, was removed from his post and replaced by Mowladad Khan; but not long afterwards he intimated to the Native Assistant at Gwadur that the Persian Governor of Kerman had reinstated him.

The difficulties arising out of the mutual complaints of raids and violence on both sides of the Perso-Baluch frontier were dealt with in the course of the tour in Mekran by the Political Agent, South Eastern Baluchistan, who obtained from the Rinds an undertaking to refrain from all raids over the border pending an enquiry into, and settlement of, the matter at issue between them and their neighbours. The Persian Government was asked to restrain its subjects from aggression in pursuance of the arrangement that had been arrived at.

Shaikh Hassan, Zabit of Minab, took a large force aided by Mir Abdul Nabi, Chief of Jask, against the small Tahirzai tribe inhabiting Khotak in the Biyaban district, which had become very lawless. The tribe was attacked at Surag on 31st August, with trifling loss on both sides, and subsequently secured immunity, and permission to reside at Khotak, on payment of 400 tomans. Later they emigrated to Bashagird.

In September an affray occurred at Jask between the fishermen of the place and the Persian troops; and the former being joined by the other inhabitants, beleaguered the fort in which the soldiers took refuge. Further violence was averted by the intervention of the Assistant Superintendent of

the Telegraph, who induced the fishermen to retire by promising to report the state of affairs; and on his representation, the desirability in the interests of peace, of the removal of the Deputy Governor Ghulam Reza Beg, having been brought to the notice of the authorities at Bushire by the Resident, that official was replaced by a Military Yavar.

A most unwarrantable interference by the local Persian authorities of Dizak and Bampur in the affairs of certain British Indian subjects had a deplorable result. A Guru, who is also a trader, having claimed a Hindu girl in marriage, seems to have appealed for aid in securing her, to the Persian authorities, and Sardar Muhammad Khan of Dizak thereupon caused the girl and her family to be seized and carried to Sib, where the former was made over to the Guru. The unhappy girl died the same night, and the circumstances have a very grave aspect. Sirteep Zain-ul-Abadin of Bampur would seem not to be free from suspicion of concern in the proceedings in this case. Enquiries have been made as far as possible; Lieutenant Sykes, who was travelling in those parts, investigated the matter, and the Guru was summoned to Karachi for examination. The accounts furnished by the Persian authorities have been recklessly contradictory, and it has not been possible to clear up the facts attending the girl's death, which has been attributed to poison given by the girl's mother, to hardships in the course of the forcible abduction to Sib, and to natural causes. There seems little prospect of sufficiently trustworthy evidence being obtained for formal proceedings against the Guru.

No result has been reached in the case of the abduction of the mother and sister of a Telegraph line-man at Jask, notwithstanding the orders noted in last year's report as having been issued by the Persian Government. The difficulty of finding Dadullah, who was guilty of the abduction, has constantly been put forward to account for the failure in this case. The women have not been restored.

A destructive fire in April 1893 rendered a thousand persons homeless at Gwadur. The loss of property, chiefly belonging to Arab subjects, was estimated at Rs. 78,000.

The position with regard to the escaped slaves who have sought refuge at Gwadur, has continued to be a source of anxiety to His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and his Wali at Gwadur. The demands of the Rinds for the restoration of these refugees have constantly been renewed, and have at times been threatening; but the force at the disposal of the Wali having been strengthened, he has been enabled to resist the demands made upon him, without a resort to violence. At the visit of the Political Agent for South Eastern Baluchistan, the Rinds were required to desist from their violent claims for the surrender of their slaves, who, as a matter of expediency, and in order to remove all cause of irritation, have been, as far as possible, conveyed to India.

10.—SLAVE TRADE.

There were no captures of slave dhows by Her Majesty's Ships during the year under report.

There were a few cases in which slaves appealed to the Residency for freedom. Where it was found that importation into Persia had been recent, manumission was granted, and if the freed slaves desired it, and it was possible, they were conveyed to their former homes.

11.—ROYAL NAVY VESSELS.

Captain J. H. Pelly, R. N., H. M. S. *Sphinx*, was the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf Division, throughout the year, with the exception of the temporary intervals of the absence of the ship from the station.

H. M. S. *Brisk* relieved H. M. S. *Sphinx* early in April, and remained Senior Naval Officer's ship till the end of May, when she was relieved by the latter.

H. M. S. *Sphinx* proceeded to Bombay to dock in November, her place being taken first by H. M. S. *Twinapg*, and later by H. M. S. *Cossack*, till the middle of February.

12.—POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., made over charge of the duties of Political Resident, Persian Gulf, on proceeding on leave on the 28th May, to Captain S. H. Godfrey, First Assistant Resident.

Major J. Hayes Sadler officiated as Resident, Persian Gulf, from 7th June to 21st July, Mr. J. A. Crawford from 21st July to 19th December, and Major J. Hayes Sadler again from 19th December to 5th January, when he was relieved by Colonel F. A. Wilson.

Captain S. H. Godfrey was First Assistant Resident till the 10th June, when he made over charge of his duties on transfer to Leh to Mr. J. C. Gaskin. Lieutenant Ducat held the office from 4th August till his departure on 21st November to appear before a Medical Board. Mr. J. C. Gaskin then again held charge till relieved by Lieutenant J. F. Whyte on 29th January.

Mr. J. C. Gaskin assumed charge as Extra Assistant Resident and Vice-Consul on 1st June.

Surgeon-Captain P. Lumsden assumed charge as Residency Surgeon on 23rd June.

13.—OBSERVATORY.

The results of the daily observations are recorded in a tabular statement marked Appendix A.

FRED. A. WILSON, *Colonel*,
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A TO PART I.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing force and prevailing directions of winds and recorded rainfall at Bushire for the year 1893-94.

MONTH.	Mean daily movement in miles.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH DIRECTION.								RAIN.	
		North.	North-west.	West.	South-west.	South.	South-east.	East.	North-east.	Inches.	Cents.
1893											
April	185·1	7	37	...	7	...	20	3	26	0	12
May	197·0	10	53	...	3	...	17	10	7	..	
June	210·2	3	70	3	6	...	6	6	6	..	
July	128·1	3	45	...	19	...	13	7	13	..	
August	96·3	3	10	3	3	3	58	3	17	..	
September	133·3	13	20	...	7	...	23	17	20	...	
October	106·3	19	3	...	...	...	19	23	36	...	
November	64·7	...	3	...	3	...	20	20	54	0	73
December	131·5	3	10	...	...	...	32	16	39	10	34
1894											
January	122·0	6	15	...	...	...	27	15	37	1	12
February	124·0	...	15	...	3	...	32	7	43	4	04
March	146·9	10	29	...	6	...	26	3	26	1	31
For the year	137·1	2	26	...	5	...	24	14	25	17	66

Rainfall during cultivation season.	Inches.	Cents.
1884-85	28	95
1885-86	15	62
1886-87	5	26
1887-88	16	50
1888-89	9	95
1889-90	7	89
1890-91	20	70
1891-92	7	68
1892-93	11	26
1893-94	17	66

TABLE No. 2.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1894, taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

MONTH.	READING OF BAROMETER.	DRY BULB.	WET BULB.	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				MAXIMUM DRY.		MINIMUM.					
						Dry.		*Wet.*			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.		
1893.											
April	30·031	74·9	64·4	81·4	101	67·6	54·5	60	48	28th	2nd and 1st
May	29·850	82·3	71·7	88·4	104	74·9	68	67·6	59	8th	11th and 25th
June	29·679	86·3	77·3	90·4	96	78·8	74·3	72·8	64	10th	6th, 7th and 4th
July	29·631	91·4	81·5	93·8	106·5	83·5	78·5	77	71	22nd	4th, 15th and 14th
August	29·745	93·1	82·8	99·3	109	84·6	81	78·9	70·5	1st	31st and 10th
September	29·825	86·6	74·2	92·3	98·8	78·4	72	72·7	66·5	4th	24th, 27th and 16th
October	30·077	78·8	70·5	87·4	91·5	71·6	65·3	67·5	62	2nd	26th
November	30·209	70	61·3	80·3	90	60·2	53·5	60	47·8	3rd	28th
December	30·201	63·5	59·1	70·9	79	59·5	55	56·5	48	14th	31st
1894.											
January	30·226	54·1	50·4	59·4	71·2	49·8	40·3	45·6	36	15th	21st and 20th
February	30·124	59·2	55·8	62·9	77	55	46·8	52·5	46	25th	15th
March	30·109	65·8	60	71·4	89	60·3	51	56·1	48	27th	8th
For the year	29·975	75·5	67·4	81·9	109	68·8	40·3	63·9	36	1st August 1893	21st and 20th January 1894.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MUSCAT POLITICAL AGENCY AND CONSULATE FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

Political.

There is but little change to record in the Political history of Oman since last year's report was written; no events of political importance occurred during the year under review, and the collisions between the tribes were local and did not affect the general peace of the country.

The policy of the Sultan towards the tribes is not marked by that energy and firmness which they would wish to see their ruler exercise towards the settlement of the feuds and quarrels which so frequently break out between them. Interference in their internal affairs they are very ready to resent, but they have been accustomed to look to the central authority for a decision in the matter of their differences with their neighbours, and in this respect the action of the Sultan is often neither timely nor sufficiently assertive. On the other hand, the Sultan's hold over the tribes is but slight, and aggressive or coercive measures might lead to inconvenient reprisals.

Oman has enjoyed a period of tranquillity for the last five years which is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of its history, and to this Sayyid Feysal's mild and little-felt rule has, in a measure, contributed. But other causes have been at work—those who have it in their power to cause mischief are either absent or disinclined to move; no new leader has risen, round whom political intrigues could focus, and the Shaikhs remember that in their attempts against Muscat in the reign of Sayyid Toorkee, the Sultan received assistance from the British Government.

Inter-tribal raids and feuds between the rival Hinawi and Ghafri factions were rife as usual, but they did not lead to any general rising or coalition of the tribes. Early in April a party of 80 of the Beni Hina under the leadership of Badr, a son of the Tameemah, Hilal-bin-Zahir, raided on the Yal Khamis, who reside at Hail under the protection of the Beni Umar and Beni Kelban; they killed seven of the Yal Khamis and made off with a quantity of camels and goats and some household property, losing four of their number in the encounter. On their return they were pursued by 700 of the Beni Umr and Beni Kelban; 20 of the Beni Hina were killed in the affray that ensued on their refusal to give up the plundered property, and the rest, with the exception of their leader, who managed to make good his escape, were made prisoners. At the request of the Tameemah, Hilal-bin-Zahir, Sayyid Ibrahim-bin-Kais sent his nephew, Sayyid Saood-bin-Azzan, to open negotiations for the redemption of the captives. Later on in the month the Beni Hina were attacked at Ghafat by the Beni Shekeyl, who set fire to the place. Amongst other casualties, Ghusn, the eldest son of the Tameemah of the Beni Hina, with two of his companions, was killed, and Muhammad-bin-Ali, one of the principal Shaikhs of the Beni Shekeyl, was carried wounded off the field. This quarrel owed its origin to the Beni Hina persisting in erecting a fort on a plot of land they had bought from the Beni Shekeyl. Hostilities again broke out between the tribes later on in the year; in September Shaikh Saleh-bin-Ali induced them to come to peace, after the Beni Hina had been credited with the murder of a former Kadhi of Muscat and his wife in retaliation for the death of the son of their Tameemah, the Kadhi having taken an active part in supporting the Beni Shekeyl against the Beni Hina. Shaikh Hilal-bin-Zahir subsequently

showing signs of desire to break the peace, a caution from Shaikh Saleh-bin-Ali produced the required result.

Hostilities between the Yal Saad of the Batineh and the Ahl Dhahireh were renewed early in the year. On this occasion the Yal Saad were the first to assume the offensive. They attacked Mubrah with a force said to consist of 4,000 men; further reinforcements were expected, but they did not wait for their arrival. The attack was repulsed, the Yal Saad losing 117 in killed and wounded, the defenders, 7 Shaikhs and 42 men. An attempt at mediation made by the Sultan produced no result. After several minor raids on both sides, the Yal Saad prepared in November for a fresh advance on Mubrah. Sayyid Ibrahim-bin-Kais then interfered and at once brought about a cessation of hostilities. A month later the leading Shaikhs on both sides met before Sayyid Ibrahim-bin-Kais and settled the terms of peace.

An old feud between the Beni Mukeem and the Sulooh of Tewee was renewed in May, the Beni Mukeem being the aggressors. They made an expedition against Tewee and set fire to a large house in which powder was stored; 14 of the Sulooh were killed by the explosion and the fire of the attack, which lost three men. An ineffectual attempt was made by the Sultan's younger brother, Sayyid Fabad, to bring about a reconciliation. Subsequently, Shaikh Saleh put a stop to further hostilities.

In June collisions occurred between the Beni Umar and the Hawasineh of Khaboorah, in consequence of the murder by the Beni Umar of the Shaikh of the Beni Saeed, a tribe being under the protection of Hawasineh.

In the same month the Sultan sent a force under Sayyid Badr-bin-Seif to take possession of Mansoor and oust the garrison of the Beni Harras from the fort: the expedition was ill-planned; and a war-cry being raised, the Sultan's party had to beat a precipitate retreat. His Highness had taken up his quarters at the time in the fort of Nakhl awaiting the arrival of Shaikhs Suleiman-bin-Seif of the Beni Jabir and Khalfan-bin-Humayyan of Nakhl, whom he had summoned to his presence; but hearing that these two Shaikhs were preparing to obey his summons with a force of between 400 and 500 men, he left Nakhl suddenly and returned to Birkah. The Beni Jabir then proceeded to cut down some date trees belonging to two of His Highness's officials in the vicinity of Nakhl.

In September Hameyd-bin-Salim, commonly known as Kurta, a well-known marauder, commenced raiding in the Sharkeyeh; in consequence of rumours that he intended proceeding against Kurryat, the Sultan increased his garrison in that town. Apparently Kurta found enough to occupy his attention in the Sharkeyeh for some time, for it was not till the end of February that he began to move towards Kurryat. His Highness sent orders to the tribes holding the passes leading to the coast to block his way, and at the same time sent a further reinforcement to Kurryat. Finding his advance checked at the passes, Kurta opened negotiations with the tribes to let him through; failing in this, he returned to his country and sent a humble letter to His Highness, begging for forgiveness.

The Beni-Bu-Ali carried on a desultory war with their hereditary foes, the Beni-Bu-Hasan, for some months: no general engagement took place, and the casualties on both sides were few. A truce was effected between them by Shaikh Saleh-bin-Ali. Collision also occurred between the Yal Wahibah and the Jenebah.

In February 1894 peace was made between the Harth and the Ahl Bashar through the instrumentality of Shaikh Rashid-bin-Uzaiz, the Sultan's Wali in Wadi Semmayil. This official was deputed, at the same time, to settle the

differences between the Ghafri tribes of the Semmayil Valley and the Ahl Boshar; but when the Ghafri Shaikhs came to Muscat to receive the indemnity which had been agreed upon, the Sultan declined to pay the full amount. The Shaikhs refused to accept a reduction, and left Muscat feeling much aggrieved.

This refusal of the Sultan to abide by the terms of the decision which it was understood he had authorised his Wali to make, led to further trouble and loss of life after the close of the year under report.

A peace was concluded between the Harth and the Beni Jabir.

In October His Highness the Sultan was informed that His Highness Sayyid Abdul Aziz had definitely refused to accept a pension from the Sultan on the condition that he should quietly reside in India.

The attitude assumed by the Rinds of Mekran in the matter of their claims for the restitution of their slaves who had taken refuge at Gwadur, was a standing menace to that out-lying portion of the Sultan's dominions for some months during the year. Several hundreds of these fugitive slaves had collected in Gwadur, the first arrivals coming in early in the preceding cold weather. In May intimation was received of a threatened attitude on that town in consequence of the refusal of the Wali to return the slaves to their former masters, which the Sultan was bound not to do by the terms of the Treaty of 1873. This threat was repeated at intervals, but was not carried into execution. The garrison at Gwadur was reinforced, and correspondence took place between the Resident in the Persian Gulf, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and the Government of India. It was evident that the Sultan was not expected to provide a permanent refuge for these fugitive slaves in Gwadur, and that they could not be allowed to take up their residence there in such close proximity to their former masters. They were accordingly advised to leave for Karachi and other British Indian ports, which they did, some of them receiving assistance to enable them to reach their port of destination.

One case of breach of the maritime peace of the Gulf occurred, in which the Sultan was advised to inflict a fine of Rs. 50 on Mehdi-bin-Ali, the Shaikh of the Kamazarah tribe of Khassab, for proceeding with a party of armed men by sea to Shaam with the object of prosecuting a certain claim his wife had against the estate of her deceased father. After some months' delay, the attendance of the Shaikh was enforced at Muscat and the fine was recovered.

The Telegraph station at Gwadur was closed in September, the Post Office was maintained, and a telephonic circuit was established connecting Gwadur with the telegraph line at Ormara and Charbar for the use of the Native Assistant.

General.

A fire broke out in Gwadur in April, which caused considerable damage to house and other property. The loss suffered by British subjects was estimated at Rs. 3,000.

Nothing further has been heard of the seven Africans to whose case allusion was made in last year's report. The reputed owners of the party, who have property both in Melindi on the East Coast of Africa and in Oman, were sent for when they arrived in Oman, and were interrogated; they stated that the Africans were not their slaves and denied all knowledge of them. It is understood that further enquiries are in progress by the officials of the Imperial East Africa Company to test the truth of the above statements.

Slave trade.

A bold case of kidnapping occurred in February 1894, by which one Muftah, an African freeman, who had taken passage in a *buglah* at Lingah on his way from Busrah to Zanzibar, was landed by the *nakhoda* of the

buglah on the Batineh coast and sold into slavery. Information of the fact was given by the friends of the African on their arrival at Muscat; on a representation being made to the Sultan by this Agency, steps were taken which resulted in the release of the kidnapped man and his restoration to his friends. It is satisfactory to add that the *nakhoda's* craft was confiscated, and that he is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment in one of the Muscat forts.

Twenty-six fugitive slaves were granted freedom during the year under the terms of the Treaty of 1873.

Navy.

H. M.'s Ships *Sphinx*, *Cossack*, *Brisk*, and *Lapwing*, and H. M.'s R. I. M. S. *Lawrence* touched at Muscat.

In March 1894 His Excellency Rear-Admiral Kennedy visited Muscat in the R. I. M. S. *Lawrence*, and exchanged visits with His Highness the Sultan.

Marine.

In April 1893 the S. S. *Khiva*, carrying a large number of pilgrims to Jeddah, was destroyed by fire off Merbat on the south coast of Arabia. A full report on the matter was submitted to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf on the 10th of the following May. The assistance rendered by the Sultan in provisioning and despatching His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship *Avoca*, which was then the only steamer in harbour, to the relief of the distressed pilgrims and crew, and the subsequent steps taken by His Highness for their comfort and accommodation whilst in his territories, were acknowledged by the Government of India by the presentation to His Highness of a handsome telescope and watch. Presents were also sanctioned for the leading Shaikhs and tribesmen of the friendly Arabs who gave shelter and protection to the pilgrims and crew of the *Khiva* on their first landing; to their friendly exertions over a thousand persons, barely escaping the most terrible of the perils of the sea, owed the safety of their lives and property.

Official changes.

I officiated as Resident in the Persian Gulf for six weeks from the 3rd June, and again for a fortnight in December; in August I proceeded on privilege leave for 2 months and 22 days. With these exceptions, during which charge was made over to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Jayakar, I held charge of the Political Agency and Consulate during the year.

J. HAYES SADLER, *Major*,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

PART III.—REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF BUSHIRE FOR THE YEAR 1893.

General remarks.—The general depression from which trade in Southern Persia suffered so severely during 1892, proved destined unfortunately, despite confident anticipations to the contrary, to be prolonged and even intensified during the past year. Yet it cannot be said that the year 1893 opened under unfavourable auspices: the wheat harvest of the Persian Gulf littoral was most abundant, and the activity which was observed in certain important branches of commerce towards the end of 1892 gave reason for hope that a general revival of trade was about to be inaugurated. Before many months had elapsed, however, it became evident that this hope was not destined to be realised. Exchange, which, it was hoped, had in 1892 reached its lowest limit, pursued its downward course throughout the year, and with its close the Kran had decreased in value by 15 per cent. Early in the year, moreover, reports were received of the appearance in the districts about Shiraz of swarms of locusts, which had begun to create havoc among the crops; and in June there was added to these misfortunes an outbreak of cholera with its attendant dislocation of all commercial transactions.

Under these adverse conditions, it is not a matter for surprise that trade should have suffered severely. The cotton crop, which at the commencement of the year gave promise of an excellent yield, was in part destroyed by the locusts. Nor were their ravages confined to cotton only, but were extended impartially to cultivation in general. Opium, as is well known, has now become one of Persia's most important exports; and the great injury inflicted on the crop of 1893, by the same agency as that which so adversely affected the cotton yield, was a severe blow to Persian commerce. The wheat crops of the Persian Gulf littoral were so fortunate as to escape the general destruction; but in the grain-growing districts of Fars, the harvests gave lamentable results. The price of grain at once rose, and the difficulties of the situation were aggravated, it is said, by operations aimed at the realisation of a profit by buying up and storing grain in anticipation of a further rise of price. How far these operations were attended with success is not known, but prices undoubtedly rose and the evils of widespread scarcity ensued.

In May the threatening attitude of the people, more especially in Shiraz, where it was feared they would be driven to acts of violence by their unfortunate condition, led to the imposition of an embargo on the exportation of wheat from Bushire—a measure the advantage or efficacy of which is open to great doubt. Operations in tobacco, moreover, which was formerly exported in considerable quantities to Turkey, have, during 1893, been greatly restricted owing to the monopoly enjoyed by the Turkish Regie or Société du Tombac, to which now belongs the exclusive right of importing foreign tobacco into Turkey. Persian tobacco can therefore be only imported into Turkey through the agents of the Société, and this trade, which at one time was exceedingly lucrative, has greatly declined. An effort has been made to counteract this loss by a combination under strong religious support, for the purpose of restricting and controlling the production; the prospects of success in this attempt can hardly yet be gauged.

It might naturally be supposed that the decline in the value of the Kran, and the distress prevailing in parts of Southern Persia could not fail to have a serious effect on the import trade. Such has not been the case, however, to the extent that might reasonably have been anticipated, and while the import trade of 1893 cannot be described as entirely satisfactory, the

imports under certain heads shew a marked increase in volume when compared with those of 1892.

One of the chief difficulties with which trade has to contend in Southern Persia, and indeed throughout the country, is the unsatisfactory state of the routes, for it would be impossible to call them roads. There can be no doubt of the vast gain which, in the interests of the development of trade generally, and the consequent diffussion of prosperity throughout the country, would result from an improvement of the means of communication; but the responsibility in this connection is one which, in practice certainly, if not in theory, appears to be entirely ignored, and such efforts as have been made to remedy the evil, have been due to the enterprise of European Companies. An instance of this is to be found in the Road Company which has laid down a carriage road between Tehran and Koom, and placed a service of vehicles upon it. The scheme contemplated an extension to Ispahan and Shuster, but without more encouragement, and better prospects for the security of the profits in the undertaking than the present condition of things affords, the extension seems doubtful.

An important event of the year was the withdrawal from Persia of the Agencies of the Ottoman Bank, and banking operations in this country are now practically a monopoly in the hands of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

It would be vain to deny that the commercial outlook generally is at present far from encouraging. The decline in the value of silver, which appears still unarrested in curtailing the purchasing power of the country, must injuriously affect the import trade, and the result is perhaps aggravated; certainly an evil is added to it by the encouragement on the part of certain of the priesthood of a belief among the people that the inevitable rise in prices is due only to an arbitrary enhancement imposed by British traders.

IMPORTS.

Indigo.—Trade in this article continues to increase. Consequent on the rebellion of the Baharloo tribes in 1892, the trade routes between Bunder Abbas, Yezd, and Kerman were regarded as unsafe during the greater part of 1893, and a considerable portion of the indigo ordinarily imported through Bunder Abbas was diverted from its usual channel and sent through Bushire.

Glass and China-ware.—Trade in these wares was dull.

Arms and Ammunition.—Notwithstanding the prohibition against the importation of arms, which still remains in force, considerable quantities were, it is stated, imported during the year into Bushire, whence they were despatched to Persian Arabistan, where a good market is found, or re-shipped with the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf as their destination.

Gold lace and gold thread.—There was little demand for this article, and only a small quantity was imported.

Cotton goods.—The year opened auspiciously in this branch of trade, and for some months there was a strong demand for cotton goods, fair prices being realised. As the year advanced, however, the gradual but persistent fall in the exchange value of the Kran began to make itself felt, and adversely affected the market. The appearance of cholera, the destruction by locusts of the crops in many of the grain-growing districts, and the widespread distress that ensued, caused a still further depression of trade. These adverse conditions produced the most disastrous effects in this branch of trade, and the imports for 1893 show a decrease in value of no less than £90,000 on those of the previous year.

Candles.—Candles have been imported in large quantities during the year, and good prices have been realised.

Sugar.—Marseilles sugar was imported in large quantities during the year, although it was reported that there was a brisk trade in Russian sugar from the north. The heavy cost of transport between the Gulf ports and the north of Persia constitutes the chief bar to a really successful development of the trade in Marseilles sugar, and it seems probable that the present revival in the Russian sugar trade is but the first step towards a resumption by the latter of its old ascendancy in the northern markets. The imports of Mauritius sugar show a considerable increase on those of the previous year.

Tea.—It is gratifying to be able to record that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which trade in general has had to contend during 1893, the imports of tea show a marked increase on those of previous years. The tea which is imported into Persia from the south comes almost exclusively from India and Java, and there can be no doubt that it finds favour in the Persian markets. Judging by the figures of the last few years, it would certainly seem as if this trade was capable of considerable expansion.

Metals.—There has been a marked revival of activity in the trade in copper, and imports have been largely in excess of those for 1892. On the other hand, there has been a great decrease in the demand for iron.

Woollen goods.—Trade in woollen goods appears to have been exceedingly brisk during 1893, and imports were heavy.

Lamps and lamp-ware.—There has been an increased demand for lamps and lampware during the year.

EXPORTS.

Cereals.—There was an abundant grain harvest in the Bushire districts in 1893, and no inconsiderable portion of the yield, which was largely in excess of local requirements, was, notwithstanding the high cost of transport, attracted to the interior, where, in many localities, owing to the destruction of the crops by locusts, the price of grain was very high. In consequence of the general distress prevailing in Shiraz and the surrounding districts, owing to the high price of grain, an embargo on the exportation of wheat was imposed by the Government in May, and was still in force at the close of the year. The export of cereals previous to the adoption of this measure had been, however, insignificant owing to the unremunerative rates ruling in the European markets, which, moreover, remained unfavourable for transactions in wheat throughout the year.

Tobacco.—The chief market for Persian tobacco is to be found in Turkey, but exports to that country during 1893 were much restricted owing to the monopoly enjoyed by the Turkish Company "La Société du Tombac", which had, in 1891, succeeded in obtaining a concession from the Porte of the exclusive right of importing foreign tobacco into Turkey for a period of 25 years dating from April 1892. Persian tobacco can therefore only be imported into Turkey through its agents, and many Persian merchants, who were formerly in the habit of exporting largely to Turkey, have been obliged to suspend operations entirely.

Opium.—The partial destruction of the opium crops by locusts was a heavy blow to Persian commerce. The yield for the year was very poor, and the value of the total export shows a decrease of £132,000 when compared with the export of 1892.

Almond kernels.—European crops were again large, and exports from Persia to Europe were accordingly inconsiderable. Heavy shipments were, it is stated, made to Bombay by Native merchants with satisfactory results.

Shells.—Owing to the heavy exports of the inferior description of shells during recent years, the English markets have been overstocked, and prices ruled

very low. A fresh outlet has, however, been found for this branch of trade. Since the introduction of the Mackinley Tariff, an important industry in button-making has sprung up in the United States, and large quantities of Persian shells have found their way there.

Gum.—The yield of 1893 was excellent, but the high prices ruling locally left but a small margin of profit to the exporter.

Wool.—The wool export of 1893 was not large, and was of inferior quality.

Carpets.—There has been a striking development of the carpet industry during the year, and exports have been extensive. Shipments were made chiefly to Europe and Egypt, where good prices were invariably obtained.

Cotton.—The swarms of locusts that appeared and ravaged the cotton-fields soon dispelled any hopes that might have been indulged in, early in the year, of a really plentiful crop. The yield was, however, larger than might have been expected under the circumstances, and exports were heavier than in 1892. It is reported that Ispahan cotton has commenced to find a good market in Russia, and the cotton trade with Russia, it is believed, might be made to assume considerable proportions.

Miscellaneous.

Exchange.—There was a steady rise in the rate of exchange throughout the year, the value of the £ sterling varying from Krans 40 at the commencement of the year to Krans 47 at its close.

Freights.—During 1893, freights ruled very low; they varied from 17/6 to 25/ per ton.

The unfavourable prices ruling in the European grain-markets at the commencement of the year, and the subsequent embargo on the export of wheat from Persia, caused a sensible diminution in the demand for tonnage, and the number of steamers entering the port of Bushire during the year shows a decrease of 11 when compared with the figures for 1892.

Petroleum.—The winding up of the business of the Imperial Bank Mining Rights Corporation was announced early in the year, resulting from the want of success attending their boring operations at Daliki and on the island of Kishm.

Mule hire.—The rate at the commencement of the year was 80 Krans per 100 Tabriz maunds from Bushire to Shiraz. In March it fell to 37½ Krans for the same distance, and with some fluctuations rose to 56 Krans, at which figure it stood at the close of the year.

FRED. A. WILSON, *Colonel,*
Consul-General.

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS.

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the year 1893.
2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the year 1893.
3. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bushire to and from foreign countries, during the year 1893.
4. Return of shipping at the port of Bushire in the year 1893.
5. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1893.
6. Statement showing the customs and other revenues farmed by the Governor of Bushire for the year 1893-94.
7. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the year 1893.
8. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the year 1893.
9. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the year 1893.
10. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the year 1893.
11. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Lingah to and from foreign countries, during the year 1893.
12. Return of shipping at the port of Lingah in the year 1893.
13. Return of principal articles of export from Bunder Abbas during the year 1893.
14. Return of principal articles of import into Bunder Abbas during the year 1893.
15. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bunder Abbas to and from foreign countries, during the year 1893.
16. Return of shipping at the port of Bunder Abbas in the year 1893.
17. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bunder Abbas from 1st January to 31st December 1893.
18. Return of principal articles of export from Bahrain during the year 1893.
19. Return of principal articles of import into Bahrain during the year 1893.
20. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bahrain to and from foreign countries, during the year 1893.
21. Return of shipping at the port of Bahrain in the year 1893.
22. Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1893.
23. Return of principal articles of import into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the year 1893.
24. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf to and from foreign countries, during the year 1893.
25. Return of shipping at the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1893.

TABLE No. 1.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bushire during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	480 horses	72,000	487 horses	73,050
Cattle	10,000 head	20,000	15,000 head	30,000
Cotton (raw)	37,262 cwts.	8,14,190	31,350 cwts.	6,97,000
Cotton goods	101 pkges.	23,610	328 pkges.	65,380
Dates	9,438 cwts.	33,280	11,470 cwts.	40,740
Drugs and medicines	2,924 ,,	48,870	1,203 ,,	26,540
Dyeing and colouring materials	2,134 ,,	15,200	1,526 ,,	8,180
Fruits and vegetables	22,292 ,,	1,27,770	22,300 ,,	4,28,210
Ghee	766 pkges.	21,720	.....	.....
Grain and pulse	5,071 cwts.	25,480	37,416 cwts.	1,32,530
Gum	23,913 ,,	2,41,200	22,053 ,,	2,17,250
Hides and skins	3,517 pkges.	2,81,400	1,989 ,,	1,59,120
Jewelry	5 cases	48,500	.....	.....
Opium	3,346 chests	33,46,000	5,417½ chests	54,17,500
Pearls	.....	8,440	.....	5,000
Perfumery (rose-water)	6,790 cases, 9,210 carboys	86,530	9,502 cases, 11,794 carboys	1,24,950
Provisions	582 pkges.	8,480	5,557 pkges.	2,00,350
Seeds	10,426 cwts.	55,520	9,929 cwts.	42,310
Shells (mother-o'-pearl)	15,743 pkges.	4,25,060	11,291 pkges.	3,04,850
Silk (raw)	384 ,,	2,59,310	282 ,,	91,550
Sugar, loaf	1,102 cases	27,550	.....	.....
Tobacco	18,693 cwts.	2,98,940	36,250 cwts.	6,14,690
Wool	3,401 ,,	72,450	4,618 ,,	97,950
Woollen goods (carpets)	1,203 pkges.	11,87,290	392 pkges.	2,83,370
Other articles	.....	1,14,910	.....	88,530
Total	.....	76,63,700	.....	91,49,050
Specie	.....	8,18,240	.....	9,44,860
GRAND TOTAL	.....	84,81,940	.....	1,00,93,910

TABLE No. 2.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Bushire during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Apparel	45 cases	22,500	.....	.....
Arms and ammunition	83 pkges.	14,330	25 pkges.	3,120
Candles	2,308 cwts.	1,03,360	364 cwts.	11,640
Coffee	220 ,,	15,920	581 ,,	48,950
Cotton goods	24,721 pkges.	76,66,430	32,463 pkges.	1,00,63,530
Thread and twist	399 ,,	1,13,400	387 ,,	1,17,150
Dates	7,250 cwts.	24,000	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	3,525 pkges.	1,38,700	4,805 cwts.	1,69,580
Dyeing and colouring materials	629 ,,	26,910	698 pkges.	14,920
Fuel	2,183 tons.	67,580	2,954 tons.	49,250
Glass and glass-ware	1,739 pkges.	74,690	2,348 pkges.	68,310
Gold lace and thread	25 ,,	20,000	41 ,,	48,200
Grain and pulse	6,718 cwts.	43,580	10,664 cwts.	48,330
Haberdashery	58 pkges.	17,200	.....	.....
Hardware and cutlery	309 ,,	31,380	408 pkges.	35,490
Hides	131 ,,	10,480	.....	.....
Indigo	4,255 cwts.	7,63,150	3,117 cwts.	5,19,500
Jute, manufactures of	813 pkges.	56,760	637 pkges.	43,920
Lamps and lamp-ware	708 cwts.	1,62,600	182 cases	36,400
Liquors, wines and spirits	4,470 pkges.	75,650	1,988 ,,	37,530
Matches	945 cases	37,800	.....	.....
Metals, copper	19,705 cwts.	9,34,480		
Do. iron	9,585 ,,	89,130		
Do. tin	1,136 ,,	95,400	41,286 cwts.	8,76,140
Do. other sorts	1,869 ,,	29,830		
Metals, manufactures of	467 pkges.	37,410	2,399 pkges.	2,26,530
Oil, kerosine	8,100 cases	36,450		
Do., other sorts	702 cwts.	6,120	7,664 cwts.	60,090
Procelain and China-ware	1,623 cases	1,23,300	1,192 pkges.	1,28,560
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,500 pkges.	56,950	7,158 ,,	71,540
Silk, manufactures of	49 ,,	62,750	11 cases.	14,800
Spices	7,485 cwts.	2,13,950	8,344 cwts.	2,19,040
Stationery	410 pkges.	51,830	352 pkges.	43,050
Sugar, loaf	60,652 cwts.	12,73,740	55,606 cwts.	10,89,900
Do., soft	71,539 ,,	11,84,470	72,619 ,,	11,12,890
Tea	12,529 ,,	12,27,590	7,808 ,,	7,94,710
Timber and wood	.....	75,170	.....	64,650
Woollen goods	426 pkges.	4,13,350	101 pkges.	77,310
Other articles	.....	91,270	.....	2,60,700
Total	.....	1,54,89,610	.....	1,63,55,730
Bullion and specie	.....	2,08,340	.....	1,03,120
GRAND TOTAL	.....	1,56,97,950	.....	1,64,58,850

TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Bushire to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1893 and 1892.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Great Britain	17,19,770	11,30,510	77,39,380	90,19,820
Other European Countries	52,280	5,260	12,32,750	10,70,530
British India and Colonies	23,62 660	21,00,370	62,44,260	59,48,070
Egypt	5,28,400	4,86,900	21,040	9,870
Turkey	3,12,720	10,82,450	1,30,050	1,28,250
Asiatic Russia (Batoum)	...	...	...	50,000
Muscat and Dependencies	13,020	13,830	19,170	22,800
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	1,14,880	92,140	29,150	19,340
Zanzibar	...	18,800	16,500	13,850
China	29,19,000	49,21,310	99,670	1,03,780
Total	80,22,730	93,51,690	1,55,31,970	1,63,86,310

TABLE No. 4.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bushire in the year 1893.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	30	2,400	107	114,533	137	116,933
Persian	115	7,475	...	...	115	7,475
Turkish	35	2,100	2	2,769	37	4,869
Muscat	15	2,250	...	...	15	2,250
Arab	25	1,250	...	...	25	1,250
Others	...	...	2	2,264	2	2,264
Total	220	15,475	111	119,566	331	135,041
Total for the year preceding	222	13,440	127	132,390	349	145,830

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	30	2,400	103	110,863	133	113,263
Persian	113	7,340	...	...	113	7,340
Turkish	35	2,100	1	1,380	36	3,480
Muscat	15	2,250	...	...	15	2,250
Arab	25	1,250	...	...	25	1,250
Others	...	...	2	2,264	2	2,264
Total	218	15,340	106	114,507	324	129,847
Total for the year preceding	220	13,280	127	121 876	347	135,156

TABLE No. 5.

Statement showing the quantity of Opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1893.

By what Steamers.	To London.	To Hongkong.	To Jeddah.	To Antwerp.	Total chests.
	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	Number of chests.	
By steamers of the—					
British Indian Steam Navigation Company, Limited	29	948	...	...	977
Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company	69	1,971	...	...	2,040
Persian Gulf Steamship Company	178	...	1	...	179
By miscellaneous steamers	120	...	...	30	150
Total	396	2,919	1	30	3,346

TABLE No. 6.

Statement showing the amount paid for Customs by farmers (as far as known) at the Persian Gulf Ports within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire for the past Persian Financial year, which commenced on the 21st March 1893 and ended on 20th March 1894.

	Krans.	Krans.
Bunder Deelum	1,10,000	
„ Reig	30,000	
„ Bushire	13,00,000	
„ Lingah	1,25,000	
„ Khamir	3,000	
„ Abbas	6,00,000	
„ Minao (Seef)	(a)	
„ Jask	3,000	
Island of Kishm	23,000	
„ „ Hurmuz	5,000	
„ „ Larak	1,000	
		22,00,000

In addition to the above, the Governor of Bushire farmed the following Inland Customs and other revenues for the year 1893-94, and sublet them at the sums specified below :—

Revenue of	Bunder Abbas and districts	1,80,000	
	Lingah and districts	1,20,000	
Octroi dues of Bushire		1,20,000	
Revenue of Reshire		7,500	
Customs of Shiraz		4,50,000	
			8,77,500
	Total		30,77,500

(a) Not ascertained.

TABLE No. 7.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Shiraz during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	1,020 head	1,63,200	660 head	1,58,400
Cotton (raw)	35,000 bales	9,10,000	39,520 bales	10,27,520
Drugs and medicines	500 bundles	10,000	135 bundles	4,620
Fruits and vegetables	12,500 „	5,34,000	10,200 „	1,77,000
Gum	1,150 pkges	13,800	480 „	7,040
Gold and gold coin	...	1,80,000	...	...
Hides and Skins	58,000 pieces	41,600	380 bundles	28,740
Opium	4,500 chests	36,00,000	5,700 chests	45,60,000
Perfumery (rose-water)	3,000 bundles	24,000	8,200 cases & carboys	30,400
Seeds	1,000 „	10,000	1,275 bundles	10,050
Silk raw	...	...	70 „	42,000
Silk manufactures of	40 bundles	32,000	40 „	32,000
Shiraz wine	400 cases	16,000	...	...
Tobacco	15,000 bags	2,10,000	85,000 bags	10,20,000
Wool	300 bundles	12,000	...	...
Woollen goods (carpets)	3,000 „	13,50,000	950 bundles	2,85,000
Other articles	...	24,200	...	7,840
Total	...	71,30,800	...	73,90,610

TABLE No. 8.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Shiraz during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Arms and ammunition	120 cases	36,000	50 cases	20,000
Candles	5,000 „	46,000	5,000 „	46,000
Coffee	50 pkges	5,000	250 pkges	18,000
Cotton goods	38,000 bags	91,60,000	46,010 „	92,03,000
Thread and twist	500 „	60,000	200 bags	24,000
Drugs and medicines (Quinine)	2,000 bottles	2,400	455 pkges	15,000
Glass and glass-ware	600 cases	50,400	150 cases	24,000
Gold embroidered cloth	30 bags	18,000	2,500 pieces	35,000
Gold lace	...	9,600	...	22,000
Hardware and cutlery	100 cases	10,000	70 cases	7,000
Indigo	500 bundles	1,35,000	850 bundles	3,74,000
Liquors, wines and spirits	280 pkges	39,000	280 pkges	39,200
Metals copper	8,000 cwts	3,84,000	...	10,40,200
Metals iron	2,500 „	30,000		
Metals other sorts	600 pkges	45,000		
Oils (kerosine)	4,000 cases	40,000	4,000 cases	29,000
Porcelain and China-ware	1,500 „	96,000	1,500 „	96,000
Spices	4,000 pkges	1,12,000	3,900 pkges	1,56,000
Sugar loaf	32,000 cases	11,52,000	42,000 cases	14,28,000
Sugar crushed	24,000 pkges	6,72,000	36,000 pkges	8,64,000
Tea	8,800 cases	5,10,000	4,250 cases	3,10,000
Woollen goods	60 bundles	1,20,000	71 bundles	1,85,400
Other articles	...	13,000	...	18,720
Total	...	1,27,45,400	...	1,39,54,620
Bullion	...	2,00,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,29,45,400	...	1,39,54,620

TABLE No. 9.

Return of Principal Articles of Export to Lingah during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Apparel, wearing	...	...	5,400 pieces	13,500
Books and printed matter	...	...	25 cases	10,000
Canvas	820 cwts.	41,000	1,100 cwts.	55,000
Cattle	3,140 head	11,000	4,000 head	10,000
Cocoanuts	...	...	770 cwts.	10,000
Coffee	3,000 cwts.	1,65,000	3,500 ,,	1,67,000
Coir and coir-rope	1,208 ,,	14,500	1,375 ,,	16,500
Cotton goods	3,353 bales	12,36,800	3,800 bales	13,27,000
Thread and twist	1,154 cwts.	41,550	1,125 cwts.	40,500
Dates	37,333 ,,	1,12,000	42,000 ,,	85,000
Drugs and medicines	3,312½ ,,	26,500	3,200 ,,	24,100
Dyeing and colouring materials	3,750 ,,	22,500	4,000 ,,	26,000
Fruits and vegetables	2,900 ,,	40,600	3,230 ,,	42,000
Fuel	3,600 tons	26,000	4,000 tons	28,000
Furniture	...	...	...	12,000
Grain and pulse	125,850 cwts.	7,58,000	123,000 cwts.	6,92,000
Hardware and cutlery	50 cases	12,500	54 cases	13,500
Hides and skins	...	17,300	...	20,500
Lemons, dry	1,222 cwts.	22,000	1,200 cwts.	21,600
Metals	1,820 ,,	28,000	1,960 ,,	33,600
Do., manufactures of	475 ,,	11,500	350 ,,	12,600
Oils	3,520 ,,	34,500	4,298 ,,	41,000
Pearls	...	42,05,000	...	48,50,000
Perfumery	...	11,400	...	10,800
Porcelain and China-ware	...	...	220 cases	11,000
Provisions	...	78,000	...	69,000
Salt	3,600 tons	18,000	2,700 tons	13,500
Seeds	583 cwts.	10,500	611 cwts.	11,000
Shells (mother-o'-pearl)	5,266½ ,,	1,12,000	7,040 ,,	1,47,200
Silk raw	...	...	1,000 lbs.	10,000
Silk manufactures of	...	19,500	...	21,500
Spices	2,540 cwts.	63,500	2,800 cwts.	70,500
Sugar candy	476 ,,	10,000	650 ,,	11,700
Sugar loaf	476 ,,	10,000	...	...
Sugar crushed	3,361 ,,	60,500	3,647 cwts.	62,000
Tallow	521 ,,	12,500	550 ,,	13,200
Tea	150 cases	10,000	149 cases	10,000
Timber and wood	...	28,500	...	30,000
Tobacco	5,350 cwts.	56,000	1,900 cwts.	20,000
Woollen goods	87 bales	87,000	68 bales	80,000
Other articles	...	1,25,500	...	1,17,150
Total	...	75,39,150	...	82,59,950
Specie	...	30,02,000	...	30,70,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,05,41,150	...	1,13,29,950

TABLE No. 10.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Lingah during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	136 head	11,200	...	...
Apparel, wearing	4,550 pieces	13,400	6,500 pieces	16,150
Books and printed matter	...	...	50 cases	11,250
Building materials	5,500 tons.	11,000	5,000 tons.	10,000
Candles	...	...	1,250 cases	10,000
Canvas	1,100 cwts.	55,000	1,300 cwts.	65,000
Cattle	7,500 head	26,250	10,000 head	30,000
Cocoanuts	700 cwts.	10,500	800 cwts.	11,400
Coffee	3,500 ,,	1,92,500	3,750 ,,	1,87,500
Coir and coir-rope	2,050 ,,	24,600	2,000 ,,	24,000
Cotton goods	3,600 bales	13,92,000	3,980 bales	14,71,000
Thread and twist	1,700 cwts.	61,200	1,900 cwts.	68,400
Cotton (raw)	350 ,,	11,000	590 ,,	10,450
Dates	61,000 ,,	1,83,000	50,000 ,,	1,25,000
Drugs and medicines	3,750 ,,	37,500	4,200 ,,	33,600
Dyeing and colouring materials	5,100 ,,	30,600	6,000 ,,	36,000
Earthern-ware	...	...	...	12,000
Fruit and vegetables	3,657 cwts.	51,200	5,000 ,,	64,900
Fuel	9,440 ,,	75,520	12,800 tons.	89,600
Furniture	...	15,500	...	19,000
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	240 pieces	12,000
Gold lace	600 lbs	12,000	550 lbs.	11,000
Grain and pulse	1,77,000 cwts.	9,72,600	1,59,750 cwts.	8,97,600
Hardware and cutlery	74 cases	18,500	80 cases	20,000
Jute, manufactures of	350 cwts.	12,000	425 cwts.	10,150
Leather, and manufactures of	...	22,000	...	26,000
Lemons, dry	1,700 cwts.	30,600	1,500 cwts.	27,000
Mats	28,750 pieces	11,500	30,000 pieces	12,000
Metals	2,700 cwts.	52,000	3,000 cwts.	50,000
Do., manufactures of	500 ,,	16,200	500 ,,	17,400
Oils	5,300 ,,	52,500	5,500 ,,	57,000
Pearls	...	42,05,000	...	48,60,000
Perfumery	...	18,000	...	19,000
Porcelain and China-ware	200 cases	10,000	300 cases	15,000
Provisions	...	1,17,000	...	1,16,000
Salt	4,500 tons	22,500	3,900 tons	19,500
Seeds	850 cwts.	15,300	800 cwts.	14,600
Shells (mother-o'-pearl)	5,266½ ,,	1,12,000	6,600 ,,	1,38,400
Silk raw	1,100 lbs.	11,000	1,500 lbs.	15,000
Silk manufactures of	...	29,400	...	31,700
Spices	3,420 cwts.	85,500	3,600 cwts.	90,000
Sugar candy	600 ,,	12,000	800 ,,	14,400
Sugar loaf	800 ,,	16,800	500 ,,	10,500
Sugar crushed	4,800 ,,	86,400	5,250 ,,	89,250
Tallow	800 ,,	19,200	1,000 ,,	24,000
Tea	227 cases	13,500	250 cases	14,500
Timber and wood	...	46,000	...	44,000
Tobacco	6,800 cwts.	71,000	2,700 cwts.	28,000
Woollen goods	95 bales	95,000	90 bales	1,02,000
Other articles	...	86,400	...	72,250
TOTAL	...	84,73,870	...	91,53,500
Specie	...	31,84,000	...	32,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,16,57,870	...	1,23,53,500

TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Lingah to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1893 and 1892.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Great Britain	97,000	1,32,800	...	...
British India and Colonies	49,55,500	54,71,400	49,77,170	48,55,020
Turkey	5,35,100	5,59,850	5,53,800	5,25,100
Muscat and Dependencies	1,35,850	1,37,100	1,54,500	5,01,850
Bahrain and other maritime States in the Gulf	35,52,400	37,05,150	38,87,600	42,34,800
Zanzibar	9,700	9,800	13,900	11,100
Total	92,85,550	1,00,16,100	95,86,970	1,01.27,870

TABLE No. 12.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Lingah in the year 1893.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	162	13,500	75	142,500	237	156,000
Persian	236	11,050	...	...	236	11,050
Arab	205	6,500	...	...	205	6,500
Turkish	55	3,800	2	2,400	57	6,200
Muscat	60	2,400	...	...	60	2,400
French	6	280	...	...	6	280
Total	724	37,530	77	144,900	801	182,430
Total for the year preceding	809	40,125	82	154,600	891	194,725

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	157	13,125	75	142,500	232	155,625
Persian	206	10,025	...	...	206	10,025
Arab	205	6,500	...	...	205	6,500
Turkish	55	3,800	2	2,400	57	6,200
Muscat	60	2,400	...	...	60	2,400
French	6	280	...	...	6	280
Total	689	36,130	77	144,900	766	181,030
Total for the year preceding	644	33,110	82	162,600	726	195,710

TABLE No. 13.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bunder Abbas during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Animals	...	...	40 horses.	8,000
Cotton goods	20 bdls.	20,000	...	...
Cotton (raw)	14,572 cwts.	2,73,220	11,400 cwts.	2,28,000
Dates	1,10,000 „	3,30,000	1,25,000 „	3,12,500
Drugs and medicines	7,195 „	1,85,930	10,840 „	2,38,820
Dyeing and colouring materials	5,228 „	32,400	2,500 „	15,000
Fruits and vegetables	74,884 „	8,16,390	1,00,000 „	10,00,000
Grain and pulse	...	...	320 „	1,920
Gum	...	...	200 „	3,300
Hides and skins	...	29,800	5,000 bdls.	40,000
Mats	600 bdls.	12,000	500 „	10,000
Opium	743 chests	5,94,400	746 chests	5,96,800
Perfumery	...	24,710	2,000 pkgs.	20,000
Provisions	5,000 cwts.	1,87,500	2,500 cwts.	90,000
Salt	15,000 tons.	30,000	10,000 tons.	25,000
Seeds	8,552 cwts.	71,780	3,100 cwts.	24,800
Silk raw	20 bdls.	10,000	5 bdls.	2,000
Silk manufactures of	54 „	54,000	41 „	41,000
Tobacco	3,000 cwts.	18,750	4,500 cwts.	27,000
Wool	19,777 „	5,09,090	20,000 „	4,00,000
Woollen goods	580 bdls.	3,36,800	4,000 pieces	64,000
Other articles	...	36,300	...	61,910
Total	...	35,73,070	...	32,10,050
Specie	...	3,28,950	...	3,08,150
GRAND TOTAL	...	39,02,020	...	35,18,200

TABLE No. 14.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Bunder Abbas during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Animals	500 head.	25,000	400 head.	16,000
Books and printed matter	...	...	56 pkges.	6,000
Building materials	...	...	6,000 rafters.	2,500
Candles	5,072 cases.	38,040	1,327 cases.	10,616
Cocoanuts	...	...	55 robbins / 3,000 No.	1,500
Coffee	140 cwts.	10,500	154 cwts.	11,000
Coir and coir-rope	...	...	100 „	1,000
Cotton goods	6,478 bales.	26,55,980	4,568 bales.	14,50,400
Thread and twist	2,318 „	3,70,880	2,094 „	3,44,100
Drugs and medicines	...	...	184 pkges.	11,500
Dyeing and colouring materials	1,290 cwts.	21,360	31 cases.	9,850
Furniture	...	16,500	...	5,180
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	7 pkges.	4,500
Grain and pulse	50,011 cwts.	1,95,680	30,845 cwts.	1,03,420
Hardware and cutlery	301 cases.	30,100	207 cases.	21,000
Indigo	1,729 cwts.	2,28,230	1,201 cwts.	86,490
Jute, and manufactures of	462 bales.	19,500	509 bales.	20,360
Liquors, wines and spirits	600 cases	15,000	275 cases.	2,750
Mat bags	1,500 bdls.	15,000	3,000 bags.	720
Metals	4,981 cwts.	1,24,700	3,708 cwts.	23,520
Do., manufactures of	...	...	8 pkges.	400
Oils	1,321 cwts.	13,320	885 „	4,040
Perfumery	...	...	23 cases	2,300
Porcelain and China-ware	230 cases.	11,500	439 „	11,500
Provisions	10,000 cwts.	25,000	3,532 cwts.	47,100
Silk raw	...	...	3 cases	1,850
Silk manufactures of	...	...	8 „	10,850
Spices	2,310 cwts.	57,740	350 cwts.	11,000
Stationery	...	...	16 cases.	800
Sugar candy	...	...	510 cwts.	7,480
Sugar loaf	11,994 cwts.	2,54,870	6,827 „	1,38,892
Sugar crushed	11,700 „	1,75,520	17,727 „	2,61,814
Tea	30,500 „	17,08,000	32,012 „	16,76,600
Timber and wood	...	15,000	...	...
Tobacco	1,500 pkgs.	22,500	300 pkges.	2,200
Woollen goods	15 bdls.	15,000	26 bdls.	13,000
Other articles	...	61,320	...	49,340
Total	...	61,26,240	...	43,71,572
Specie	...	2,58,500	...	86,975
GRAND TOTAL	...	63,84,740	...	44,58,547

TABLE No. 15.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Bunder Abbas to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1893 and 1892.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	R	R	R	R
Great Britain	30,000	27,400	98,800	1,50,000
Other European countries	...	...	...	1,38,892
British India and Colonies	27,38,820	27,35,000	59,02,330	41,44,955
Egypt	60,800	50,000	...	...
Turkey	2,63,650	49,000	71,850	...
Muscat and Dependencies	86,650	35,000	94,600	18,500
Bahrain and other Maritime States in the Gulf	104,900	25,000	58,150	3,700
Zanzibar	3,000	...	2,000	2,500
China	5,94,400	5,96,800	...	...
Total	38,82,220	35,18,200	62,27,730	44,58,547

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bunder Abbas in the year 1893.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	18	3,240	80	88,000	98	91,240
Persian	62	2,660	...	...	62	2,660
Turkish	...	...	1	1,100	1	1,100
Muscat	15	300	...	...	15	300
Arab	25	375	...	...	25	375
Total	120	6,575	81	89,100	201	95,675
Total for the year preceding	180	6,410	81	72,862	261	79,272

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	12	2,160	82	90,200	94	92,360
Persian	52	860	...	...	52	860
Turkish	...	...	1	1,100	1	1,100
Muscat	15	300	...	...	15	300
Arab	25	375	...	...	25	375
Total	104	3,695	83	91,300	187	94,995
Total for the year preceding	185	6,900	79	70,862	264	77,762

TABLE No. 17.

Statement showing the Quantity of Opium exported from Bunder Abbas from 1st January to 31st December 1893.

By what Steamers.	To China. No. of chests.	Total.
By steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company	221	221
By other steamers	522	522
GRAND TOTAL	...	743

TABLE No. 18.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bahrain during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893. Quantity.	1893. Value.	1892. Quantity.	1892. Value.
		R		R
Animals	52 horses, 48 donkeys, 7 camels	22,810	55 horses, 50 donkeys, 3 camels	22,470
Canvas	1,460 cwts.	1,02,200	1,500 cwts.	1,05,000
Coffee	2,295 „	1,72,120	3,000 „	2,25,000
Coir and coir-rope	1,080 „	12,960	1,000 „	12,000
Cotton goods	1,550 bundles	3,71,200	1,480 bundles	3,50,000
Thread and twist	302 cwts.	15,940	290 cwts.	15,600
Dates	37,650 „	1,40,100	35,600 „	1,32,400
Date-juice	3,430 „	15,430	3,262 „	13,050
Fruits and vegetables	...	12,200	...	14,000
Grain and pulse	67,500 „	4,93,950	67,000 cwts.	4,63,250
Hardware	...	10,480	...	...
Hides and skins	48,000 pieces	28,500	41,000 pieces	22,000
Metals	995 cwts.	21,480	1,181 cwts.	23,100
Oils	...	17,580	...	17,620
Pearls	...	36,93,750	...	49,25,000
Perfumery	...	10,480	...	12,050
Provisions	...	9,420	...	17,610
Shells (mother-o'-pearl)	15,680 cwts.	79,100	11,220 cwts.	59,400
Silk raw	1,255 lbs.	10,040	1,380 lbs.	12,340
Silk manufactures	...	..	3,300 pieces	26,400
Spices	783 cwts.	22,960	818 cwts.	24,700
Sugar	1,710 „	30,780	1,840 „	33,120
Tobacco	1,100 „	22,100	1,200 „	24,000
Timber and wood	...	12,500	...	14,000
Woollen goods	82 bales	32,800	82 bundles	25,200
Other articles	...	1,01,510	...	1,20,670
Total	...	54,62,390	...	67,09,980
Specie	...	10,21,000	...	11,39,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	64,83,390	...	78,48,980

TABLE No. 19.

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Bahrain during the years 1893 and 1892.

ARTICLES.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	42 horses, 31 donkeys, 56 camels	22,060	50 horses, 25 donkeys, 86 camels.	24,900
Apparel, wearing	1,600 pieces	12,800	1,550 pieces	12,400
Arms and ammunition	...	10,270	.....	.....
Building materials	...	13,400	.....	13,400
Cattle	32,120 head	97,440	31,000 head	91,000
Charcoal	9,600 cwts.	19,800	9,500 cwts	19,000
Coffee	3,450 ,,	2,58,750	4,275 ,,	3,20,620
Coir and coir-rope	2,200 ,,	26,400	2,320 ,,	27,840
Confectionery and preserves	395 ,,	9,870	500 ,,	12,500
Cotton (raw)	2,470 ,,	57,910	2,490 ,,	58,320
Cotton goods	2,178 bundles	5,63,250	2,496 bundles	6,21,850
Thread and twist	908 cwts.	57,410	833 cwts.	46,800
Date-juice	62,000 ,,	2,33,250	57,000 ,,	1,88,000
Drugs and medicines	3,000 ,,	13,500	3,050 ,,	13,720
Dyeing and colouring materials	.....	13,740	.....	11,890
Fruits and vegetables	.....	18,040	.....	17,550
Fuel	.....	21,470	.....	24,720
Gold lace and thread	24,500 cwts.	24,500	23,500 cwts.	18,800
Grain and pulse	.....	27,080	800 bundles	16,500
Hardware and cutlery	207,092 cwts.	15,05,900	197,232 cwts.	13,40,820
Hides and skins	... ..	20,890	.....	12,230
Lemons, dry	.....	13,280	.....	11,620
Metals	.....	10,450	.....	.....
Do., manufactures of	2,928 cwts.	53,450	2,039 cwts.	41,710
Oils	215 ,,	14,190	.....	.....
Pearls	4,755 ,,	54,850	3,685 cwts.	41,850
Perfumery	.....	12,92,000	.....	17,20,000
Provisions	.....	19,000	.....	19,640
Shells, (mother-o'-peal)	.....	1,03,370	.....	92,310
Silk raw	4,100 cwts.	45,000	2,200 cwts.	22,800
Silk manufactures of	3,365 lbs.	27,150	2,800 lbs.	22,950
Spices	5,300 pieces	41,600	5,960 pieces	47,680
Sugar candy	1,831 cwts.	44,500	1,405 cwts.	42,000
Sugar soft	875 ,,	17,500	.....	10,000
Tallow	3,000 ,,	54,000	3,030 cwts.	54,540
Timber and wood	850 ,,	18,700	967 ,,	20,670
Tobacco	.....	48,770	.....	46,600
Wool	4,320 cwts.	89,100	5,030 cwts.	1,02,550
Woollen goods	310 ,,	11,040	350 ,,	11,900
Other articles	95 bundles.	47,850	94 bundles	38,520
	.....	56,780	.....	68,450
TOTAL	.....	50,90,310	.....	53,08,650
Specie	.....	21,45,000	.....	22,73,000
GRAND TOTAL	.....	72,35,310	.....	75,81,650

TABLE No. 20.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Bahrain to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1893 and 1892.

COUNTRY.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	R	R	R	R
British India and Colonies	38,39,485	51,04,200	42,00,759	43,64,833
Turkey	21,09,397	22,29,690	19,66,700	23,37,620
Muscat and Dependencies	25,100	32,000	58,300	81,440
Maritime States on the Arab Coast of the Gulf	2,44,848	2,60,605	2,07,700	2,45,550
Persian Ports and Mekran	2,14,609	2,09,995	7,65,500	5,22,639
Zanzibar	16,220	12,600	36,400	29,625
TOTAL	64,49,659	78,49,090	72,35,359	75,81,707

TABLE No. 21.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bahrain in the year 1893.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	56	3,640	43	41,514	99	45,154
Arab	275	10,175	...	...	275	10,175
Turkish	252	8,064	2	850	254	8,914
Persian	85	2,635	...	...	85	2,635
Muscat	14	378	...	...	14	378
French	...	...	1	400	1	400
Total	682	24,892	46	42,764	728	67,656
Total for the year preceding	790	29.350	57	61,727	847	91,077

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	51	3,315	43	41,514	94	44,829
Arab	270	9,990	...	...	270	9,990
Turkish	248	7,936	2	850	250	8,786
Persian	92	2,852	...	...	92	2,852
Muscat	14	378	...	...	14	378
French	...	...	1	400	1	400
Total	675	24,471	46	42,764	721	67,235
Total for the year preceding	780	29,120	57	61,727	827	90,847

TABLE No. 22.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Coffee	600 cwts.	30,000	450 cwts.	22,500
Grain and pulse	6,000 „	36,000	7,500 „	40,000
Jute, and manufactures of	1,500 bundles.	16,500	1,500 bundles	16,500
Oils	500 cwts.	12,000	500 cwts.	12,000
Pearls	.....	50,00,000	.....	52,50,000
Provisions	5,000 cwts.	25,000	6,000 cwts.	30,000
Shells (mother-o'-pearl)	6,000 „	60,000	6,500 „	78,000
Tobacco	1,000 bundles.	20,000	1,500 bundles	25,000
Woollen goods	2,500 pieces	35,000	2,500 pieces	30,000
Other articles	.....	37,750	.....	43,000
Total	.....	52,72,250	.....	55,47,000
Specie	.....	4,00,000	.....	3,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	.....	56,72,250	.....	58,47,000

TABLE No. 23.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1893 and 1892.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Arms and ammunition	...	35,000	..	10,000
Canvas	500 cwts.	30,000	600 cwts.	36,000
Cattle	3,000 head	15,000	4,000 head	16,000
Coffee	6,300 cwts.	2,50,000	6,000 cwts.	2,40,000
Coir and coir-rope	7,000 „	60,000	7,000 „	50,000
Cotton goods	1,000 bdls.	3,00,000	1,000 bdls.	3,00,000
Thread and twist	300 cwts.	15,000	300 cwts.	15,000
Cotton (raw)	550 „	10,000	600 „	10,800
Dates	1,40,000 „	5,60,000	1,20,000 „	4,80,000
Date-juice	2,000 „	12,000	2,000 „	10,000
Drugs and medicines	4,000 „	25,000	4,000 „	22,000
Fruits and vegetables	...	30,000	...	30,000
Grain and pulse	1,80,000 cwts.	10,80,000	1,50,000 cwts.	9,00,000
Mats	50,000 pieces	30,000	50,000 pieces	30,000
Metals	1,300 cwts.	13,000	1,300 cwts.	13,000
Do., manufactures of	250 „	12,500	250 „	12,500
Oil	5,000 „	1,10,000	5,000 „	1,20,000
Pearls	...	80,000	...	1,00,000
Perfumery	...	25,000	...	20,000
Porcelain and China-ware	...	15,000	...	10,000
Provisions and oilman's stores	...	45,000	...	40,000
Silk { raw	2,000 lbs.	12,000	2,000 lbs.	12,000
Silk { manufactures	2,500 pieces	25,000	2,000 pieces	20,000
Spices	1,600 cwts.	35,000	1,600 cwts.	35,000
Sugar	9,000 „	1,35,000	9,000 „	1,35,000
Tallow	1,500 „	35,000	1,500 lbs.	35,000
Timber and wood	...	25,000	...	25,000
Wool	100 cwts.	10,000	100 cwts.	10,000
Woollen goods	1,500 pieces	22,000	1,500 peices	22,500
Other articles	...	1,20,300	...	1,14,000
Total	...	31,71,800	...	28,73,800
Specie	...	13,00,000	...	12,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	44,71,800	...	40,73,800

TABLE No. 24.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1893 and 1892.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
British India and Colonies	5,000	6,500	4,91,500	4,52,000
Turkey	87,000	66,500	1,78,500	1,28,500
Muscat and Dependencies	2,12,500	2,02,000	2,41,100	2,15,400
Bahrain	38,000	35,800	58,000	45,500
Persian Ports and Mekran	53,27,250	55,35,200	34,93,700	32,23,400
Zanzibar	2,500	1,000	9,000	9,000
Total	56,72,250	58,47,000	44,71,800	40,73,800

TABLE No. 25.

Return of Shipping at the Port on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1893.

ENTERED,

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	60	2,700	...	...	60	2,700
Persian	450	9,000	...	...	450	9,000
Muscat	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Turkish	10	200	...	...	10	200
Others	150	1,500	...	...	150	1,500
Total	870	17,400	...	...	870	17,400
Total for the year preceding	880	19,100	...	...	880	19,100

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	60	2,700	...	...	60	2,700
Persian	450	9,000	...	...	450	9,000
Muscat	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Turkish	10	200	...	...	10	200
Others	50	500	...	...	50	500
Total	770	16,400	...	...	770	16,400
Total for the year preceding	780	18,100	...	...	780	18,100

The total trade for the year is returned at $3,775,326 as against $3,387,435 for the preceding year, showing an increase, including import and export of specie, of $387,891, or excluding specie, of $77,891.

I must again point out that the statistics as furnished by the Customs farmer, especially those relating to exports, are approximate only and must not be taken for more than they are worth.

Excluding specie, of which there is an increase of $120,000, the import trade from India shows a total falling-off of nearly $60,000 as compared with the preceding year; this decline is most marked in Bengal rice, cotton, and other stuffs, and sweet and cocoanut oil; an increase appears in Turkey red and twist, and a slight increase in *jowari* and kerosine oil. Out of 88 items of import from British India, 54 show a decrease, the net decrease being nearly $60,000 as noted above. This is attributed to the decline in the value of the dollar in exchange with the rupee, which followed the closing of the Indian mints. The effects are only beginning to be felt. The greater the difference between the rupee and bar silver, the more will the import trade of Oman with British India be liable to decline or to be deflected to other channels. As it is, there is a marked decrease in the import of Bengal rice of $64,610 and an increase in the import of wheat from Persia of $27,000, which point ominously to the direction which the trade in food-cereals may be expected to take.

The imports excluding specie from the Persian Gulf and Mekran have fallen off by $42,500, notwithstanding the increase of $27,000 in Persian wheat. Muscat would seem to have left off dealing with the Persian Gulf for mother-of-pearl, as the import in this article has fallen from $50,000 to *nil*.

The imports from South Arabia and Africa show an increase of $22,000 in mother-of-pearl, and $30,000 in pearls, whilst there is a decrease of $12,000 in cotton goods.

Imports from the United States, Mauritius and Singapore show a slight increase under the heading box shooks and sugar.

Excluding an increase of $200,000 in specie, the export trade has increased by $152,000, the principal items being dry dates, fish, large and small, cotton fabrics, fruit, and salt.

The unusually heavy imports and exports of specie, which figure in this year's returns, were due to exchange transactions in Bombay, where dollars at one time were procurable at cheaper rates than in Oman. Consequently, the country was drained of rupees for the purchase of dollars; and when the rupees were exhausted, an unprecedented run was made on British copper coinage for remittance to Bombay. This caused much inconvenience and considerable hardship in the country by appreciating the copper coinage with reference to the dollar, which fell in value at one time from 140 pice to 108 pice.

The customs were farmed to Seth Rattansi Purshotam for $115,000.

J. HAYES SADLER, *Major*,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

A

Table showing Average Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat during the twelve months, 1893-94.

[CLASS A.—European and American. CLASS B.—Native craft.]

WHERE TRADING AND DESCRIPTION.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.	REMARKS.
A				
America	1	400	400	
India	13	900	11,700	
Mauritius and Bourbon	2	600	1,200	
Persian Gulf and Busrah	16	1,200	19,200	
Red Sea Ports	5	1,000	5,000	
Zanzibar	2	1,000	2,000	
London steamers	2	1,600	3,200	
Mail steamers	65	1,300	84,500	
TOTAL	106	8,000	127,200	
B				
India	99	100	9,900	
Persian Gulf	40	75	3,000	
Mekran Coast	75	50	3,750	
Yemen	34	120	4,080	
Zanzibar	20	120	2,400	
TOTAL	268	465	23,130	
GRAND TOTAL A AND B	374	8,465	150,330	

B

EXPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1893-94.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Dates, pressed	80,000 bags	130,000	India, Africa, etc.
Dates, dry	60,000 „	300,000	India, Africa, etc.
Dates, black	20,000 „	60,000	India, Yemen, etc.
Dates, Fard	20,000 boxes	60,000	America and India.
Date-juice	250 skins	600	India.
Fruit	.....	40,000	India.
Dried limes	900 bags	25,000	Persian Gulf and India.
Raisins	150 „	900	India.
Plums	10 „	200	India.
Almonds	50 „	400	India.
Walnuts and skins	35 „	150	India.
Tamarind	400 „	800	Persian Gulf.
Fish	90,000 in No.	25,000	India and Mauritius.
Fish, small, for manure	2,000 bags	15,000	India.
Fish, sounds	3,000 in No.	500	India.
Shark-fins	800 bags	3,000	India.
Pearls	.....	50,000	India.
Mother-o'-pearl	300 candies	30,000	India.
Cotton	1,100 bags	28,000	India.
Cotton fabrics	400 boxes	1,60,000	Zanzibar, Yemen, etc.
Cotton seeds	800 bags	2,000	India.
Rose leaves	70 „	350	India, Africa, etc.
Rose-water	300 karbas	350	India, Africa, etc.
Pomegranate skins and seeds	20 bags	120	India.
Henna	200 „	800	Persian Gulf.
Opium	2 chests	1,000	Zanzibar.
Wheat	2,000 bags	6,000	India and Yemen.
Rice	6,000 „	30,000	Persian Gulf.

EXPORTS.—*concluded.*

Estimate for the year 1893-94—concluded.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Jowari	2,000 bags	4,500	Mekran and Yemen.
Ghee	400 dubbas	6,500	Zanzibar and India.
Sugar	300 bags	3,300	Persian Gulf.
Salt	20,000 tons	50,000	India and Zanzibar.
Red ochre	200 „	800	India.
Madder	10 bags	50	
Assafœtida	4 skins	100	
Garlic	150 bags	600	Zanzibar.
Musk	25 bottles	2,000	Persian Gulf.
Aloes, wood	12 boxes	3,000	
Incense	150 „	1,800	
Shunna	200 bags	1,000	India.
Aloes	350 skins	2,500	
Senna leaves	100 bags	200	India and Persian Gulf.
Dragon's blood	200 boxes	1,500	
Budrbud	300 bags	1,000	Jedda.
Goat's hair	185 „	800	Busrah.
Hulwah	250 boxes	3,500	India and Persian Gulf.
Otto of roses	1 box	200	India.
Canvas, Arabian	600 rolls	3,000	Red Sea.
Rafters	600 scores	2,500	Persian Gulf.
Donkeys	75 in No.	1,100	India.
Oil, kerosine	1,500 boxes	2,500	Persian Gulf.
Cloves	40 bags	400	India and Persian Gulf.
American cloth	50 bales	3,500	Persian Gulf.
Wool	125 „	1,200	India.
Rifles	150 boxes	15,000	Persian Gulf.
Paper	4 „	100	
Mat bags	1,200 bdles.	2,500	
Miscellaneous	.....	35,000	
Total	.....	11,20,320	
Specie	.....	6,00,000	
GRAND TOTAL	.....	17,20,320	

C

IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1893-94.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
India.	Rice, Bengal	1,30,035 bags	622,895	
	„ Malabar	150 moorahs	450	
	„ red	170 bags	60	
	„ table	1,200 „	7,000	
	Wheat	3,620 „	13,900	
	Bajree	28 „	85	
	Jowari	5,240 „	12,320	
	Dhall	420 „	1,530	
	Sugar	7,310 „	67,760	
	„ candy	84 „	725	
	Jaggree	25 „	140	
	Coffee	1,045 „	47,060	
	Tea	20 boxes	180	
	Pepper	10 bags	100	
	Turmeric	...	...	

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Estimate for the year 1893-94—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
India—*continued.*	Cardamoms	31 bags	2,665	
	Cinnamon	670 boxes	4,450	
	Ginger, dry	10 bags	170	
	Nutmegs	3 „	85	
	Betelnuts	13 „	260	
	Cocoanuts, fresh	7,500 in No.	1,060	
	„ dry	112 bags	780	
	Tamarind	537 „	900	
	Monkey nuts	820 „	1,750	
	Musk	29 bottles	1,755	
	Aloes, wood	14 boxes	2,400	
	Frankincense	79 „	840	
	Sandalwood chips	73 „	1,965	
	Camphor	15 bags	380	
	Gooracco	30 casks	100	
	Cotton, damaged	510 bags	1,200	
	„ stuff	1,335 bales	1,53,200	
	„ blue	90 „	20,500	
	Turkey red	430 „	77,690	
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	31 boxes	4,020	
	Chintz	80 „	8,000	
	Twist	1,185 bales	76,160	
	Cotton yarn	15 „	1,000	
	Broadcloth	2 „	200	
	Shawls and loongies	1 box	75	
	Silk	79 bales	36,045	
	Silk goods	37 boxes	4,100	
	Gold thread	23 „	2,900	
	Hemp	537 bdles.	3,570	
	Twine	9 „	155	
	Gunnies	535 „	5,400	
	Rope, coir	330 „	650	
	Copper	108 „	5,370	
	Tin and lead	90 „	3,360	
	Steel	975 pieces	2,145	
	Brass	3 packages	110	
	Iron work	810 „	2,200	
	Dyes	10 casks	565	
	Indigo	2 bdls.	60	
	Oil, sweet and cocoanut	500 tins	27,100	
	„ kerosine	6,475 boxes	10,760	
	Oil seeds	21 bags	150	
	Candles	52 boxes	340	
	Ganja (flax seeds)	45 moorahs	500	
	Sulphur	90 boxes	710	
	Lucifer matches	81 „	1,700	
	Fireworks	33 „	280	
	Purwass	4 bags	80	
	Saffron	150 „	3,000	
	Alum	20 boxes	120	
	Wood beams	695 pieces	2,720	
	Wines, spirits, liqueurs, etc.	500 boxes	3,000	
	Tar	20 casks	160	
	Paper	24 boxes	170	
	Crockery	85 „	2,830	
	Soda	20 „	100	
	Flour (Bombay)	1,100 bags	5,500	
	Gram	162 „	550	
	Ghee	20 tins	300	
	Cummin seed	945 bags	6,800	
	Coriander „	165 „	500	
	Garlic	50 „	100	
	Salammoniac	4 boxes	160	
	Hyacinth	2 „	70	
	Caraway seed	7 „	25	

IMPORTS—*contd.*

Estimate for the year 1893-94—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
India—*concld.*	Hides	172 bdls.	1,940	
	Pewter ware	8 boxes	200	
	Tallow	125 dubbas	500	
	Boxes, empty, dealwood	104 packages	400	
	Saltpetre	155 boxes	1,700	
	Sundries	...	12,000	
	Toys and fancy works	...	2,800	
	Total	...	1,298,905	
	Specie	...	200,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,498,905	
Persian Gulf, Busrah and Mekran Coast.	Dates, dry	100 bags	350	
	Wheat	13,754 „	45,000	
	Jowari	1,320 „	3,150	
	Barley	1,593 „	3,430	
	Moong	421 „	1,250	
	French beans	162 „	735	
	Ghee	3,888 dubbas	41,000	
	Almonds	65 bags	716	
	Walnuts	17 „	75	
	Pistachio nuts	4 „	40	
	Figs	4 „	45	
	Plums	10 „	200	
	Raisins	152 „	1,160	
	Cotton	2,330 bales	20,450	
	Carpets and rugs	7 bdls.	950	
	Silk, raw	1 „	450	
	„ goods	38 „	13,800	
	Canvas	192 rolls	1,040	
	Skins	6 bdls.	400	
	Goat's hair	45 bags	240	
	Salt	14,132 bahrs.	45,140	
	Red ochre	58 „	250	
	Saltpetre	18 boxes	70	
	Lime	1,500 bahrs	2,250	
	Assafœtida	2 skins	40	
	Myrtle leaves	743 bags	4,120	
	Rose-water	543 karbas	1,020	
	Pearls	...	45,000	
	Budrbud	18 bags	55	
	Opium	1 chest	200	
	Mat bags	1,500 bdles.	2,500	
	Saffron	3 boxes	420	
	Gram	65 bags	380	
	Tobacco	56 „	245	
	Cloaks	10 bdles.	500	
	Hair-combs	9 boxes	240	
	Wool	154 bales	2,100	
	Twist	85 „	1,140	
	Shark-fins	41 bags	680	
	Fish-maws	2,030 in No.	1,560	
	Prawns	30 bags	750	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cotton-stuff, matting, raw cotton, etc.	.....	40,000	
	Total	.....	283,141	
	Specie	.....	30,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	313,141	

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1893-94—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
South Arabia and Africa.	Coffee	375 bags	13,500	
	Sugar, loaf	70 boxes	1,400	
	Indian-corn	100 bags	300	
	Jowari	500 „	1,700	
	Cocoanuts	9,000 in No.	1,500	
	Chintz	2 boxes	300	
	Cotton goods	190 bales	12,300	
	Paper	4 boxes	200	
	Cloves	60 bags	600	
	Wood rafters	1,000 scores	5,000	
	Fowling-pieces	195 boxes	15,000	
	Frankincense	10 „	200	
	Antimony	2 bdles.	50	
	Amber	7 boxes	600	
	Civet	9 horns	700	
	Dragon's blood	400 boxes	1,600	
	Wild cypress seed	280 skins	16,000	
	Otto of roses	4 boxes	800	
	Shunna	230 bdles.	1,000	
	Gum	25 bags	300	
	Senna-leaves	50 „	100	
	Aloes	1,115 skins	3,750	
	Soap	20 boxes	80	
	Mother-o'-pearl	300 candies	33,000	
	Pearls	.....	60,000	
	Cotton	150 bags	1,000	
	Hides	30 bdles.	300	
	Razors	5 boxes	200	
	Fez red caps	5 „	200	
	Candles	100 „	500	
	Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood for native craft, empty boxes, etc.	.....	30,000	
	Total	.....	202,180	
	Specie	.....	25,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	227,180	
United States, Mauritius, and Singapore.	Boxes shooks	6,000 bundles	10,000	
	Wax-paper	30 boxes	430	
	Rum	15 casks	350	
	Sugar	400 bags	5,000	
	Total	.....	15,780	
	Specie	.....	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	15,780	
	Total Imports.			
	From—			
	India	.....	1,498,905	
	Persian Gulf, Busrah, and Mekran Coast.	.....	313,141	
	South Arabia and Africa	.....	227,180	
	United States, Mauritius and Singapore.	.....	15,780	
	Total	.....	2,055,006	

D.

Contrasted statement showing the Number of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1893-94

[Class A—European and American. Class B—Native craft.]

CLASS.	IN THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
A				
Coal vessels	2	...	...	2
America	...	1	1	...
India	11	13	2	...
Mauritius and Bourbon	2	2	...	...
Persian Gulf and Busrah	9	16	7	...
Red Sea Ports	4	5	1	...
Zanzibar	3	2	...	1
London steamers	2	2	...	...
Mail steamers	65	65	...	...
French steamers	1	...	...	1
TOTAL	99	106	11	4
B				
India	160	99	...	61
Persian Gulf	44	40	...	4
Mekran	70	75	5	...
Yemen	20	34	14	...
Zanzibar	20	20	...	...
TOTAL	314	268	19	65
GRAND TOTAL A AND B	413	374	30	69

E.

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR		Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
	1892-93.	1893-94.		
	$	$	$	$
Dates, pressed	140,000	130,000	...	10,000
Dates, dry	50,000	300,000	50,000	...
Dates, black	60,000	60,000	...	...
Dates, Fard	65,000	60,000	...	5,000
Date-juice	700	600	...	100
Fruit	35,000	40,000	5,000	...
Dried limes	17,000	25,000	8,000	...
Raisins	1,000	900	...	100
Plums	350	200	...	150
Almonds	350	400	50	...
Walnuts and skins	120	150	30	...
Tamarind	700	800	100	...
Fish	6,000	25,000	19,000	...
Fish, small, for manure	5,000	15,000	10 000	...
Fish, sounds,	350	500	150	...
Shark-fins	2,500	3,000	500	...
Pearls	55,000	50,000	...	5,000
Mother-o'-pearl	25,000	30,000	5,000	...
Cotton	22,000	28,000	6,000	...
Cotton fabrics	120,000,	160,000	40,000	...
Cotton seeds	2,500	2,000	...	500

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Muscat—concluded.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1893-94—*concluded.*

ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1892-93.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
Rose { leaves	400	350	...	50
Rose { water	400	350	...	50
Pomegranate skins and seeds	125	120	...	5
Henna	850	800	...	50
Opium	1,500	1,000	...	500
Wheat	11,000	6,000	...	5,000
Rice	40,000	30,000	...	10,060
Jowari	3,200	4,500	1,300	...
Ghee	5,000	6,500	1,500	...
Sugar	2,500	3,300	800	...
Salt	45,000	50,000	5,000	...
Red ochre	250	800	550	...
Madder	60	50	...	10
Assafœtida	120	100	...	20
Garlic	300	600	300	...
Musk	2,000	2,000	...	...
Aloes, wood	2,500	3,000	500	...
Incense	1,500	1,800	300	...
Shunna	1,000	1,000	...	...
Aloes	2,000	2,500	500	...
Senna-leaves	150	200	50	...
Dragon's blood	1,000	1,500	500	...
Budrbud	1,700	1,000	...	700
Goat's hair	600	800	200	...
Hulwah	3,000	3,500	500	...
Otto of roses	250	200	...	50
Canvas, Arabian	2,800	3,000	200	...
Rafters	2,200	2,500	300	...
Donkeys	800	1,100	300	...
Oil, kerosine	3,000	2,500	...	500
Cloves	500	400	...	100
American cloth	6,500	3,500	...	3,000
Wool	800	1,200	400	...
Rifles	10,000	15,000	5,000	...
Paper	120	100	...	20
Mat bags	2,000	2,500	500	...
Miscellaneous	32,000	35,000	3,000	...
TOTAL	10,05,595	11,20,320	1,85,030	32,905
Specie	4,00,000	6,00,000	2,00,000	...
GRAND TOTAL	14,05,595	17,20,320	3,85,030	32,905

F.

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1892-93.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1893-94.	Increase. in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
		$	$	$	$
INDIA.	Rice { Bengal	687,500	622,890	...	64,610
INDIA.	Rice { Malabar	900	450	...	450
INDIA.	Rice { red	380	620	240	...
INDIA.	Rice { table	550	7,000	6,450	...
INDIA.	Wheat	9,200	13,900	4,700	...
INDIA.	Bajri	60	85	25	...
INDIA.	Jowari	7,280	12,320	5,040	...
INDIA.	Dhall	700	1,530	830	...
INDIA.	Sugar	63,050	67,760	4,710	...

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—continued.

From	Articles.	For the Official Year. 1892-93.	For the Official Year. 1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
		$	$	$	$
India—*contd.*	Sugar-candy	900	725	...	175
	Jaggree	400	140	...	260
	Coffee	54,000	47,060	...	6,940
	Tea	80	180	100	...
	Pepper	3,500	3,400	...	100
	Turmeric	3,300	5,340	2,040	...
	Cardamoms	3,500	2,665	...	835
	Cinnamon	3,900	4,450	550	...
	Ginger, dry	80	870	90	...
	Nutmegs	250	85	...	165
	Betelnuts	270	260	...	10
	Cocoanuts, fresh	1,500	1,060	...	440
	„ dry	550	780	230	...
	Tamarind	1,400	900	...	500
	Monkey nuts	1,600	1,750	150	...
	Musk	2,500	1,760	...	740
	Aloes, wood	2,500	2,400	...	100
	Frankincense	2,800	840	...	1,960
	Sandalwood chips	2,000	1,965	...	35
	Camphor	200	380	180	...
	Gooracco	400	100	...	300
	Cotton damaged	500	1,200	700	...
	Cotton cloth	200,000	153,200	...	46,800
	Cotton blue	45,800	20,500	...	25,300
	Turkey red	20,000	77,690	57,690	...
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	2,000	4,020	2,020	...
	Chintz	10,000	8,000	...	2,000
	Twist	41,000	76,160	53,160	...
	Cotton yarns	1,500	1,000	...	500
	Broadcloth	400	200	...	200
	Shawls and loongies	700	75	...	625
	Silk	38,000	36,045	...	1,955
	„ goods	8,000	4,100	...	3,900
	Gold thread	1,300	2,900	1,600	...
	Hemp	4,500	3,570	...	930
	Twine	200	155	...	45
	Gunnies	9,000	5,400	...	3,600
	Rope, coir	750	650	...	100
	Copper	7,000	5,370	...	1,630
	Tin and lead	3,500	3,360	...	140
	Steel	2,200	2,145	...	55
	Brass	450	110	...	340
	Iron-ware	400	2,200	1,800	...
	Dyes	500	565	65	...
	Indigo	150	60	...	90
	Oil, sweet and cocoanut	45,000	27,100	...	17,900
	„ kerosine	1,300	10,760	9,460	...
	Candles	120	150	30	...
	Oil seeds	400	340	...	60
	Ganja (flax seeds)	200	500	300	...
	Sulphur	400	710	310	...
	Lucifer matches	3,000	1,700	...	1,300
	Fireworks	400	280	...	120
	Purwass	100	80	...	20
	Saffron	1,000	3,000	2,000	...
	Alum	130	120	...	10
	Wood	2,800	2,720	...	80
	Wines, spirits, liqueurs, etc.	2,800	3,000	200	...
	Tar	120	160	40	...
	Paper	650	170	...	480
	Crockery	3,300	2,830	...	470
	Soda	75	100	25	...
	Flour, Bombay	7,000	5,500	...	1,500
	Gram	700	550	...	150
	Ghee	1,000	300	...	700

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—contd.

From	Articles.	For the Official Year 1892-93.	For the Official Year 1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
		$	$	$	$
India—*concld.*	Cummin seed	8,500	6,800	...	1,700
	Coriander „	210	500	290	...
	Garlic	110	100	...	10
	Salammoniac	250	160	...	90
	Hyacinth	75	70	...	5
	Borac	25	...	...	25
	Caraway seed	15	25	10	...
	Hides	2,700	1,940	...	760
	Pewter-ware	160	200	40	...
	Tallow	500	500	...	...
	Saltpetre	700	400	...	300
	Boxes, empty, dealwood	4,000	1,700	...	2,300
	Toys and fancy works	2,500	2,800	300	...
	Miscellaneous articles such as cutlery, preserves, oilman's stores, etc.	15,000	12,000	...	3,000
	Total	13,58,340	12,98,905	137,375	196,810
	Specie	80,000	200,000	120,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	14,38,340	1,498,905	257,375	196,810
Persian Gulf, Bushah and Mekran Coast.	Dates pressed	4,000	...	...	4,000
	Dates dry	500	350	...	150
	Wheat	18,000	45,000	27,000	...
	Jowari	4,500	3,150	...	1,350
	Barley	4,000	3,430	...	570
	Moong	1,600	1,250	...	350
	Rice	1,000	...	...	1,000
	French beans	600	735	135	...
	Ghee	45,000	41,000	...	4,000
	Almonds	450	716	266	...
	Walnuts	150	75	...	75
	Pistachio nuts	130	40	...	90
	Figs	120	45	...	75
	Plums	320	200	...	120
	Raisins	1,500	1,160	...	340
	Cotton	20,000	20,450	450	...
	Carpets and rugs	2,000	950	...	1,050
	Silk raw	2,500	450	...	2,050
	Silk goods	11,000	13,800	2,800	...
	Canvas	600	1,040	440	...
	Skins	270	400	130	...
	Goat's hair	500	240	...	260
	Salt	40,000	45,140	5,140	...
	Red ochre	300	250	...	50
	Sulphur	350	...	...	350
	Saltpetre	300	70	...	230
	Lime	3,000	2,250	...	750
	Assafœtida	350	40	...	310
	Madder	120	...	...	120
	Myrtle leaves	1,000	4,120	3,120	...
	Indian corn	400	...	...	400
	Rose-water	1,000	1,020	20	...
	Pomegranate skins	200	...	...	200
	Pearls	50,000	45,000	...	5,000
	Mother-o'-pearl	50,000	...	...	50,000
	Budrbud	1,600	55	...	1,545
	Opium	2,000	200	...	1,800

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—continued.

From	Articles.	For the Official Year 1892-93.	For the Official Year 1893-94.	Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
		$	$	$	$
Persian Gulf, Bushah and Mekran Coast—*concld.*	Dyes	100	...	...	100
	Yellow wood	220	...	...	220
	Mat bags	5,000	2,500	...	2,500
	Saffron	3,000	420	...	2,580
	Gram	2,400	380	...	2,020
	Vinegar	100	...	...	100
	Tobacco	3,800	245	...	3,555
	Cloaks	700	500	...	200
	Hair combs	360	240	...	120
	Wool	2,400	2,100	...	300
	Twist	3,100	1,140	...	1,960
	Shark-fins	2,000	680	...	1,320
	Fish-maws	400	1,560	1,160	...
	Prawns	700	750	50	...
	Miscellaneous articles, such as cotton-stuff, raw cotton, matting, etc.	32,000	40,000	8,000	...
	Total	325,640	283,141	48,711	91,210
	Specie	20,000	30,000	10,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	345,640	313,141	58,711	91,210
South Arabia and Africa.	Coffee	12,000	13,500	1,500	...
	Sugar, loaf	1,600	1,400	...	200
	Indian corn	180	300	120	...
	Jowari	1,200	1,700	500	...
	Cocoanuts	1,400	1,500	100	...
	Chintz	400	300	...	100
	Cotton goods	25,000	12,300	...	12,700
	Paper	150	200	50	...
	Cloves	500	600	100	...
	Wood rafters	3,500	5,000	1,500	...
	Fowling-pieces	20,000	15,000	...	5,000
	Frankincense	1,800	200	...	1,600
	Antimony	...	50	50	...
	Amber	1,000	600	...	400
	Civet	2,000	700	...	1,300
	Dragon's blood	1,600	1,600	...	...
	Arabian gum	120	...	...	120
	Wild cypress seed	9,000	16,000	7,000	...
	Otto of roses	400	800	400	...
	Shunna	1,000	1,000	...	...
	Gum	150	300	150	...
	Senna-leaves	200	100	...	100
	Aloes	2,000	3,750	1,750	...
	Soap	100	80	...	20
	Mother-o'-pearl	11,000	33,000	22,000	...
	Pearls	30,000	60,000	30,000	...
	Cotton	700	1,000	300	...
	Hides	200	300	100	...
	Razors	120	200	80	...
	Fez red caps	180	200	20	...
	Candles	210	500	290	...
	Miscellaneous articles, such as rafters, wood, etc.	22,000	30,000	8,000	...
	Total	149,710	202,180	74,010	21,540
	Specie	35,000	25,000	...	10,000
	GRAND TOTAL	184,710	227,180	74,010	31,540

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Muscat—concluded.

From	Articles.	For the Official Year.		Increase in 1893-94.	Decrease in 1893-94.
		1892-93.	1893-94.		
		$	$	$	$
United States, Mauritius, and Singapore.	Boxes shooks	2,500	10,000	7,500	...
	Wax paper	350	430	80	...
	Rum	300	350	50	...
	Sugar	...	5,000	5,000	...
	Total	3,150	15,780	12,630	...
	Specie	10,000	...	...	10,000
	GRAND TOTAL	13,150	15,780	12,630	10,000
	Total Imports.				
	From—				
	India	14,38,340	14,98,905	60,565	...
	Persian Gulf, Busrah and Mekran Coast	345,640	313,141	...	32,499
	South Arabia and Africa	184,710	227,180	42,470	...
	United States, Mauritius and Singapore.	13,150	15,780	2,630	...
	Total	19,81,840	20,55,006	105,665	32,499

Political Agency and Consulate;
Muscat;
The 9th May 1894.

J. HAYES SADLER, *Major,*
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat.

PART V.—MOHAMMERAH TRADE, 1893.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Trade.
Exports.
Imports.
Shipping.
Karun trade.
Agriculture.
Population.
Epidemics.
Government.
Returns, exports.
„ imports.
„ Karun trade.
„ shipping.

TRADE.

Owing to an epidemic of cholera for about five months, there was little trade done.

EXPORTS.

Natural products.—There was a decrease in natural products and ghee exported, owing to lateness of rains in spring.

Opium.—Some two hundred chests of opium from up-country were shipped by this route; but owing to delays, partly from interruption of caravan route at the time owing to disturbed state of hill tribes, and partly in shipping at Mohammerah, merchants found the Baghdad route preferable.

Wheat.—The export of wheat being prohibited until the end of August, a large portion of the crop was conveyed to Busrah in lighters for sale. Wheat is still coming down for shipment.

Dates.—With the exception of dates all cargo shipped by British boats. Dates are shipped by native coasting boats for Persian Gulf, Oman, and Red Sea ports, of which no returns are available.

IMPORTS.

General decrease in imports due to epidemic. Increase in rice owing to failure of rice crop in Khuzistan.

All imports by British vessels, except some of kerosine oil by native vessels, and about ten bales Manchester chintz and about thirty-five bales Syrian cotton goods. The greater part of the chintz for local supply has this year been imported direct, or *viâ* Bombay, a Jewish firm at Busrah having established a branch here.

SHIPPING.

Only returns of British shipping obtainable; many coasting craft from Oman and Red Sea call during date season.

KARUN TRADE.

The Governor of Mohammerah's steamers ceased running with cargo at end of April, and the carrying trade on Lower Karun is at present carried by British vessels. The Tigris-Euphrates Steam Navigation Company have built a steamer, specially for the Karun, which has been running regularly twice a month since February.

Through-shipment from Bombay to Shushtar is now taken advantage of by shippers, and the amount of cargo thus shipped is increasing.

A small amount of cargo for Dizful is now sent *viâ* Karun and Shushtar, but the major part still goes by caravan.

Diz.—The Naseri (Persian) Company attempted to utilize the Diz river, their steamer running to within about 16 miles of Dizful on several occasions. Special advantages as to customs-dues were offered; but owing to proper arrangements for passes not having been made, the cargo brought to Mohammerah was delayed and no more was sent.

Agriculture.

Wheat.—The wheat crop was fair, but slightly below the average, owing to lateness of the rains. Prospects for next harvest are good, there having been exceptionally heavy rains, and there has been a large increase over previous years in amount sown.

Dates.—The date crop was better than in 1892; price per ℔160 was 5 shillings at commencement of season, but dropped to 3 shillings and 6 pence owing to Bombay market becoming overstocked.

Population.

The population of Mohammerah is now about 3,800.

Epidemics.

Cholera.—Cholera occurred in Mohammerah from end of May to middle of August, and again from middle of September to end of October; but the number of cases was not large, and only about a hundred and forty deaths occurred.

Cattle plague.—Cattle plague was prevalent in the Mohammerah neighbourhood during November and the first part of December. It had been prevalent in the neighbouring districts of Howeizeh and Fellahieh.

Government.

Governor.—His Royal Highness Prince Hisam-es-Sultaneh relieved His Excellency Shehab-el-Mulk as Governor-General of Khuzistan at the end of March.

Note.—In the accompanying returns the exchange is calculated at 41 Krans to the £ sterling.

APPENDIX A TO PART V.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Mohammerah for the year 1893.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
To Great Britain—				
Wheat	189¾ tons	864	190½ tons	1,006-10
To France—				
Linseed	...	...	160 cwt.	80
Sesame	648 cwt.	216	2,403 cwt.	1,000
To India—				
Bugloss	562 bdles.	233	1,083 bdles.	676
Cotton	108 „	432	.....	...
Dates	2,642 tons	8,120	1,217 tons	4,939
Ghee	19 cwt.	38	177 cwt.	300
Horses	160	2,500	210	3,880
Hides and skins	194 bdles. and bags	467½	332 bdles. and bags	1,215
Linseed	1,038 bags	3,793¾	246 bags	123
Opium	270 chests	16,200	53 chests	3,710
Reeds	399 bdles.	1,197	479 bdles.	1,197-10
Sesame seed	535 bags	267½	.....	...
Specie and bullion	.....	33,530	.....	26,360
Wool	1,901 bdles.	9,273	1,506 bdles.	9,036
Miscellaneous	.....	305	.....	461-16
Pearls	.....	...	.....	625
Wheat	.....	...	1,296 bags	550-15
To Persia—				
Specie	10,485	10,485	.....	5,462-10
Miscellaneous	1	182½	.....	48
To Arab Ports—				
Specie	.....	1,062½	.....	125
Miscellaneous	.....	153½	.....	110-10
To Busrah				
Wool	117 bdles.	585	1,000 bdles.	5,500
Wheat	270 tons	1,200	.....	...
Rice	.....	...	174 bags	87
Total	.....	87,691-5	.....	66,493-11
Through cargo from Karun	.....	1,348	.....	1,045
GRAND TOTAL	.....	89,039-5	.....	67,538-11

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Mohammerah during the year 1893.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
From Great Britain—				
Coal	125 tons	199	200 tons	350
Piece-goods	12 bales	240	.....	...
From India—				
Attari and drugs	400 packages	994	332 packages	843-10
Cloth	...	...	11	600
Copper	3,570 sheets 13 bdles.	3,395	2,894 sheets.	2,782
Coffee	1,970 bags	11,820	2,227 bags	13,920
Crockery and earthenware	220 cases	550	103 cases	263
Gunny bags	195 bdles.	1,110-10	110 bdles.	660
Iron	400 bars 753 bdles.	1,004-15	4,152 bdles.	1,797
Kashmir shawls	6 cases	720	12 cases	1,440
Metal manufactures	.....	508	.....	605
Oil, kerosine	3,600 cases	790	.....	...
Piece-goods	1,397 bales	20,825	2,843 bales	42,665
	1,350 bdles.	20,250	2,593 bdles.	38,895
	331 cases	8,285	286 cases	7,686
Pepper	184 bags	1,656	234 bags	2,340
Rice	2,410 ,,	1,205	615 ,,	461-5
Coir-rope and yarn	448 bdles.	439	405 bdles.	400
Silk	89 cases 14 bdles.	6,695	67 cases.	4,154
Sugar — Mauritius	5,106 bags	5,332-10	987 bags	1,234-10
Sugar — China	418 bdles.	836	145 bdles.	362-10
Sugar — loaf	2,198 cases	3,484-5	1,781 cases	3,339-10
Tea	305 ,, 45 bdles.	875	310 cases.	775
Thread	26 cases	208	40 cases	200
Twist	45 bales	145-15	119 bales	892-10
Miscellaneous	.....	2,361	.....	3,826
Specie	.....	...	.....	375
From Persia—				
Henna	168 baskets 175 bags	336	289 bags	217
Tobacco	504 bags 102 bdles.	560	216 bags	135
Miscellaneous	.....	271	.....	556
From Arab ports—				
Limes	58 baskets	174	83 baskets	249
Miscellaneous	.....	121	.....	200
Total	.....	95,390-15	.....	132,223-15
Imports transhipped (*vide* Karun report)	.....	16,707	.....	4,378
GRAND TO TAL	.....	112,097-15	.....	136,601-15

Return of Principal Articles carried to Mohammerah by British vessels on Karun river.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Cotton	218 bales	1,090	66 bales	330
Flour	772 bags	358	129 bags	65
Ghee	288 cwt.	761	32 cwt.	54
Linseed	550 bags	201	160 cwt.	80
Mehlab	346 „	1,038	.....	...
Piece-goods	252 bales	1,008	51 bales	204
Opium	17 chests	1,020	.....	...
Wheat	470 tons	1,925	94-5 tons	503-4
Wool	913 bundles	4,565	511 bundles	366
Specie	76 „	3,481	.....	1,637-10
Miscellaneous	.....	186	.....	87
Sesame seed	648 cwt.	216	2,403 cwt.	1,000
Transhipped cargo—				
For England—				
Carpets	252 bales	1,300	190 bales	1,045
Madder roots	28 „	33	.....	...
For India—				
Almonds	6 cases	9	.....	...
Raisins	6 bags	6	.....	...
Total	.....	17,197	.....	5,371-14

Return of Principal Articles carried from Mohammerah by British steamers to Karun Ports.

Articles.	1893.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Coffee	29 bags	174	11 bags	88
Copper	319 sheets	300	.....	...
Iron	246 bdles.	250	.....	...
Piece-goods	512 bales	8,192	211 bales	3,045
Pepper	49 bags	450	.....	...
Sugar, loaf	903 cases	1,354-10	153 cases	300
	852 bags	1,278	218 bags	327
Kashmir shawls	9 cases	1,080	.....	...
Tea	46 „	92	12 cases	36
Specie	.....	150	.....	...
Miscellaneous	.....	795	.....	340
Transhipped cargo—				
From Great Britain—				
Iron	.....	...	655 bdles.	327
From France—				
Sugar, loaf	700 cases	1,085	500 cases	937
From India—				
Alum	86 casks	132	.....	...
Copper	426 sheets	402	.....	...
Iron	328 bars	112	164 bars	82
Piece-goods	759 bales	12,144	165 bales	2,725
Pepper	43 bags	398	.....	...
Sugar	681 „	1,021	100 bags	150
Tea	89 cases	200	.....	...
Miscellaneous	.....	1,213	.....	157
Total	.....	30,822-10	.....	8,514

Return of shipping at the Port of Mohammerah in the year 1893.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.						
British	29	2,452	88	74,151	117	76,603
Foreign	Unknown		*Nil.*	...	...	...
River Karun.						
British	...	...	26	2,650	26	2,650
Persian	...	...	6	270	6	270
Total	29	2,452	120	77,071	149	79,523
Total for 1892	11	1,018	108	68,223½	119	69,241½

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.						
British	29	2,452	79	66,787	108	69,239
Foreign	Unknown		*Nil.*	...	...	...
River Karun.						
British	...	...	26	2,650	26	2,650
Persian	...	...	3	150	3	150
Total	29	2,452	108	69,587	134	72,039
Total for 1892	11	1,018	96	56,593	107	57,611

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 71 F. D.—20-10-94.—154.—C. A. F.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXXVI.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 76.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1894-95.

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1895.

CALCUTTA:
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

No. 107 OF 1895.

FROM

COLONEL F. A. WILSON,
Political Resident, Persian Gulf and
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Fars, etc.,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Foreign Department,
Simla.

BUSHIRE, *the 12th October 1895.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1894-95, arranged as follows:—

PART I.—General Summary.
APPENDIX A.—Meteorological Tables.
PART II.—Report on Maskat Affairs.
PART III.—Trade Report of the Persian Gulf for 1894.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.
PART IV.—Trade Report of Maskat.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.
PART V.—Trade Report of Mohammerah.
APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.
APPENDIX B.—Report of Conditions of Date Cultivation in Persian Arabia.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

F. A. WILSON, *Colonel,*
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1894-95.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1.—OMAN-MASKAT COAST.

The Report forming Part II of this compilation has been prepared by Captain F. G. Whyte. Its interest centres in the serious rebellion against the Sultan's power, accompanied by a treacherous attempt on his life, which occurred towards the close of the year, and of which an account is given in the report.

The previous ten months of the year were not marked by any events of importance; and tranquillity, greater perhaps than is the normal lot of Oman, but tempered nevertheless by some of the usual inter-tribal feuds and aggressions, generally prevailed. Serious rioting took place at Mattrah in June between the Seedees employed by the Khojah traders and Baluchis. There was a sharp conflict also between the Beni-Riyam and Beni-Hina at Nezwah, in which many were killed and wounded.

In June a sad incident occurred in the death by suicide of Seyyid Fahad, younger brother of the Sultan. The motive for this unhappy act was ascribed to domestic and personal troubles.

Uneasiness was caused during the last half of the year by Sheikh Saleh's movements and the rumours regarding his intentions; this influential Sheikh apparently acting quite independently of the Sultan's authority in arbitrating in inter-tribal quarrels and meeting out punishment. It was under his influence, as is supposed, that the tribes holding the passes into Oman proper closed them against all caravans about the beginning of November. The passes were shortly re-opened; but there were, about this time, disquieting rumours of Sheikh Saleh's designs against Maskat. These were abundantly justified by the event; for there can be little doubt that he had long contemplated the formidable attack which followed in February 1895. In this connection may be noted as significant, the return in May of Sheikhs Abdullah-bin-Saleh, Mohsin-bin-Amir, and Amir-bin-Salim, from Zanzibar, in the S. S. *Avoca* belonging to the Sultan of that place, with valuable gifts and marks of honour from His Highness. These three were actual leaders in the hostilities against Maskat; the first named being the son of Sheikh Saleh.

The year was marked by the establishment of a Vice-Consulate for the French Republic at Maskat; Monsieur Paul Ottavi arriving on the 8th November to assume the office.

Early in the year a high rise in the exchange value of Indian copper coin in relation to the dollar, leading to its extensive export, and the consequent scarcity and general inconvenience thereby caused, induced His Highness to import machinery and set up a mint. The institution suffered severely at the hands of the rebels, but will probably be restored.

In the case of a Persian *bagla* which was wrecked off Mahout on the south-east coast, and the crew of which were set upon and robbed by the Bedouins, eight negroes of their number being reduced to slavery, His Highness took prompt and effective action, resulting in the recovery and release of most of the enslaved men.

The trade returns for Maskat show a satisfactory result. Excluding the movements of specie, the total volume of trade is greater than for the preceding year, the increase being mainly in the imports.

2.—OMAN PIRATE COAST.

In April the Resident visited this coast in H. M. S. *Sphinx*.

An outbreak of dengue fever in the early part of the pearl season prevented many of the divers from going, as usual, to the pearl banks. This reduced the take of pearls, which was therefore rather below that of the year before.

The Chiefs of Shargah and Ras-el-Khymah proposed to rebuild Hair, a town of the Jowasmis, the destruction of which was noticed in last year's report. The Shoohoohs, however, who had destroyed it, opposed the restoration. The Ras-el-Khymah Chief accordingly contemplated an attack on that tribe with the aid of Shargah, but the project remained in abeyance.

A defensive alliance was entered into by the Sheikh of Um-el-Kawain with the Kutub tribe inhabiting the vicinity.

By the mediation of Sultan-bin-Muhammad, Chief of the Naeem tribe, a reconciliation was effected between the Chiefs of Shargah and Ajman, each side agreeing to forego his demands in respect of grievances against the other. An amicable settlement of the incident noticed in the last report, when a boat with the Ajman Chief on board was alleged to have been fired upon from Haireh, was included in the above arrangement of differences.

Sheikh Rashid, the Chief of Debay, died on the 7th April, and his nephew, Sheikh Makhtoom-bin-Hashar, succeeded him in the Chiefship. The sons of Sheikh Rashid formed a conspiracy against the new Chief; but the latter seized and imprisoned them for five months. On their release, they took refuge with the Chief of Shargah, who has given them an asylum and a small compassionate allowance.

In January the Manaseer and Al-Murrah tribes raided the inland districts between Abu-Dthabi and Ras-el-Khymah and carried off about 400 camels and 100 horses. The Chiefs of Abu-Dthabi and Debay accordingly made preparations to check them, and ordered their subject Bedouins to move to the coast. The Chief of Abu-Dthabi has also moved troops to protect the Beni-Kutub tribe, who possess large herds and have applied to him for assistance.

In November 1894 a *Banian* was robbed of cash and pearls to a considerable amount at Dalmah, an island belonging to the Chief of Abu-Dthabi. The action of the Chief and his deputy at Dalmah were not satisfactory, and the Resident addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Chief, who answered

in April that he was making enquiries but had not yet been able to discover the thieves. The enquiries are still proceeding.

3.—BAHREIN.

Sheikh Esa, the Chief, suffered from a severe attack of small-pox, and was at one time dangerously ill. His recovery in June was hailed with marks of general rejoicing.

Rumours of a projected attack on Bahrein by Nasir-bin-Mubarik, the restless and intriguing menace to its peace, were revived in October. Such an attack could only be possible with the assent and support of Jasim-bin-Muhammad Thani, to whom a warning was accordingly addressed. Two years ago an acute panic was reported as having been caused by the rumoured threatening move of these two Sheikhs.

In March an unfortunate quarrel arose between the Chief and the Al-bin-Ali, one of the tribes subordinate to him, owing to a somewhat violent act of the Chief's brother and an affray which took place afterwards. The tribe conceiving themselves aggrieved, removed in a body to the Katr coast opposite, where their leader, Sheikh Sultan-bin-Salamah, promptly entered into relations with Sheikh Jasim. The latter ostensibly made efforts to effect a reconciliation, and these failing—possibly their success never being really intended—the seceding tribe, with the countenance and support of Jasim, resolved on a settlement at Zobara, a place claimed as a hereditary possession by Sheikh Esa, but which, as a matter of policy, and in order to obviate the claim of collisions on the mainland, he had been required to leave unoccupied. An alien settlement at Zobara would be a standing danger to Bahrein, leading to a constant repetition of the fears of attack such as those above referred to, and it was well known that it would on no account be permitted. It was evident, however, at the end of the year that there would be difficulty in arranging the matter.

British Indian traders of Bahrein exporting dates from Katif to India have been subjected to great extortion during the last three years. Complaints were made in 1893 that R5,615 had been exacted over the treaty rate of 1 per cent. and, after a very long delay, the explanation was given by the Turkish authorities at Baghdad, that their customs system required the deposit of 7 per cent. over the treaty rate—such excess to be refunded on the production of certificates by the Turkish Consul in India, of the due arrival of consignments there. Meantime shipments for 1893 had been made on an excess payment of R9,719, and certificates in both these cases could not be produced, owing to the delay in intimating the necessity for such certificates.

Excess duty to the extent of R4,174 was again exacted in 1894, and the certificates insisted upon being in this case produced, a fresh excuse for maintaining the extortion was found in a demand for the receipts for the amounts originally paid. As receipts had been consistently refused, a fact of course perfectly known to the Customs authorities, the device has up to the present enabled them to resist refund of exaction, which, added to those for the two previous years, bring the total to over R19,500.

4.—NEJD.

In March Muhammad-ibn-Rashid having attacked and plundered the Ajman tribe near Sooloo, the headmen appealed to the Turkish Governor at El-Hasa, claiming protection as they paid taxes. The Governor ordered an expedition against Muhammad-ibn-Rashid; but the Commandant of the

forces refused to move without superior orders, and the Governor then wrote to Muhammad-ibn-Rashid; the latter replied that his action had been in the interests of law and order as the Ajman were robbers.

An interview, which Sheikh Jasim had requested, was declined by Muhammad-ibn-Rashid for fear of giving offence to the Turkish Government.

5.—EL-HASA AND OJAIR.

In April Saeed Pasha, the Mutaserrif of El-Hasa resigned, and Ibrahim Pasha, formerly of Hodeida, was appointed in his place.

6.—EL-KATIF.

A struggle was maintained almost throughout the year between the people and the authorities, in regard to the enhanced assessment of the date produce for export, caused by the fall in silver values, the injustice of the mode of assessment, and the exactions of the customs master. Two or three deputations proceeded to Basreh to appeal to the Wali in the matter, but though a commission was appointed to arrange the matter, the grievances remained unredressed.

An appeal to the Supreme Government proving also unavailing, the merchants and others began to seek refuge at Bahrein, and in January 1895, the number of these refugees amounted to about 130, and a further exodus was reported in February. A demand for arrears of the duty for the two previous years, added to the general discontent, which was still further aggravated by the high-handed exaction by the Turkish soldiery, of krans at the exchange rate of 5½ for the dollar.

Finally, in March 1895, the Governor of El-Hasa, while still refusing the concessions asked for, having, upon instructions from Basreh, promised a better arrangement for the ensuing year, and having also dismissed the tax collector, who had made himself obnoxious to the people at Katif, those who had taken refuge at Bahrein were induced to return.

7.—EL-KATR.

In April 1894 the Assistant Kaim-Makam of El-Bidaa and his wife were murdered by two Turkish soldiers, at the instigation, as was afterwards alleged, of the Commandant. The murderers escaped to Wakrah, but were afterwards arrested, and the Commander of the "Mujde Ressan," when off that coast, made an enquiry into the case and recorded the depositions of the soldiers for transmission to Government.

Sheikh Jasim-bin-Thani resigned the Kaim-Makamship of El-Bidaa in August and proposed to appoint his brother Ahmed to the post. Jasim appeared to be somewhat disturbed at the delay in removing the relieved Turkish garrison of El-Bidaa after the new reliefs of 200 men had been landed in December.

A quarrel between the Al-Ajman and Beni-Hajir tribes in October led to a raid by the latter on some of the northern villages of the peninsula. Both tribes being dependents of Jasim, he exerted himself to effect a reconciliation.

At the close of the year a prospect of troubles appeared on the west coast of Katr, owing to the emigration there, in a body, of the Albin-Ali tribe, who held themselves aggrieved by the Chief of Bahrein. The movement had the support of Sheikh Jasim.

8.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

His Royal Highness the Hissam-es-Sultaneh was re-appointed to the Governor-Generalship before the close of the year 1893-94, and held it throughout the past year. In March 1895, the Nizam-es-Sultaneh was nominated for the ensuing year.

Luristan was in a very unsettled state, much disorder prevailed, and the road from Dizful to Koremabad was unsafe for caravans. Operations were carried on against the Direkwend Lurs by His Royal Highness Hishmet-ud-Dowlah, who, in May, captured a large number of the tribe and deported them to Pusht-i-Kuh; the Bakhtiaris assisted in these operations. The road, however, still remained unsafe, and caravans had to avoid it. The Bakhtiaris also were at feud with each other for a time, and robberies were committed on the road between Shuster and Dizful.

The Chaab Arab tribes, who last year insisted on Sheikh Jafir Khan as their Governor, appear to have turned against him, and Sheikh Abdullah, who had been rejected by them, was re-appointed Governor, as the result of a movement in his favour. Difficulties, however, arose about the arrears of revenue, and though a compromise was apparently effected, a combination was made against Sheikh Abdullah, and before the close of the year, his rival was re-appointed to the Governorship.

There was trouble also at Howeizah, where the inhabitants rose in resentment against the Military Commander. Again, in December, two sections of the Beni-Truf tribe were in hostile array, the one against the other, and the Prince Governor was obliged to proceed there, the matter not being settled till the fort held by one of the parties had been destroyed, with the help of the Government troops.

Mutual aggressions were committed by the Arab tribes on the opposite side of the Perso-Turkish frontier near Howeizeh. The Arabs from the Persian side raided the districts over the border, in retaliation for alleged previous aggressions, and it is said that complaint having been made to the Turkish authorities by their subjects, they advised their subjects again to retaliate. At any rate a raid was afterwards made from the Turkish side on the village of Buwarim.

Complaints were made to Tehran by the Turks in connection with these matters and an official was deputed by the Governor-General to enquire into them. Sheikh Mizal, however, declared that the offenders on the Persian side were Turkish tribes residing over the border.

A want of firm control exhibited itself at Bunder Nassery (Ahwaz), and relations between the Persian soldiery and Arab inhabitants were strained. On one occasion when the Muin-et-Tujjar's Agent endeavoured to enforce the landing fees against certain boats with the help of the soldiers, a violent demonstration against him was made by the Arabs.

The postal arrangements between Mohammerah and Shuster collapsed, owing to want of funds for payment of the service, and early in November the post office at Mohammerah was closed, communication with the interior being closed.

Trade has been satisfactory, the export of wheat from the Karun, owing to a good harvest and low prices, increased. In imports, notwithstanding the diversion of a part of the transhipment trade for Koweit, and increased vigilance against smuggling into Turkish territory, there has been a small increase.

Messrs. Lynch maintained their service on the lower Karun and ran a steamer fortnightly between Mohammerah and Bunder Nassery (Ahwaz); at times a barge was also towed, when cargo sufficed. On the upper river, the

S.S. *Shushan* managed by Messrs. Lynch on behalf of the Persian Government, carried goods for Shuster. The buildings for the Company, which had so long been the subject of negotiation, have been completed and occupied.

9.—FARS AND PERSIAN COAST.

His Royal Highness Rukn-ud-Dowlah, brother of His Majesty the Shah, who had been appointed Governor-General of Fars in March 1894, held this high office throughout the year. The Kawam-ul-Mulk had at the same time been given the subordinate but still very important Governorship of Bushire and the Gulf ports. His Excellency did not, however, arrive at Bushire, the head-quarters of his charge, till the middle of July, the duties in the interval being carried on by Haji Mirza Abdullah Khan.

The beginning of the year saw a revival of the vexatious and useless embargo on the export of wheat. The action taken was sudden; it was unexpected also in view of the fact that the previously existing embargo had only been removed three months before; indeed, everything connected with this mischievous measure was irregular, capricious, and uncertain. Difficulties at once arose in regard to stocks for export already purchased or contracted for, and were not arranged without much trouble. British merchants protested and the newly appointed Governor, immediately on his arrival, sought our support in representations at Tehran against the measure on the ground of its uselessness as regards its ostensible object—the relief of scarcity at Shiraz,—which the miserable state of the road and the cost of transport practically barred, and the injury to the producers in view of the abundant harvest in the coast districts. A certain remedy for the situation after Persian methods was soon found in an extensive evasion of the edict, considerable shipments being made with very transparent secrecy, with the result that export to the value of over £21,000 was effected during a year over three-fourths of which the embargo rested. So good a harvest would, however, doubtless have produced a heavier export under normal conditions, as the uncertainty and vexatious demands to which the trade was liable could not but operate to materially restrict it.

In February 1895 a stricter enforcement of the passport system was notified by the Persian Government, under which foreigners, not provided with passports duly viséd by Agents of the Government abroad, on entering the country from the sea board, are required to have them viséd by the passport clerks, as on other frontiers, upon payment of fixed fees.

Dengue fever, which had not for very many years troubled these regions, made its appearance at Bushire during the summer.

Shiraz again suffered from many troubles, the result of natural causes aggravated by misrule; disorder, violence, and crime, in which the Persian troops or Sirbazes were said to have a share, were rife in and about the city at various times, and there was much discontent and suffering. His Royal Highness the Rukn-ud-Dowlah did not arrive at Shiraz to assume the personal control of affairs till more than four months after his appointment to the Governor-Generalship, and the elements of confusion thus received encouragement. Towards the close of the year, the uncertainty as to the prospects of the re-appointment of His Royal Highness, and the future of the Government, produced their usual ill-effects.

The nomad tribes, unchecked by any firm control, again resorted to violence and plunder, and added to the general sense of fear and insecurity. Two members of the Kashkai tribe were executed at Shiraz, possibly rather as an arbitrary measure of severity than an act of firm justice.

In October the Legation courier was robbed near Abadeh, between Ispahan and Shiraz, and the Persian mail was also plundered on the outskirts of the province.

Scarcity and high prices generally prevailed, and distress was due not only to the cost of food, but was at times acutely felt owing to the great difficulty in procuring fuel, an evil which was increased by the high-handed interference of the soldiery, in securing the supplies entering the town, in the interests of certain dealers.

Locusts appeared in April, committing great ravages and caused a further rise in the price of grain, though the injury done by them finally proved somewhat less serious than had at first been feared. At the close of the year, the reported discovery in several of the districts of large quantities of the eggs of these ravagers again raised the price of food-grains.

In the beginning of the winter, there was heavy rain, which did much harm to crops in the milder parts of the province. Abadeh, which last year was reported to have suffered so severely, and which had been rebuilt, was so unfortunate as to be again much damaged by heavy rain. A heavy snowfall in January is said to have destroyed many houses in Shiraz, and to have added much to the distress by raising the prices of food and fuel.

A severe epidemic disease broke out in the summer among the cattle, horses, and mules in the districts about Shiraz, and caused serious mortality. This combined with the scarcity of fodder, high price of barley, and probably other causes led to an unprecedented rise in the rate for transport between Shiraz and the coast. This of course added to the already effectual obstacles preventing any appreciable relief of scarcity inland by importing supplies from the coast districts.

Observations for the telegraphic determination of longitudes, with the help of the cables and land lines of the Indo-European Telegraph, were conducted at Bushire and Jask in connection with Karachi.

10.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN AND MEKRAN.

Sirteep Zain-el-Abadin was again Governor of the province.

On the death of Sardar Din Muhammad Khan, his eldest son, Abdi Khan succeeded to the Chiefship of Dashtiyari.

An expedition, under Duran Khan, marched against Ali Reza Khan, one of the Bashakird Chiefs, who had refused to pay the revenue demanded of him. He fled, but the claim was enforced against another of the Chiefs.

In December Din Khan, Chief of Sirbaz, and his son, were killed by two of the customs farmers of that place, who then fled for refuge over the border to Mand. The Governor of Bampur thereupon wrote demanding their surrender, or liberty to effect their arrest by force. He was, however, induced to resume the matter to be dealt with at the forthcoming visit of the Political Agent of Southern Baluchistan. On this occasion, a very satisfactory adjustment of the outstanding feuds, which had been carried on for many years by the Baluch tribes on both sides of the frontier, was arrived at.

The sudden and mysterious disappearance of a Hindu trader from Gwettar was reported in December. Foul play was suspected, but though the local authorities professed to have instituted a thorough search, no trace of the missing man was found.

The country round Jask was much disturbed by a quarrel, with serious results, between two of the neighbouring Sardars. In a *fracas* arising out of an attempt to settle a dispute by the seizure of certain camels, the son of Mir Ali was shot dead by the party of Mir Abdun Nabi, whose arrest was ordered by the authorities. Both parties referred to the officers of the Telegraph, Mir Ali

asking for help in the way of ammunition which was refused. The Sardars were later summoned to Bunder Abbas; but Mir Abdun Nabi having been attacked *en route* and a fight ensuing, in which a few were killed, refused to continue his journey, and was subsequently deprived of his authority. The subsidy allowed by the Telegraph, for the protection of their line, was consequently transferred to Mir Haji Yusuf, whose appointment had been intimated.

The long continued grievances of the exaction of dues in transit between Bunder Abbas and Kerman, on goods which had already paid the full duty at the port of entry, was at last redressed. A refund, in one case, was obtained through Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Teheran; in others, repayments appear to have been made through the local authorities, and the complaints on this score have ceased.

Some difficulties in connection with the escape of fugitive Rind slaves to Gwadur and their deportation thence continued, and threats, and even violence, were resorted to by the owners. A slave belonging to two brothers was kidnapped after many years' residence at Gwadur, and it was only after the stoppage of the subsidy enjoyed by one of the brothers from the Telegraph, that the man was freed. One Din Muhammad Rind proceeded to far greater lengths in the way of reprisal, and seized an Indian *bunniah*, whom he carried off from the road between Pasni and Gwadur. He also sent messages, threatening further acts of violence in retaliation for the deportation of his escaped slaves. The *bunniah* was released after a month or two, on the security, it is said, of another Rind.

A telegraph station was re-established at Gwadur as a combined post and telegraph office; the telephone, which had been tried, having been found to be a failure.

11.—SLAVE TRADE.

There were several cases of importing and dealing in slaves on the Arab coast. A fine was imposed on the Chief of Ras-el-Khymah for his neglect of treaty obligations in respect of an attempted importation of slaves into his territory from the Maskat coast.

In one case, in which eight negroes were captured from a vessel wrecked on the south coast of Arabia and enslaved by their Bedouin captors, His Highness the Sultan of Maskat acted most promptly and energetically and succeeded in rescuing five.

There were a few cases of importation of new slaves on the south coast of Persia; in most cases the slaves were traced and given their freedom.

Two slaves took refuge in the Residency at Bushire and two in the Lingah Agency. At each place one was manumitted, and the other not coming under the provisions of the treaty was restored to the local authorities, under promises of future good treatment by the masters.

12.—ROYAL NAVY VESSELS.

In April H. M. S. *Sphinx* proceeded to India on relief by H. M. S. *Pigeon*, and returning in May resumed her duties on this station.

In October H. M. S. *Lapwing* relieved H. M. S. *Sphinx*, remaining till November, when she returned to Maskat and was relieved by H. M. S. *Sphinx*.

13.—OBSERVATORY.

The results of the daily observations are recorded in a tabular statement marked Appendix A.

F. A. WILSON, *Colonel*,

Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A to PART I.

Table No. 1.

Table showing force and prevailing directions of Winds and recorded Rainfall at Bushire for the year 1894-95.

Month.	Mean daily movement in miles.	Per centage of each Direction.								Rain.	
		North.	North-west.	West.	South-west.	South	South-east.	East.	North-east.		
1894.										Inches.	Cents.
April	143·1	7	50	.	...	...	10	7	26	...	13
May	179	...	55	3	...	...	19	10	13	...	...
June	195	4	76	...	...	...	14	3	3	...	...
July	190·2	3	47	...	13	3	7	14	13	...	...
August . . .	149	7	32	...	3	...	32	7	19	...	...
September . . .	152	25	21	...	...	...	7	11	36	...	...
October . . .	155·6	10	...	...	3	...	23	16	48	...	52
November . . .	96·9	3	3	...	...	...	30	17	47	11	68
December . . .	102·2	20	7	...	...	...	33	10	30	7	81
1895.											
January . . .	98	6	10	...	6	...	6	20	52	2	37
February . . .	89	7	11	...	...	...	25	14	43	...	83
March . . .	194	16	16	...	3	13	19	10	23	...	29
For the year .	145·3	9	27	0·25	2	1	19	11·75	30	23	63

Rainfall during cultivation season ...

	Inches.	Cents.
1885-86 . . .	15	62
1886-87 . . .	5	26
1887-88 . . .	16	50
1888-89 . . .	9	95
1889-90 . . .	7	89
1890-91 . . .	20	70
1891-92 . . .	7	68
1892-93 . . .	11	26
1893-94 . . .	17	66
1894-95 . . .	23	63

TABLE No. 2.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1895 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

MONTH.	READING OF BAROMETER.	DRY BULB.	WET BULB.	SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				MAXIMUM DRY.		MINIMUM.					
						Dry.		*Wet.*			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.		
1894.											
April	30·027	72·9	63·5	80·3	94·5	66·4	60·6	61·1	55	30th	18th.
May	29·898	82·9	73·7	91·3	95·2	75·7	66	70·2	62	18th and 19th	1st.
June	29·697	86·8	77·4	91·5	100·5	81·5	76	74·3	71	21st	28th.
July	29·642	90·4	80·3	95·5	105	85·5	81·5	78·7	74	26th	9th and 31st.
August	29·684	91·5	82·3	96·8	100·2	84·6	80·3	78·7	72	31st	24th.
September	29·869	85·9	74·5	93	102·5	78·3	69	70	58·2	17th	20th.
October	30·014	78·3	69·2	85·3	90	69·6	59·1	64·4	57·5	3rd	28th.
November	30·162	69·6	63·7	77·3	85·3	64·5	60·2	61·5	57·5	10th and 12th	4th.
December	30·214	59·5	56·1	65·8	73	55·2	49	53·2	47·5	18th	31st.
1895.											
January	30·235	54·1	51·6	62·8	70	51	45·5	48·9	43	5th	20th.
February	30·132	60·8	57·4	70·8	83·2	56·9	49·5	54·2	47	25th	2nd and 28th.
March	30·034	63·1	56·1	71·2	84	57·6	49·8	52	42	3rd	15th
For the year	29·967	74·7	67·2	81·8	105	68·9	45·5	63·9	42	26th July	15th March.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY AND CONSULATE FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

Political.

The year under report will be chiefly memorable for the rebellion which broke out in Maskat in February 1895, and which first declared itself in a treacherous attack on the Sultan's palace, followed by an attempt to assassinate him. The rebellion, its causes, and its probable effect on the politics of Oman, have already formed the subject of an exhaustive report to the Government of India; but its chief incidents are briefly related in the body of the narrative below. The political history of Oman during the ten months preceding the rebellion, does not present many features of interest; nor are there many events of importance to record.

A serious outbreak of hostilities in the Semail valley, which, had it occurred, would have probably entailed a general inter-tribal war, was threatened early in the year, the Ghafiri tribes having intimated to the Ahl-Boshar that they would attack them after the *Eed* on April 8th. A sharp skirmish actually took place between the Hinawis who were supporting the Ahl-Boshar and the Ghafiris, while small parties of the Ahl-Boshar were on several occasions attacked by the Nidabiyeen, a section of the Ghafiri tribe. Further fighting was, however, averted by the personal intervention of the Sultan, who succeeded in effecting a settlement of the differences between the tribes, and in inducing them to agree to a formal peace.

In May, Sheikh Abdullah, son of Sheikh Saleh-bin-Ali, the Tamimeh of the Harth, Sheikh Mohsin-bin-Aamir Al-Harithi and Sheikh Amir-bin-Salim, one of the Sheikhs of the Beni-Boo Hassan, arrived at Muscat in the Sultan of Zanzibar's S. S. *Avoca*. It was stated that they had been on a visit to Zanzibar and had been received with great honour by the Sultan, who, besides other valuable gifts, had presented them with three field-pieces and a considerable supply of gunpowder.

Early in June there was serious rioting at Mattrah between some of the Seedee servants of the Khojah residents of that place and a party of Baluchis. The opposing factions twice met in conflict on the beach, and order was with difficulty restored. On the 20th of the same month the inhabitants of Maskat were greatly shocked to learn that Seyyid Fahad, the younger brother of the Sultan, had on the previous night committed suicide. Seyyid Fahad had recently been divorced from his wife, and it was supposed that his domestic troubles had so weighed on his mind as to drive him to put an end to his existence. The Political Agent on being informed of the sad occurrence, paid the Sultan and his elder brother an official visit to express his sympathy with them in their loss, and some days later, in obedience to instructions which had been received from India, he personally conveyed to the two brothers a message of condolence from His Excellency the Viceroy. Towards the end of June it was reported that Sheikh Hamood Al-Jahafi, who has been for many years a fruitful source of trouble to the ruling power in Oman, was endeavouring to excite disaffection in the interior, and that it was his intention to head a rising against the Sultan. The report did not appear to gain much credence.

July was an uneventful month; but in August the Sultan received news of the murder of Sheikh Hilal-bin-Zahir of the Beni-Hina tribe by Seif-bin-Hamad, the eldest son of the late Seyyid Hamad-bin-Seif-bin-Amir of the Yal-Boo-Said, who was Wali of Nezwah during the reign of Seyyid Toorkee.

Revenge for the confiscation of the property of his family by the murdered Sheikh was supposed to have been the motive of the murderer who fled for refuge to the Beni-Riyam. At the beginning of September Rashid-bin-Uzaiz, the Wali of Semail, who had been sent to Nezwah, reported to the Sultan that Sheikh Badr-bin-Hilal-bin-Zahir, who was in possession of that town, was prepared to hand it over to His Highness if he would repair thither in person. It was at first the Sultan's intention to proceed to Nezwah; but on receiving later information which gave him reason to doubt the sincerity of Sheikh Badr-bin-Hilal's offer, he abandoned the idea.

The next event of sufficient importance to call for remark was the arrival of Sheikh Saleh-bin-Ali at Samad. Towards the end of October the Sultan received a letter from this Sheikh, who wrote that he was visiting Samad for the purpose of settling the differences which had arisen amongst the Hinawi tribes residing there, the Haboos, the Zakawineh, and the Wurood. He added that he had also hoped to make peace between the Haboos and certain of the Ghafiri tribes with whom they had been at war, but that during his sojourn at Samad a serious disturbance had taken place, and he had in consequence declined to negotiate between the Hinawis and the Ghafiris. The latter had since taken their departure. The Sheikh's letter was followed by a rumour that the Ghafiri tribes holding the passes into Oman proper had closed them to Hinawi and Ghafiri caravans desirous of coming from the interior to Maskat. They had been directed to take this step, it was asserted, by Sheikh Saleh who was much incensed against the Sultan, on account of the marked favour which he had been latterly showing to Sheikh Saeed-bin-Ali of the Harth tribe, with a view, Sheikh Saleh believed, to undermining the latter's influence in the Sharkiyeh. The rumour proved to be true, and a messenger was immediately despatched by the Sultan to summon the chiefs of the tribes implicated to Maskat; and on their refusing to comply, he seized and imprisoned the two sons of one of their number who happened to be at Mattrah.

On the 8th of November Monsieur Paul Ottavi, who had been appointed Vice-Consul for the French Republic at Maskat, arrived in the mail steamer from Karachi, and a week later H.M.S. *Lapwing*, with the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf on board, anchored in the harbour. The Political Resident landed, and after a stay of a few days during which he exchanged visits with the Sultan, left in R.I.M.S. *Lawrence* for Bushire.

Meanwhile disquieting reports were abroad regarding Sheikh Saleh's movements; he had collected a large force, it was stated, with the intention not, as he himself gave out, of punishing the Beni-Shehem and of investing Wadi Idmah, but of attacking the capital. His subsequent punishment of the Beni-Shehem and capture of Wadi Idmah testified, however, to the truth of his announcement; but he was still believed to be contemplating a move against Maskat, and the arrival of his son with a considerable following in the Wadi Tiyeen gave colour to the report. These repeated rumours appeared to make no impression on the Sultan who refused to believe either that Sheikh Saleh had hostile designs against himself or that the closing of the passes by the Ghafiri tribes was to be ascribed to his influence. In the third week in November he received a second letter from Sheikh Saleh in which he was informed of the punishment inflicted by the Sheikh on the Beni-Shehem, and in which it was stated that the Ghafiris would shortly re-open the passes. Sheikh Saleh also expressed a hope that the Sultan would, on the re-opening of the passes, release the two Ghafiris whom he had seized as hostages; and on authentic news reaching Muscat some days later that the passes were no longer closed, the two youths were given their freedom. In the last week of November Rashid-bin-Uzaiz, Wali of Semail, arrived in Maskat from Semail, and reported that peace

had been concluded between the Rahabiyeen and Al-Jawabir, a branch of the tribe of the Al-Haboos.

News of a more unpleasant nature was received in December to the effect that there had been a sanguinary conflict between the Beni-Riyam and Beni-Hina residing in Nezwah. The disturbance appears to have commenced with an attack by the Beni-Riyam on a mosque situated in the quarter called As-Suweik, and the massacre of fifteen of the Beni-Hina who were inside. On hearing of this outrage the Beni-Hina, headed by Badr-bin-Hilal flew to arms, and in the encounter which ensued twenty-five of the Beni-Riyam were killed and fifty wounded. The disorder reigning subsequent to this disturbance was apparently brought to the notice of Sheikh Saleh, for, in January 1895, he despatched his son Sheikh Abdullah to Nezwah with orders to make peace between Sheikh Badr-bin-Hilal and the Riyami faction.

Early in February the Sultan received information that Sheikh Abdullah, who had been joined by Sheikh Hamood Al-Jahafi, had left Nezwah, and that both Sheikhs were on their way to Maskat to visit and interview him regarding the condition of that town. They arrived at Maskat, each with a small following, the former on February 11th, accompanied by Sheikh Mohsin-bin-Amir Al-Harithi; the latter on February 12th. The three Chiefs were received with hospitality by the Sultan, who, after according them an audience, dismissed them on the evening of February 12th with the usual presents, and they intimated their intention of leaving Maskat on the same night or early on the following morning. Subsequent events clearly demonstrate that such was never their intention, for after dark a number of their followers who had not been allowed to enter Maskat, made their way into the town in parties of two's and three's, not without exciting the suspicions, however, of the Hydrami and Wahabi soldiers of the Sultan. The latter hastened to inform their master, who thus had ample warning of the treacherous designs of his visitors. The warning was entirely disregarded, the Sultan refusing to believe that, so long as the Chiefs and their followers were in the town as his guests, they could be guilty of so grave a breach of the rules of Arab hospitality as to take advantage of their position to attack their host. He was speedily undeceived, for, at daybreak, on the morning of the 13th, his palace was suddenly attacked and the rebels, having overpowered the few guards on duty, proceeded in the direction of his sleeping apartments with the intention of taking his life. The alarm had, however, been given, and the Sultan supported by some of his followers offered a determined resistance; but, after keeping his assailants at bay for some time, he was eventually compelled to take refuge with his family and adherents in Fort Jellali, his brother Seyyid Muhammad-bin-Toorkee, who had also taken flight from his residence, finding a similar refuge in Fort Merani.

Early intelligence of this serious state of affairs was brought to the Political Agent, who at once took such steps as were possible for the protection of British life and property, and addressed a letter to Sheikh Abdullah, the rebel leader, intimating that he would be held responsible for any injury that British subjects might suffer at the hands of his followers.

The followers of the Sultan meanwhile, supported by a vigorous cannonade and rifle fire from Fort Jellali, made a determined attempt to recover possession of the palace, which proved, however, unsuccessful, and a lull in the fighting followed, neither party being in sufficient force to take the aggressive. The rebels who, simultaneously with the attack on the palace, had seized the town gates, were now masters of the greater part of the town; but they contented themselves with taking up as strong a defensive position as their surroundings admitted of, and quietly awaited the arrival of re-inforcements.

Their proceedings were orderly from the outset; the inhabitants of the town, British and Arab, were not, as a rule, interfered with or molested, and it was publicly proclaimed by their leaders that the sole object of the rebellion was to dethrone Seyyid Feysal who, by his weak rule, had shown himself unfitted to govern Oman, and to replace him by a Sultan whose power would make itself felt throughout the country. It was further announced that the force of rebels in the town was but the advance guard of a much larger force which under the command of Sheikh Saleh was advancing on Maskat, and was hourly expected to arrive.

Early on the morning of February 14th, the mail steamer from the Persian Gulf was sighted, and on her arrival about an hour later she was sent without delay to Charbar with a telegram from the Political Agent reporting the outbreak of the rebellion to the Political Resident at Bushire, and requesting that a man-of-war might be despatched as soon as possible to protect British interests at Maskat. On February 18th H. M. S. *Sphinx* arrived, and, as there had been severe fighting that morning in the quarter of the town chiefly occupied by *bunniahs*, the Political Agent considered the moment opportune to require a temporary cessation of hostilities in order to enable British subjects to leave the town. In compliance with the request of the Political Agent a truce of a few hours for the purpose indicated was agreed to by both belligerents, and advantage was taken of it to arrange for the removal of British subjects to a place of safety. At 2 P.M. on the same day R. I. M. S. *Lawrence* arrived, having on board the Political Resident who assumed thenceforth the general direction of affairs, and a third British ship, H. M. S. *Bramble* from Bombay, reached Maskat some days later.

Of the subsequent progress of the rebellion there is but little to record: a desultory warfare extending over a period of some three weeks ensued, carried on by the opposing forces with varying success and interrupted only by a truce of three days demanded by the Political Resident with a view to enabling British subjects, who complained that their shops were being looted, to remove their property from the town. The fighting appeared to be throughout of a half-hearted character, and this was especially noticeable in the Sultan's forces who, although re-inforced during the war by strong detachments of the Beni-Boo-Ali, the Beni-Rasib, and the Hishm, and considerably outnumbering their adversaries, made no determined effort to expel the rebels and recover the capital for their sovereign. The evident apathy of his followers had eventually the effect of producing in the mind of the Sultan a feeling of despair of achieving success by their agency, and he had recourse to other and more successful means to bring the war to a conclusion. Negotiations were opened with Sheikh Saleh, the rebel leader, and on March 9th it was announced that peace had been concluded. The town was evacuated the same evening by the rebels who set fire, as they left, to the Chorah Bazaar, and it subsequently transpired that they had received some thousands of rupees as the price of their retirement. With the evacuation of Maskat the rebellion ended, and during the few weeks that remained to the close of the official year the peace of the capital was not again disturbed, nor was any occurrence of importance reported from the interior.

General.

In April His Highness the Sultan, influenced by the heavy shipments of copper coins to Bombay and their consequent scarcity in Maskat, had in contemplation the promulgation of an order prohibiting their exportation. He was dissuaded, however, from taking this step, but in order to meet the want felt, he imported the necessary machinery for striking his own copper coin. On its arrival at Maskat a mint was established and the work of coining commenced.

In August when the date season was at it its height, His Highness saw fit to adopt a measure which was the cause of considerable inconvenience and loss to British subjects trading at Mattrah. Without previous warning to those chiefly concerned instructions were issued to the customs master for the removal from Mattrah of the scales for weighing dates, and exporters were informed that, during the remainder of the date season, the scales at Maskat would alone be available for the weighment of dates for export.

On October 5th the Telegraph office at Gwadur, which had been closed since September 1893, was re-opened, and it was announced that the office would thenceforth be maintained as a combined post and telegraph office.

Slave trade.

The case of the seven Africans, referred to in last year's report, has again been the subject of repeated references to His Highness the Sultan; but none of their number have as yet been recovered.

The terms of the agreement which had been concluded with the Rinds of Mand by the Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan on behalf of the Government of India in January 1894 were in July communicated to His Highness the Sultan. One of the clauses of the agreement was to the effect that the runaway slaves of the Rinds taking refuge at Gwadur would not be allowed to remain, but would be deported elsewhere as quickly as possible. His Highness was accordingly requested to instruct his Wali at Gwadur to afford every facility for their deportation, the cost of which would be borne by the Government of India.

There were no seizures of slave-dhows during the year. Fifty fugitive slaves took refuge at the Consulate; of these forty-four were liberated and five were dismissed, being held not entitled to their freedom under the Treaty of 1873, while one left the protection of the Consulate during investigation of his case.

Navy.

Her Majesty's ships *Sphinx*, *Pigeon*, *Lapwing*, and *Bramble*, and the R. I. M. S. *Lawrence* touched at Maskat.

Maskat was also visited by the Italian man-of-war *Cristoforo Colombo* with His Royal Highness the Duke of Abruzzi on board, by the Turkish gunboat *Sahir* and corvette *Merrikh*, and by the French man-of-war *Troude*.

Marine.

In July, a Persian *bagla* belonging to Abdul Kadir and Ibrahim-bin-Abdul Wahid of Lingah, was wrecked on the south-east coast of Arabia at a place near Mahout. The *nakhoda* and crew reached the shore in a boat; but on landing they were at once set upon by the Bedouins and robbed of all they possessed; while eight of their number who were negroes were carried off into slavery. The *nakhoda* and the remainder of the crew made their way to Maskat and reported the circumstances to His Highness the Sultan. Measures were immediately taken by His Highness to effect the liberation of the negroes, and five of them were subsequently recovered. Of the remaining three two were believed to have been ransomed by an inhabitant of Lingah, and the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf was addressed with a view to the necessary enquiries being made, it being also suggested that these men if traced might be able to furnish information regarding the fate of their missing companion.

Official changes.

Major J. Hayes-Sadler held charge of the Political Agency and Consulate throughout the year.

J. F. WHYTE, *Major*,

H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Maskat.

PART III.—REPORT ON THE TRADE AND COMMERCE OF THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF BUSHIRE FOR THE YEAR 1894.

The year 1894 showed welcome signs of reaction from the depression under which trade had recently laboured.

At the three ports—Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Lingah—the value of imports increased by over sixty-two lakhs, and that of exports by over twenty and a half lakhs, as compared with the preceding year.

This large increase has taken place in spite of serious drawbacks both in the case of imports and exports. Some of these drawbacks have been removed; but others unfortunately still remain.

In exports the increase as regards Bushire is mainly due to extensive transhipments of arms to Bahrein, which had no place in the returns for the previous years; to large shipments of wheat; to improvement as regards wool and carpets; and to a rise in the price of opium.

Specie exports were also considerably higher. These items were more than double the decrease in the case of cotton, almonds, shells, silk, and tobacco.

In imports, cotton goods showed the largest increase, as against the falling off in sugar and metals.

At Bunder Abbas by far the most conspicuous item of improvement was tea, the imports of which were considerably more than doubled. Cotton goods and twist were also imported in larger quantities, while wool contributed the largest item of increase to the imports.

The chief difficulty in the way of exports was that which is affecting all countries which have a silver standard of currency, namely, the depreciation of silver. The standard coin of the country, the kran, was at the commencement of the year at an exchange value of 45½ to the pound sterling. In April it had risen to 51½, and though in August it fell for a short time to 49½ it soon rose again and continued to do so steadily till the end of the year by which time it had reached to 57 to the pound sterling.

The other difficulty against which imports had to contend during the year was an abnormal rise in the rate of transport between Bushire and Shiraz.

In the first three months of the year the rate varied from krans 55—75 per 100 máns, but fell in April to from krans 30—35. In October it rose to krans 100, and in November the rate rose to krans 195 for piece-goods and krans 200 for loaf-sugar and case goods.

This price has never been touched before, and naturally completely paralysed all trade between Bushire and the north which goes solely by this route.

It is not easy to account fully for so extreme a rise. Several causes no doubt contributed to it, the most important being a very heavy mortality from a severe epidemic among transport animals, and the high prices for grain and fodder. It was also said that transport was attracted by the demands of trade, to lines further in the interior of the country, and this doubtless added its effects in raising prices between the coast and Shiraz.

The increased imports of piece-goods and Indian teas are very favourable to British and British Indian trade.

Of the exports which showed a decrease, the falling off is greatest in raw cotton, shells, and tobacco. The reason for it in the case of cotton was that

the cultivators being afraid of the return of the locusts which had ruined their previous year's crop, were very sparing in the amount they laid down, and the crop was proportionately small.

The export of tobacco was impeded by the fact that the Turkish *Société du Tombac*, which is the best customer of the Persian producers, was unable to purchase owing to the opposition of the Mullahs and the pressure they brought to bear on the producers. The *Société* has now managed to break down this opposition, and there should be no impediment in future to the export of tobacco.

With regard to another cause which would ordinarily be regarded as of paramount efficiency in restricting export, a strangely contrary result is disclosed, shipments of wheat having, in spite of the embargo which was in operation for three-fourths of the year, increased enormously.

The "Clan Line" of steamers instituted a service during the year between London and the Persian Gulf, and the results are said to be sufficiently satisfactory to induce them to continue it. The increased competition among the carrying companies had the effect of lowering the rates of freight from 28 and 30 shillings per ton in January to 18 shillings per ton at the end of the year, so that a continuance of this stimulus to trade may be anticipated.

As far as can be foreseen now there seems reason to hope for a fairly prosperous import trade this year; but unfortunately prospects as regards exports are not much improved. The locusts have made their appearance again and done much damage, and the embargo on wheat is again in force, to produce possibly less favourable results than those which attended it last year.

IMPORTS.

Cotton goods.—A distinct improvement on the previous year is noticeable in this branch of trade, statistics showing that the value of cotton goods imported has increased from £471,781, the figures for 1893, to £592,962, or nearly 25 per cent. It is asserted, however, that, owing to the abnormal rise in the rate of mule hire between Bushire and Shiraz which touched 200 krans per 100 Tabriz* máns in the months of November and December, bales of cotton goods in large numbers were left lying at Bushire either within the custom house precincts or stocked in their owners' godowns whence they would not be removed until conditions more favourable to their despatch up-country presented themselves. Prices during the year are described as being good; but the persistent fall in the exchange value of the kran rendered the realisation of a profit a matter of extreme difficulty.

* One Tabriz mán is equal to 7¾lb. approximately.

Copper and Iron.—High prices occasioned by the fall in the exchange value of the kran and enhanced rates for mule transport caused the demand for these metals to be restricted. Imports did not in consequence come up to the average of former years.

Candles.—The trade in candles has not flourished during 1894, and a marked decrease in the value of the stocks imported is noticeable when the year's results are compared with those for 1893. Unfavourable exchange, and increased cost of mule transport have no doubt contributed in a large measure to bring about this result.

Arms and Ammunition.—A vastly increased importation is believed to have been made during the year. It is very difficult, however, to obtain reliable information on the subject of this trade, as there is theoretically an embargo on the importation of arms and ammunition into the country; but

that a large and profitable business is, despite this fact, carried on, there can be very little doubt.

Tea.—There has been a strong demand throughout the year for Indian and Batavian teas, which seem to be steadily supplanting the China teas in favour with the Persian consumer. Heavy consignments, chiefly from India, were received by native merchants, who found no difficulty in disposing of them at a good profit. It was, however, at the port of Bunder Abbas that this trade received its most vigorous impulse, the imports being more than double that of the previous year. This largely increased import was probably, to a great extent, due to an effort to take advantage of a favourable opportunity for supplying the demands of regions beyond the north-east frontier of Persia.

Gold Lace and Gold Thread.—There was but a slight demand for these articles, and business in them was slack.

Indigo.—Indigo appears to continue in strong demand in Persia, for, although the imports of 1893 were above the average of former years, they have been exceeded by those of 1894, an increase of £5,916 in the value of the indigo brought into the country being reported.

China-ware.—There was an advance in the demand for these articles, and it was imported in large quantities.

Glass and Glass-ware.—An average market was found for these articles.

Kerosine Oil.—The year opened with a strong demand for kerosine oil, and imports were very heavy; the demand subsequently declining, this resulted in the market being overstocked to such an extent that importers have found it necessary to re-export cases of this oil in large numbers to Basreh for sale in Turkish Arabia.

Loaf-Sugar.—The heavy importation of 1893 proved to be in excess of the demand and large stocks of loaf-sugar remained on the importers' hands at the close of the year. This circumstance, together with an augmented importation from Russia and the abnormal rise in mule hire, had the effect of seriously diminishing the volume of trade in this produce *viâ* the Gulf ports.

Mauritius Sugar.—The results of the year have been far from satisfactory for the Mauritius sugar importers, the same combination of circumstances which so adversely affected the loaf-sugar trade rendering a large importation impossible.

EXPORTS.

Wool.—The good prices realised in 1893 gave an impetus to the wool trade, and shipments from Persia were accordingly heavy during 1894. The demand had, however, the effect of raising prices in Persia, and prices on the London market having in the meantime receded, wool exporters did not obtain the satisfactory results anticipated.

Opium.—Owing to the strong demand for this drug in the China markets and the good prices ruling, a brisk and profitable business was carried on with China throughout 1894. On the other hand, the opium trade with London is reported to have languished until the close of the year when an improvement was noticeable. The results of the trade with China would have been still more satisfactory had it not been for the fact that opium growers having lost heavily in 1893 owing to the low prices which the drug commanded, had, in the following sowing season, materially curtailed their sowings with the result that in 1894 the supply of opium was not equal to the demand. The price of opium in Persia varied from krans* 3,200—3,300 per chest at the beginning of the year to krans 4,100 at its close.

* One kran is equal to 4½ pence at the present rate of exchange, *viz.*, krans 57·19 to the £.

Shells.—As prices in London offered no encouragement to the importer, the export of shells from Persia was very greatly reduced, and fell to quite an inconsiderable figure.

Gum.—In spite of the fact that the London market was well stocked with gum and that considerable quantities remained unsold, native traders exported largely. Prices have been firm throughout the year at krans 30—35 per Hashem maund.*

* 124 lbs approximately.

Horses.—The number of horses shipped to Bombay shows a slight decrease on former years. Good prices were not realised and the season is not believed to have been a profitable one for horse exporters.

Cotton.—There has been an extraordinary decrease in the export of cotton from the Gulf ports during the past year. This may be partly ascribed to the fall off in the supply occasioned by the curtailed sowings of the cultivators who, it is said, dreaded that the visitation of locusts which had such disastrous effects in 1892 and 1893 would be repeated. But there has been, so it is asserted, a still more powerful cause at work. It was stated in last year's report that there was reason to believe that the Persian cotton trade with Russia might be made to assume considerable proportions; this prediction has now found its verification, for a considerable quantity of the cotton which was consigned by Ispahan merchants in former years to Bombay, is reported to have been despatched during 1894 to Russia, finding in that country a favourable market. This exportation to Persia's northern neighbour naturally entailed a proportionate diminution in the amount exported *viâ* the Persian Gulf.

Dates.—The yield was less than normal, accompanied by a fall of prices in India. Dates form, however, an unimportant item in the Persian export trade.

Almonds.—Fall of prices in Europe, increased exportation to Russia, and enhanced cost of transport in Southern Persia may be specified as the chief causes which brought about a large decrease in the export of almonds from the Gulf ports in 1894.

Silk.—The production of silk was much below the average of former years, owing to the prevalence of disease among the silk-worms, aggravated by the neglect of the breeders. A considerable decrease in the amount exported as compared with the results for 1893 is consequently noticeable.

Wheat.—In spite of plentiful crops, the embargo on the exportation of wheat which had been removed by the Governor of Bushire in January was in April re-imposed by order of the Persian Government, who feared, it was said, a renewal of the bread riots of 1892 in Shiraz, where the price of grain was abnormally high. Shipments from the Gulf ports were nevertheless carried on with the most transparent secrecy under the cognisance of the local authorities, with the result that the export enormously exceeded that of the preceding year, the figures for the values being £21,299 as against £1,157.

Tobacco.—Tobacco was exported in greatly reduced quantities during 1894. The attempted interference with the purchase of tobacco in Persia by the Turkish "*Société du Tombac*," mentioned in last year's report, has ended in failure, and the free sale of tobacco to the agents of the Society is now allowed.

Carpets.—Exports have been very heavy, and results, most satisfactory to the exporters, are reported.

Miscellaneous.

Exchange.—The year opened with exchange at 45½ krans per pound sterling, but rose steadily until it touched krans 51½ in April. This rate was main-

tained until the end of August when there was a slight fall to krans 49½, followed by a steady rise to krans 52 until the end of November when it suddenly advanced to krans 56, advancing again to krans 57 at the close of the year.

Mule hire.—The rate of mule hire between Bushire and Shiraz varied from krans 55 to 75 per 100 máns during the months of January, February, and March; in April it fell to krans 30—35 for the same weight, to rise again in October to krans 100. In November it reached the unprecedented figure of krans 195 for 100 máns for piece-goods, and 200 krans or loaf-sugar and case goods, a rate which, while it lasted, is stated to have paralysed all trade between Bushire and the north.

Freights.—The rate of freights at the commencement of the year showed a considerable improvement on the rates ruling at the close of 1893. During the months of January and February R28—30 per ton was demanded and obtained; but the keen competition between the steamship companies despatching vessels to the Gulf which ensued had the effect of reducing this rate to R20 per ton and finally to R18 per ton. Several steamers of the "Clan Line" ran for the first time to the Gulf ports and Basreh during the year, and it is stated to be the intention of the Directors of this steamship company to establish a regular service of steamers between England and the Gulf.

F. A. WILSON, *Colonel,*
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS.

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the years 1894-93.

2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the years 1894-93.

3. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bushire, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1894-93.

4. Return of shipping at the port of Bushire in the year 1894.

5. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1894.

6. Statement showing the customs and other revenues farmed by the Governor of Bushire for the year 1894-95.

7. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1894-93.

8. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1894-93.

9. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the years 1894-93.

10. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the years 1894-93.

11. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Lingah, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1894-93.

12. Return of shipping at the port of Lingah in the year 1894.

13. Return of principal articles of export from Bunder Abbas during the years 1894-93.

14. Return of principal articles of import into Bunder Abbas, during the years 1894-93.

15. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bunder Abbas, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1894-93.

16. Return of shipping at the port of Bunder Abbas in the year 1894.

17. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bunder Abbas from 1st January to 31st December 1894.

18. Return of principal articles of export into Bahrein during the years 1894-93.

19. Return of principal articles of import into Bahrein during the years 1894-93.

20. Table showing the total value of articles exported from, and imported into, Bahrein, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1894-93.

21. Return of shipping at the port of Bahrein in the year 1894.

22. Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894-93.

23. Return of principal articles of import into the ports on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894-93.

24. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, the ports on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1894-93.

25. Return of shipping at the ports on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1894.

TABLE No. 1.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bushire during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Animals, horses	472 head	70,800	480 head	72,000
Arms and ammunition	77 cases 4,000 rifles	5,47,300	.....	.....
Cattle	8,000 head	24,000	10,000 head	20,000
Cotton (raw)	8,587 cwts.	1,74,610	37,262 cwts.	8,14,190
Cotton goods	94 pkgs.	20,900	101 pkgs.	23,610
Dates	15,667 cwts.	48,540	9,438 cwts.	33,280
Drugs and medicines	1,700 „	30,090	2,924 „	48,870
Dyeing and colouring materials	1,642 „	13,400	2,134 „	15,200
Fruits and vegetables — Almonds	9,378 „	1,89,240	17,666 „	2,93,200*
Fruits and vegetables — Other kinds	2,215 „	16,010	2,427 „	25,060
Grain and pulse — Wheat	131,450 „	3,83,390	3,708 „	18,810
Grain and pulse — Other kinds	6,718 „	23,250	1,363 „	6,670
Gum	20,150 „	1,95,400	23,913 „	2,41,200
Hides and Skins	3,916 bundles	3,13,280	3,517 bundles	2,81,400
Jewelry	6 pieces	25,200	5 cases	48,500
Opium	3,367 chests	45,62,290	3,346 chests	33,46,000
Pearls	.....	32,200	.....	8,440
Perfumery (rosewater)	8,944 cases 6,191 carboys	78,820	6,790 cases 9,210 carboys	86,530
Provisions — Ghee	125 cwts.	4,450	766 pkgs.	21,720
Provisions — Loaf-sugar	39 cases	990	1,102 cases	27,550
Provisions — Other kinds	826 pkgs.	14,690	582 pkgs.	8,480
Seeds	7,080 cwts.	45,490	10,426 cwts.	55,520
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	2,633 pkgs.	76,360	15,743 pkgs.	4,25,060
Silk (raw)	157 „	82,100	384 „	2,59,310
Tobacco	4,825 cwts.	76,280	18,693 cwts.	2,98,940
Wool	9,291 „	2,94,220	3,401 „	72,450
Woollen goods (carpets)	1,018½ pkgs.	14,18,070	1,203 pkgs.	11,87,290
Other articles	.....	96,810	.....	1,14,910
Total	.....	88,58,180	.....	78,54,190
Specie	.....	12,54,850	.....	8,18,240
GRAND TOTAL	.....	1,01,13,030	.....	86,72,430

* Rupees 1,90,490 omitted from the return for 1893 have been included in these figures.

TABLE No. 2.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Bushire during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Apparel	74 pkgs.	33,300	45 cases	22,500
Arms and ammunition	479 „	6,78,200	83 pkgs.	14,330
Books and printed matters	107 cases	29,700	.....	.....
Candles	1,678 „	12,700	2,308 cwts.	1,03,360
Coffee	209 cwts.	15,180	220 „	15,920
Cotton goods	29,563 pkgs.	1,06,73,320	24,721 pkgs.	76,66,430
Thread and twist	988 „	2,48,140	399 „	1,13,400
Dates	8,807 cwts.	24,670	7,250 cwts.	24,000
Drugs and medicines	4,103 pkgs.	1,42,510	3,525 pkgs.	1,38,700
Dyeing and colouring materials	657 „	23,780	629 „	26,910
Fuel	3,094 tons	54,000	2,183 tons	67,580
Furniture	221 pkgs.	54,720	.....	.....
Glass and glassware	3,001 „	99,470	1,739 pkgs.	74,690
Gold lace and thread	26 „	18,490	25 „	20,000
Grain and pulse	4,312 cwts.	24,070	6,718 cwts.	43,580
Haberdashery	163 pkgs.	44,880	58 pkgs.	17,200
Hardware and cutlery	417 „	28,880	309 „	31,380
Hides	.....	.....	131 „	10,480
Indigo	4,551 cwts.	9,51,830	4,255 cwts.	7,63,150
Jute, manufactures of	576 pkgs.	52,680	813 pkgs.	56,760
Lamps and lampware	225 cases	44,200	708 cases	1,62,600
Leather and manufactures of	57 pkgs.	11,670	.....	.....
Liquors, wines and spirits	2,664 „	63,730	4,470 pkgs.	75,650
Matches	416 cases	19,140	945 cases	37,800
Metals — copper	10,153 cwts.	4,61,510	19,705 cwts.	9,34,480
Metals — tin	752 „	56,400	1,136 „	95,400
Metals — iron	4,425 „	35,400	9,585 „	89,130
Metals — brass	894 „	35,760	.....	.....
Metals — other sorts	1,429 „	19,080	1,869 cwts.	29,830
Metals — manufactures of	466 pkgs.	36,700	467 pkgs.	37,410
Oil — kerosine	12,644 cases	50,570	8,100 cases	36,450
Oil — other sorts	749 cwts.	9,560	702 cwts.	6,120
Porcelain and chinaware	1,623 pkgs.	1,92,970	1,623 cases	1,23,300
Provisions and oilmanstores	6,952 „	74,490	5,500 pkgs.	56,950
Silk, manufactures of	86 „	1,23,620	49 „	62,750
Silverware	6 cases	10,700	.....	.....
Spices	12,466 cwts.	1,93,160	7,485 cwts.	2,13,950
Stationery	311 pkgs.	38,530	410 pkgs.	51,830
Sugar — loaf	25,562 cases	6,89,940	60,652 cwts.	12,73,740
Sugar — soft	30,968 bags	6,80,660	71,539 „	11,84,470
Tea	13,848 cwts.	13,44,020	12,529 „	12,27,590
Timber and wood	.....	55,710	.....	75,170
Tobacco	236 pkgs.	11,700	.....	.....
Watches and clocks	32 cases	13,520	.....	.....
Woollen goods	453 pkgs.	4,23,150	426 pkgs.	4,13,350
Other articles	.....	1,00,800	.....	91,270
Total	.....	1,80,07,210	.....	1,54,89,610
Specie	.....	3,43,900	.....	2,08,340
GRAND TOTAL	.....	1,83,51,110	.....	1,56,97,950

TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Bushire, to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1894-93.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Great Britain	17,54,370	17,19,770	96,13,960	77,39,380
Other European countries	52,270	52,280	9,21,830	12,32,750
British India and colonies	18,76,660	25,53,150*	69,91,000	62,44,260
Egypt	4,24,500	5,28,400	28,800	21,040
Turkey	11,32,620	3,12,720	1,75,990	1,30,050
Asiatic Russia (Batoum)	...	...	48,000	...
Maskat and dependencies	25,870	13,020	23,980	19,170
Bahrein and other Maritime States in the Gulf	1,45,160	1,14,880	12,670	29,150
Zanzibar	7,220	...	19,650	16,500
China	41,16,490	29,19,000	2,28,550	99,670
Algiers	420	...	...	...
Total	95,35,580	82,13,220	1,80,64,430	1,55,31,970

* Rupees 1,90,490 omitted from the return for 1893 have been included in these figures.

TABLE No. 4.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bushire in the year 1894.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	35	6,800	111	129,638	146	136,438
Turkish	40	6,400	2	2,668	42	9,068
Norwegian	...	...	6	7,203	6	7,203
Persian	150	6,000	...	...	150	6,000
Maskat	60	6,000	...	...	60	6,000
Arab	30	1,600	...	...	30	1,600
French	...	...	2	1,000	2	1,000
Total	315	26,800	121	140,509	436	167,309
Total for the year preceding	220	15,475	111	119,566	331	135,041

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	35	6,800	109	123,196	144	129,996
Turkish	40	6,400	2	2,778	42	9,178
Norwegian	...	...	6	7,203	6	7,203
Persian	150	6,000	...	...	150	6,000
Maskat	60	6,000	...	...	60	6,000
Arab	30	1,600	...	...	30	1,600
French	...	...	1	500	1	500
Total	315	26,800	118	133,677	433	160,477
Total for the year preceding	218	15,340	106	114,507	324	129,847

TABLE No. 5.

Statement showing the Quantities of Opium Exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1894.

By what Steamers.	To London.	To Hong-kong.	To Constanti-nople.	To Suez.	To Moham-merah.	To Gwadur.	Total Chests.
	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	No. of Chests.	
By Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	...	1,493	...	...	...	1	1,494
By Steamers of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	...	1,545	...	...	1	...	1,546
By Steamers of the Persian Gulf Steam Ship Company.	82	...	...	2	...	...	84
By miscellaneous Steamers . . .	232	...	11	...	...	...	243
Total .	314	3,038	11	2	1	1	3,367

TABLE No. 6.

Statement shewing the Amount paid for Customs by Farmers (as far as known) at the Persian Gulf Ports within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire for the past Persian financial year which commenced on the 21st March 1894 and ended on the 20th March 1895.

	Krans.	Krans.
Bunder Deelum	1,20,000	
„ Reig	30,000	
„ Bushire	15,00,000	
„ Lingah	1,50,000	
„ Khamir	5,000	
„ Abbas	7,80,000	
„ Minao (Seef)	25,000	
„ Jask and districts	31,500	
Island of Kishim	26,000	
„ „ Hurmuz	5,000	
„ „ Larak and Hanjam	6,000	
		26,78,500

In addition to the above the Governor of Bushire farmed the following inland customs and other revenues for the year 1894-95 and sub-let them at the sums specified below :—

Revenue of { Bunder Abbas and districts	2,13,000	
Revenue of { Lingah and districts	1,20,000	
Octroi dues of Bushire	1,10,000	
Revenue of Bushire	7,500	
Customs of Shiraz	4,50,000	
		9,00,500
Total .		35,79,000

TABLE No. 7.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Shiraz during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	520 head	1,04,000	1,020 head	1,63,200
Cotton (raw)	3,000 bales	84,000	35,000 bales	9,10,000
Drugs and medicines	500 bundles	5,000	500 bundles	10,000
Fruits and vegetables { Almonds	5,000 „	2,00,000 }	12,500 „	5,34,000
Fruits and vegetables { Other kinds	1,500 „	16,500 }		
Gold and gold coin	...	...	...	1,80,000
Gum	300 pkges.	4,500	1,150 pkges.	13,800
Hides and skin	800 bundles	2,56,000	58,000 pieces	41,600
Opium	3,950 chests	51,35,000	4,500 chests	36,00,000
Perfumery (rosewater)	2,000 pkges.	14,000	3,000 bundles	24,000
Seeds	1,500 bundles	15,000	1,000 „	10,000
Silk (raw)	200 „	32,000	...	...
Silk, manufactures of	50 „	20,000	40 bundles	32,000
Tobacco	22,000 bags	4,84,000	15,000 bags	2,10,000
Wool	...	...	300 bundles	12,000
Woollen goods (carpets)	2,000 bales	8,00,000	3,000 bales	13,50,000
Other articles (antiques, ornamental boxes, *etc.*)	...	40,000	...	24,200
Total	...	72,10,000	...	71,30,800

TABLE No. 8.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Shiraz during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Arms and ammunition	250 cases	1,10,000	120 cases	36,000
Candles	4,200 „	50,400	5,000 „	46,000
Coffee	300 pkges.	18,000	50 pkges.	5,000
Cotton goods	59,000 bales	1,54,00,000	38,000 bales	91,60,000
Thread and twist	400 „	48,000	500 „	60,000
Drugs and medicines	725 pkges.	32,480	2,000 bots.*	2,400
Glass and glassware	400 cases	38,400	600 cases	50,400
Gold embroidered cloth	40 bales.	22,000	30 bales	18,000
Gold lace and thread	...	14,400	...	9,600
Hardware and cutlery	200 cases	20,000	100 cases	10,000
Indigo	500 bundles	1,10,000	500 bundles	1,35,000
Liquors, wines and spirits	600 cases	96,000	280 pkges.	39,000
Metals { copper	10,000 cwts.	5,60,000	8,000 cwts.	3,84,000
Metals { iron	2,000 „	24,000	2,500 „	30,000
Metals { brass	250 pkges.	14,000	...	...
Metals { tin	450 cwts.	27,000	...	...
Metals { other sorts	550 pkges.	9,900	600 pkges.	45,000
Oil (kerosine)	6,000 cases	60,000	4,000 cases	40,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	1,000 „	68,000	1,500 „	96,000
Spices	3,000 pkges.	90,000	4,000 pkges.	1,12,000
Sugar { loaf	22,000 cases	7,92,000	32,000 cases	11,52,000
Sugar { crushed	14,000 bags	3,08,000	24,000 bags.	6,72,000
Tea	12,000 cases	9,60,000	8,800 cases	5,10,000
Woollen goods	180 bundles	3,16,000	60 bundles	1,20,000
Other articles	...	3,08,800	...	13,000
Total	...	1,94,97,380	...	1,27,45,400
Bullion	...	...	...	2,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,94,97,380	...	1,29,45,400

* Of quinine.

TABLE No. 9.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Lingah during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Animals	252 head	10,000	...	...
Canvas	840 cwts.	42,000	820 cwts.	41,000
Cattle	2,857 head	10,000	3,140 head	11,000
Coffee	2,471½ cwts.	1,73,000	3,000 cwts.	1,65,000
Coir and coir-rope	1,292 „	15,500	1,208 „	14,500
Cotton goods	2,935 bundles	11,62,000	3,353 bundles	12,36,800
Thread and twist	1,236 cwts.	44,500	1,154 cwts.	41,550
Dates	42,000 „	1,05,000	37,333 „	1,12,000
Drugs and medicines	2,000 „	25,000	3,312½ „	26,500
Dyeing and colouring materials	3,450 „	20,700	3,750 „	22,500
Fruits and vegetables	2,178½ „	30,500	2,900 „	40,600
Fuel	3,611 tons	32,500	3,600 tons	26,000
Grain and pulse	119,815 cwts.	7,24,650	125,850 cwts.	8,58,000
Hardware and cutlery	50 cases	12,500	50 cases	12,500
Hides and skins	...	14,300	...	17,300
Lemons, dry	1,444½ cwts.	26,000	1,222 cwts.	22,000
Metals	2,102½ „	36,500	1,820 „	28,000
Metals, manufactures of	338 „	10,700	475 „	11,500
Oils	3,335 „	39,000	3,520 „	34,500
Pearls	...	39,03,000	...	42,05,000
Perfumery	...	12,500	...	11,400
Provisions	...	85,000	...	78,000
Salt	5,000 tons	25,000	3,600 tons	18,000
Seeds	555½ cwts.	10,000	583 cwts.	10,500
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	2,050 „	48,200	5,266½ „	1,12,000
Silk, manufactures of	...	16,500	...	19,500
Spices	2,380 cwts.	59,500	2,540 cwts.	63,500
Sugar candy	500 „	10,000	476 „	10,000
Sugar loaf	905 „	19,000	476 „	10,000
Sugar crushed	3,600 „	54,000	3,361 „	60,500
Tallow	416½ „	10,000	521 „	12,500
Tea	185 cases	10,000	150 cases	10,000
Timber and wood	...	37,000	...	28,500
Tobacco	5,250 cwts.	65,000	5,350 cwts.	56,000
Woollen goods	71 bundles	71,000	87 bundles	87,000
Other articles	...	1,29,900	...	1,25,500
Total	...	70,99,950	...	75,39,150
Specie	...	31,06,000	...	30,02,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,02,05,950	...	1,05,41,150

TABLE No. 10.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Lingah during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Animals	297 head	13,750	136 head	11,200
Apparel, wearing	3,700 pieces	12,900	4,550 pieces	13,400
Books and printed matter	50 cases.	11,250	.....	.....
Building material (lime)	5,000 tons	10,000	5,500 tons	11,000
Canvas	1,300 cwts.	65,000	1,100 cwts.	55,000
Cattle	6,500 head	22,750	7,500 head	26,250
Cocoanuts	800 cwts.	11,900	700 cwts.	10,500
Coffee	3,000 ,,	2,10,000	3,500 ,,	1,92,500
Coir and coir-rope	2,000 ,,	24,000	2,050 ,,	24,600
Cotton goods	3,320 bales	14,53,500	3,600 bales	13,92,000
Thread and twist	1,500 cwts.	71,000	1,700 cwts.	61,200
Cotton, raw	750 ,,	13,800	350 ,,	11,000
Dates	70,000 ,,	1,75,000	61,000 ,,	1,83,000
Drugs and medicines	3,050 ,,	30,500	3,750 ,,	37,500
Dyeing and colouring materials	5,500 ,,	33,000	5,100 ,,	30,600
Earthenware	...	10,900	.....	...
Fruits and vegetables	3,325 cwts.	46,550	3,657 cwts.	51,200
Fuel	8,000 tons	72,000	9,440 tons	75,520
Furniture	...	13,500	.....	15,500
Gold embroidered cloth	200 pieces	10,000	.....	.....
Gold lace	550 lbs.	11,000	600 lbs.	12,000
Grain and pulse	191,325 cwts.	10,88,050	1,77,000 cwts.	9,72,600
Hardware and cutlery	80 cases	20,000	74 cases	18,500
Jute and manufactures of	300 cwts.	10,400	350 cwts.	12,000
Leather and manufactures of	...	23,500	.....	22,000
Lemons, dry	2,000 cwts.	36,000	1,700 cwts.	30,600
Mats	30,000 pieces	12,000	28,750 pieces	11,500
Metals	3,100 cwts.	54,000	2,700 cwts.	52,000
Metals, manufacture of	550 ,,	18,300	500 ,,	16,200
Oils	5,500 ,,	56,000	5,300 ,,	52,500
Pearls	...	39,85,000	.....	42,05,000
Perfumery	...	20,600	.....	18,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	260 cases	13,000	200 cases	10,000
Provisions	...	1,16,000	.....	1,17,000
Salt	6,000 tons	30,000	4,500 tons	22,500
Seeds	890 cwts.	16,020	850 cwts.	15,300
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	2,450 ,,	56,200	5,266⅔ ,,	1,12,000
Silk, raw	1,200 lbs.	12,000	1,100 lbs.	11,000
Silk, manufactures of	...	25,800	.....	29,400
Spices	3,500 cwts.	87,500	3,420 cwts.	85,500
Sugar — candy	650 ,,	13,000	600 ,,	12,000
Sugar — loaf	1,500 ,,	31,500	800 ,,	16,800
Sugar — crushed	5,000 ,,	75,000	4,800 ,,	86,400
Tallow	600 ,,	14,400	800 ,,	19,200
Tea	250 cases	14,000	227 cases	13,500
Timber and wood	...	50,000	.....	46,000
Tobacco	6,900 cwts.	85,000	6,800 cwts.	71,000
Woollen goods	93 bundles	93,000	95 bundles	95,000
Other articles	...	92,950	.....	86,400
Total	...	84,71,520	.....	84,73,870
Specie	...	33,10,000	.....	31,84,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,17,81,520	.....	1,16,57,870

TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Lingah, to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1894-93.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Great Britain	37,000	97,000	6,300	...
British India and colonies	44,84,700	49,55,500	55,08,500	49,77,170
Turkey	5,58,200	5,35,100	3,66,650	5,53,800
Maskat and dependencies	1,53,750	1,35,850	1,77,550	1,54,500
Bahrein and other Maritime States in the Gulf	38,19,100	35,52,400	36,32,370	38,87,600
Zanzibar	8,400	9,700	17,700	13,900
Total	90,61,150	92,85,550	97,09,070	95,86,970

TABLE No. 12.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Lingah in the year 1894.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	122	9,500	75	82,500	197	92,000
Persian	272	11,600	...	...	272	11,600
Turkish	72	5,700	4	4,400	76	10,100
Arabian	110	2,800	...	...	110	2,800
Maskat	70	2,600	...	...	70	2,600
French	5	300	...	...	5	300
Total	651	32,500	79	86,900	730	119,400
Total for the year preceding	724	37,530	77	144,900	801	182,430

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	122	10,500	56	61,600	178	72,100
Persian	262	10,800	...	.....	262	10,800
Turkish	65	4,450	4	4,400	69	8,850
Arabian	110	2,800	...	...	110	2,800
Maskat	60	2,400	...	...	60	2,400
French	5	300	...	...	5	300
Total	624	31,250	60	66,000	684	97,250
Total for the year preceding	689	36,130	77	144,900	766	181,030

TABLE No. 13.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bunder Abbas during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Cotton goods	148 bdls.	44,400	20 bdls.	20,000
Cotton (raw)	7,160 cwts.	1,21,600	14,572 cwts.	2,73,220
Dates	120,000 „	4,50,000	110,000 „	3,30,000
Drugs and medicines	13,252½ „	2,97,620	7,195 „	1,85,930
Dyeing and colouring materials	6,918½ „	50,710	5,228 „	32,400
Fruits and vegetables	75,050 „	8,64,960	74,884 „	8,16,390
Grain and pulse	3,208 „	14,920	.....	.....
Hides and skins	.....	1,33,500	.....	29,800
Mats	550 bdls.	11,000	600 bdls.	12,000
Opium	875 chests	7,00,000	743 chests	5,94,400
Perfumery (rosewater)	.....	41,680	.....	24,710
Provisions	6,010 cwts.	2,10,090	5,000 cwts.	1,87,500
Salt	25,000 tons	50,000	15,000 tons	30,000
Seeds	7,045 cwts.	1,75,460	8,552 cwts.	71,780
Silk, raw	61 bdls.	61,000	20 bdls.	10,000
Silk, manufactures of	64 „	64,000	54 „	54,000
Tobacco	3,500 cwts.	17,500	3,000 cwts.	18,750
Wool	31,012 „	8,35,200	19,777 „	5,09,090
Woollen goods	691 bdls.	3,73,600	580 bdls.	3,36,800
Other articles	.....	23,600	.....	36,300
Total	.....	45,40,840	.....	35,73,070
Specie	.....	3,30,638	.....	3,28,950
GRAND TOTAL	.....	48,71,470	.....	39,02,020

TABLE No. 14.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Bunder Abbas during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Animals	600 head	30,000	500 head	25,000
Books and printed matter	209 cases	10,450	.....	...
Candles	5,060 „	45,540	5,072 cases	38,040
Coffee	265⅓ cwts.	18,590	140 cwts.	10,500
Cotton goods	7,791 bales	31,94,310	6,478 bales	26,55,980
Thread and twist	4,556 „	7,28,960	2,318 „	3,70,880
Dyeing and colouring materials	1,343⅓ cwts.	24,510	1,290 cwts.	21,360
Furniture	.....	14,500	.....	16,500
Grain and pulse &c.	11,304 cwts.	35,000	50,011 cwts.	1,95,680
Hardware and cutlery	482 cases	48,200	361 cases	30,100
Indigo	2,349 cwts.	3,10,070	1,729 cwts.	2,28,230
Jute, manufactures of	621 bdls.	43,470	462 bales	19,500
Liquors, wines, and spirits	461 cases	11,060	600 cases	15,000
Mat bags	2,000 bdls.	20,000	1,500 bdls.	15,000
Metals	11,129 cwts.	2,90,990	4,981 cwts.	1,24,700
Oils	1,146 „	11,460	1,321 „	13,320
Procelain and Chinaware	220 cases	11,000	230 cases	11,500
Provisions	11,000 cwts.	23,000	10,000 cwts.	25,000
Spices	8,570½ „	1,56,690	2,310 „	57,740
Sugar loaf	11,850 „	2,48,850	11,994 „	2,54,870
Sugar crushed	22,920 „	2,97,960	11,700 „	1,75,520
Tea	69,001½ „	38,64,080	30,500 „	17,08,000
Timber and wood	.....	27,000	.....	15,000
Tobacco	1,200 bdls.	14,400	1,500 bdls.	22,500
Woollen	20 „	20,000	15 „	15,000
Other articles	.....	94,580	.....	61,320
Total	.....	95,94,670	.....	61,26,240
Specie	.....	2,24,100	.....	2,58,500
GRAND TOTAL	.....	98,18,770	.....	63,84,740

TABLE No. 15.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Bunder Abbas, to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1894-95.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
	R	R	R	R
Great Britain	1,25,000	30,000	61,500	98,800
Other European countries	...	...	94,500	...
British India and colonies	33,69,120	27,38,820	93,98,480	59,02,330
Egypt	70,000	60,800	...	...
Turkey	2,71,800	2,63,650	61,050	71,850
Maskat and dependencies	1,06,120	86,650	84,440	94,600
Bahrein and other Maritime States in the Gulf	1,13,620	1,04,900	54,000	58,150
Zanzibar	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000
China	7,00,000	5,94,400	...	...
Total	47,58,960	38,82,220	97,56,970	62,27,730

TABLE No. 16.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bunder Abbas in the year 1894.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	22	3,960	81	89,100	103	93,060
Persian	62	2,660	...	...	62	2,660
Turkish	2	80	1	1,100	3	1,180
Maskat	40	600	...	...	40	600
Arab	25	375	...	...	25	375
Total	151	7,675	82	90,200	233	97,875
Total for the year preceding	120	6,575	81	89,100	201	95,675

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	18	3,240	84	92,400	102	95,640
Turkish	2	80	2	2,200	4	2,280
Persian	52	860	...	...	52	860
Maskat	40	600	...	...	40	600
Arab	25	375	...	...	25	375
Total	137	5,155	86	94,600	223	99,755
Total for the year preceding	104	3,695	83	91,300	187	94,995

TABLE No. 17.

Statement showing the quantities of Opium Exported from Bunder Abbas from 1st January to 31st December 1894.

By what Steamers.	To China. No. of cases.	Total.
By Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited	287	287
By Steamers of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company	588	588
GRAND TOTAL	...	875

TABLE No. 18.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Bahrein during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894. Quantity.	1894. Value.	1893. Quantity.	1893. Value.
		R		R
Animals	48 horses, 9 camels, 45 donkeys	21,750	52 horses, 7 camels, 48 donkeys	22,810
Canvas	1,280 cwts.	96,850	1,460 cwts.	1,02,200
Coffee	2,150 „	1,65,470	2,295 „	1,72,120
Coir and coir-rope	1,020 „	10,850	1,080 „	12,960
Cotton goods	1,680 bales	3,98,500	1,550 bales	3,71,200
Thread and twist	345 cwts.	18,650	302 cwts.	15,940
Dates	35,450 „	1,32,800	37,650 „	1,40,100
Date juice	3,100 „	14,400	3,430 „	15,430
Fruits and vegetables	...	10,850	...	12,200
Grain and pulse	74,400 cwts.	5,12,450	67,500 cwts.	4,93,950
Hardware and cutlery	...	10,950	...	10,480
Hides and skins	29,750 pieces	18,600	48,000 pieces	28,500
Metals	825 cwts.	19,450	995 cwts.	21,480
Oils	...	20,220	...	17,580
Pearls	...	46,58,620	...	36,93,750
Perfumery	...	10,100	...	10,480
Provisions	...	10,250	...	9,420
Shark-fins	325 cwts.	10,100	...	...
Shells, mother-o'-pearl,	13,650 „	74,250	15,680 cwts.	79,100
Silk, raw	1,220 lbs.	10,050	1,255 lbs.	10,040
Spices	985 cwts.	24,220	783 cwts.	22,960
Sugar, crushed	1,850 „	23,850	1,710 „	30,780
Timber and wood	...	16,700	...	12,500
Tobacco	1,340 cwts.	32,450	1,100 cwts.	22,100
Woollen goods	79 bundles	32,700	82 bundles	32,800
Other articles	...	1,03,110	...	1,01,510
Total	...	64,58,190	...	54,62,390
Specie	...	13,12,500	...	10,21,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	77,70,690	...	64,83,390

TABLE No. 19.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into Bahrein during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹
Animals	35 horses, 40 donkeys, 46 camels	19,410	42 horses, 31 donkeys, 56 camels	22,060
Apparel, wearing	1,685 pieces	13,740	1,600 pieces	12,800
Arms and ammunition	.....	14,850	.....	10,270
Building materials	.....	15,100	.....	13,400
Cattle	30,305 head	98,150	32,120 head	97,440
Charcoal	11,100 cwts.	24,980	9,600 cwts.	19,800
Coffee	3,150 „	2,45,700	3,450 „	2,58,750
Coir and coir-rope	2,380 „	27,370	2,200 „	26,400
Confectionery and preserves	.....	...	395 „	9,870
Cotton, raw	2,750 cwts.	62,570	2,470 „	57,910
Cotton goods	2,320 bales	5,60,700	2,178 bales	5,63,250
Thread and twist	932 cwts.	59,160	908 cwts.	57,410
Dates	59,500 „	2,44,670	62,000 „	2,33,250
Dates juice	2,900 „	12,450	3,000 „	13,500
Drugs and medicines	.....	13,950	.....	13,740
Dyeing and colouring materials	.....	17,950	.....	18,040
Fruits and vegetables	.....	22,350	.....	21,470
Fuel	28,000 cwts.	28,500	24,500 cwts.	24,500
Gold lace	.....	25,750	.....	27,080
Grain and pulse	213,400 cwts.	16,53,850	207,092 cwts.	15,05,900
Hardware and cutlery	.....	19,200	.....	20,890
Hides and skins	15,450 pieces	10,260	.....	13,280
Lemons, dry	575 cwts.	10,950	.....	10,150
Metals	2,570 „	53,140	2,928 cwts.	53,450
Metals, manufactures of	245 „	16,080	215 „	14,190
Oils	5,040 „	55,200	4,755 „	54,850
Pearls	.....	17,86,500	.....	12,92,000
Perfumery	.....	15,640	.....	19,000
Provisions	.....	1,16,690	.....	1,03,370
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	3,450 cwts.	37,500	4,100 cwts.	45,000
Silk raw	3,180 lbs.	25,680	3,365 lbs.	27,150
Silk manufactures of	5,470 pieces	43,250	5,300 pieces	41,600
Spices	1,930 cwts.	45,800	1,831 cwts.	44,500
Sugar candy	840 „	16,600	875 „	17,500
Sugar crushed	3,250 „	55,650	3,000 „	54,000
Tallow	880 „	19,200	850 „	18,700
Timber and wood	.....	45,650	.....	48,770
Tobacco	4,550 cwts.	91,200	4,320 cwts.	89,100
Wool	280 „	10,100	310 „	11,040
Woollen goods	85 bundles	43,700	95 bundles	47,850
Other articles	.....	77,040	.....	56,780
Total	.....	57,56,230	.....	50,90,310
Specie	.....	19,46,700	.....	21,45,000
GRAND TOTAL	.....	77,02,930	.....	72,35,310

TABLE No. 20.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, Bahrein, to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1894-93.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
British India and colonies	49,76,430	38,39,485	47,94,880	42,00,759
Turkey	23,01,500	21,09,397	19,81,610	19,66,700
Maskat and dependencies	28,800	25,100	70,550	58,300
Maritime States on the Arab Coast of the Gulf.	2,15,910	2,44,848	2,83,290	2,07,700
Persian Ports and Mekran	2,36,850	2,14,609	5,50,300	7,65,500
Zanzibar	11,200	16,220	22,300	36,400
Total	77,70,690	64,49,659	77,02,930	72,35,359

TABLE No. 21.

Return of Shipping at the Port of Bahrein in the year 1894.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	25	1,725	77	78,112	102	79,837
Arab	248	9,240	...	...	248	9,240
Turkish	285	9,048	...	...	285	9,048
Persian	125	3,580	...	...	125	3,580
French	...	...	1	450	1	450
Maskat	17	436	...	...	17	436
Total	700	24,029	78	78,562	778	102,591
Total for the year preceding	682	24,892	46	42,764	728	67,656

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	21	1,375	77	78,112	98	79,487
Arab	235	8,720	...	...	235	8,720
Turkey	255	8,320	...	...	255	8,320
Persian	136	3,700	...	...	136	3,700
French	...	...	1	450	1	450
Maskat	17	436	...	...	17	436
Total	664	22,551	78	78,562	742	101,113
Total for the year preceding	675	24,471	46	42,764	721	67,235

TABLE No. 22.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Coffee	500 cwts.	25,000	600 cwts.	30,000
Grain and pulse	6,675 „	40,000	6,000 „	36,000
Jute and manufactures of	1,600 bdls.	17,000	1,500 bdls.	16,500
Oils	400 cwts.	10,000	500 cwts.	12,000
Pearls	...	60,00,000	...	50,00,000
Provisions	5,000 cwts.	25,000	5,000 cwts.	25,000
Shells, mother-o'pearl	7,000 „	70,000	6,000 „	60,000
Tobacco	600 bdls.	12,000	1,000 bdls.	20,000
Woollen goods	2,500 pieces	40,000	2,500 pieces	35,000
Other articles	...	37,500	...	37,750
Total	...	62,76,500	...	52,72,250
Specie	...	4,50,000	...	4,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	67,26,500	...	56,72,250

TABLE No. 23.

Return of Principal Articles of Imports into the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894-93.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R
Arms and ammunition	...	25,000	...	35,000
Canvas	500 cwts.	35,000	500 cwts.	30,000
Cattle	6,500 head	20,000	3,000 head.	15,000
Coffee	6,000 cwts.	3,00,000	6,300 cwts.	2,50,000
Coir and coir-rope	7,000 „	55,000	7,000 „	60,000
Cotton goods	1,200 bdls.	3,60,000	1,000 bdls.	3,00,000
Thread and twist	300 cwts.	15,000	300 cwts.	15,000
Cotton, raw	700 „	15,000	550 „	10,000
Dates	1,50,000 „	6,00,000	1,40,000 „	5,60,000
Drugs and medicines	4,800 „	30,000	4,000 „	25,000
Date juice	1,600 „	10,000	2,000 „	12,000
Fruits and vegetables	...	30,000	...	30,000
Gold lace and thread	...	20,000	...	...
Grain and pulse	1,88,000 cwts.	11,30,000	1,80,000 cwts.	10,80,000
Mats	52,500 pieces.	32,000	50,000 pieces	30,000
Metals	1,600 cwts.	16,000	1,300 cwts.	13,000
Metals, manufactures of	280 „	14,000	250 „	12,500
Oils	5,000 „	85,000	5,000 „	1,10,000
Pearls	...	50,000	...	80,000
Perfumery	...	25,000	...	25,000
Porcelain and Chinaware	...	10,000	...	15,000
Provisions	...	50,000	...	45,000
Silk — raw	2,000 lbs.	12,000	...	12,000
Silk — manufactures of	2,500 pieces.	25,000	2,500 pieces.	25,000
Spices	1,600 cwts.	35,000	1,600 cwts.	35,000
Sugar, soft	12,000 „	1,50,000	9,000 „	1,35,000
Tallow	1,500 „	35,000	1,500 „	35,000
Wool	100 „	10,000	100 „	10,000
Timber and wood	...	25,000	...	25,000
Woollen goods	2,000 pieces.	28,000	1,500 pieces.	22,000
Other articles	...	1,09,200	...	1,20,000
Total	...	33,56,200	...	31,71,800
Specie	...	15,00,000	...	13,00,000
GRAND TOTAL	...	48,56,200	...	44,71,800

TABLE No. 24.

Table showing the Total Value of all Articles Exported from, and Imported into, the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, to and from Foreign Countries, during the years 1894-93.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
	R	R	R	R
British India and colonies	5,000	5,000	5,25,000	4,91,500
Turkey	98,000	87,000	1,99 500	1,78,500
Maskat and dependencies	2,17,000	2,12,500	2,55,300	2,41,100
Bahrein	49,000	38,000	66,500	58,000
Persian ports and Mekran	63,54,500	53,27,250	38,00,900	34,93,700
Zanzibar	3,000	2,500	9,000	9,000
Total	67,26,500	56,72,250	48,56,200	44,71,800

TABLE No. 25.

Return of Shipping at the Ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1894.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	50	3,700	...	...	50	3,700
Persian	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Maskat	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Arab	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Turkish	10	200	...	...	10	200
Total	860	19,900	...	...	860	19,900
Total for the year preceding	870	17,400	...	...	870	17,400

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
British	45	3,330	...	...	45	3,330
Persian	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Maskat	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Arab	50	1,000	...	...	50	1,000
Turkish	10	200	...	...	10	200
Total	705	16,530	...	...	705	16,530
Total for the year preceding	770	16,400	...	...	770	16,400

PART IV.—TRADE REPORT OF MASKAT.

The statistics of Maskat trade for the official year 1894-95 are given in the accompanying returns. They have, as in previous years, been furnished by the customs farmer and their accuracy cannot be relied on.

The total trade of the year is estimated to value $37,08,180 as against $37,75,326 for 1893-94, or a decrease of $67,146. This decrease is, however, entirely due to the reduced exportation and importation of specie, and it will be seen that after eliminating the figures for specie, the exports and imports exceed in value those of the preceding year by $62,854.

The exports of the year, exclusive of specie, are valued at $11,28,580 showing an increase of $8,260. Dates, limes, fruit, and small fish for manure are the chief articles in which trade has been brisk and of which there has been a heavier exportation than in 1893-94.

The value of imports exclusive of specie is returned at $18,54,600, the increase in this case amounting to $54,594. To this increase, the Persian Gulf and India are the chief contributors, the former with an augmented importation of wheat, salt, and ghee; while from the latter, rice, twist, and cummin seed have been brought into the country in largely increased quantities. There has, however, been a decrease in the value of the pearls arriving from the Persian Gulf, and a marked diminution of the import trade from Southern Arabia and Africa is noticeable; pearls, mother-o'-pearl, and fire-arms being the articles in which business has been slack. The imports from the United States and Singapore have been heavier than in 1893-94.

The customs were farmed by Seth Rattansee Parshotam for $1,15,000.

J. F. WHYTE,

H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul,

Maskat.

A

Table showing average Tonnage of Vessels entering and leaving the Port of Maskat during the twelve months 1894-95.

[Class A.—European and American. Class B.—Native craft.]

Where trading and description.	Average number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total average tonnage.	Remarks.
A				
America	...	...	...	
Coal vessels	1	1,500	1,500	
India	12	900	10,800	
London steamers	5	1,600	8,000	
Mail steamers	75	1,300	97,500	
Mauritius and Bourbon	1	200	200	
Persian Gulf and Basreh	20	1,200	24,000	
Red Sea Ports	8	1,000	8,000	
Zanzibar	1	1,000	1,000	
Total	123	8,700	151,000	
B				
India	90	100	9,000	
Mekran Coast	70	50	3,500	
Persian Gulf	50	75	3,750	
Yemen	30	120	3,600	
Zanzibar	18	120	2,160	
Total	258	465	22,010	
GRAND TOTAL A and B	381	9,165	173,010	

B

EXPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1894-95.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
American cloth	150 bales	11,400	Persian Gulf.
Almonds	40 bags	350	India.
Assafœtida	5 skins	120	Do.
Aloes	1,000 „	5,000	Do.
Aloes wood	15 boxes	4,000	Persian Gulf.
Budrbud	400 bags	1,600	Jeddah.
Cotton	1,000 „	22,000	India.
Cotton fabrics	350 boxes	150,000	Zanzibar, Yemen, etc.
Cotton Seeds	600 bags	1,800	India.
Canvas, Arabian	700 rolls	3,500	Red Sea.
Cloves	50 bags	400	India and Persian Gulf.
Dates, pressed	75,000 „	140,000	India, Africa, etc.
Dates, dry	50,000 „	300,000	Do. ditto.
Dates, black	22,000 „	65,000	India, Yemen, etc.
Dates, Fard	30,000 boxes	80,000	America and India.
Date juice	200 skins	500	India.
Dried limes	...	35,000	Persian Gulf and India.
Dragon's blood	150 boxes	1,200	Do. ditto.
Donkeys	150 in No.	2,200	India and Mauritius.
Fruit	...	45,000	India.
Fish	50,000 in No.	13,000	India and Mauritius.
Fish, small, for manure	30,000 bags	20,000	India.
Fish, sounds	5,000 in No.	800	Do.
Ghee	500 dubbas	7,500	Zanzibar and India.
Garlic	125 bags	500	Zanzibar.
Goat's hair	150 „	750	Basreh.
Henna	250 „	1,000	Persian Gulf.

EXPORTS.—*concluded.*

Estimate for the year 1894-95—concluded.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Hulwa	300 bags	4,000	India.
Incense	125 boxes	1,500	Persian Gulf.
Jowari	1,800 bags	4,000	Mekran and Yemen.
Mother-o'-pearl	250 candies	27,000	India.
Madder	8 bags	40	Do.
Musk	30 bottles	2,500	Persian Gulf.
Mat bags	1,500 bundles	3,000	Do.
Opium	1 chest	600	Zanzibar.
Otto of roses	2 boxes	350	India.
Oil, kerosine	1,200 „	2,200	Persian Gulf.
Plums	15 bags	250	India.
Pearls	...	40,000	Do.
Pomegranate skins and seeds	25 bags	150	Do.
Paper	6 boxes	150	Persian Gulf.
Raisins	100 bags	600	India.
Rose leaves	80 „	400	India, Africa, etc.
Rose-water	250 karbas	300	Do. ditto.
Rice	5,000 bags	28,000	Persian Gulf.
Red ochre	150 tons	600	India.
Rafters	400 scores	2,000	Persian Gulf.
Rifles	100 boxes	10,000	Do.
Shark-fins	700 bags	2,500	India.
Sugar	250 „	3,000	Persian Gulf and Yemen.
Salt	18,000 tons	45,000	India and Zanzibar.
Shunna	100 bags	500	India.
Senna leaves	50 „	100	India and Persian Gulf.
Tamarind	600 „	1,000	Persian Gulf.
Walnuts and skins	25 „	120	India.
Wheat	1,800 „	5,000	India and Yemen.
Wool	120 bales	1,100	India.
Other articles	...	30,000	
Total	...	1,128,580	
Specie	...	500,000	
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,628,580	

C

IMPORTS.

Estimate for the year 1894-95.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
India	Aloes wood	16 boxes	3,000	
	Alum	25 „	150	
	Bajri	30 bags	100	
	Betel-nuts	15 „	300	
	Broad-cloth	2 bales	180	
	Brass	4 packages	150	
	Boxes, empty, deal-wood	300 „	1,200	
	Coffee	1,100 bags	50,000	
	Cardamons	30 „	2,500	
	Cinnamon	700 boxes	4,500	
	Cocoanuts { fresh	6,000 in No.	900	
	Cocoanuts { dry	120 bags	800	
	Camphor	14 „	300	
	Cotton { damaged	700 „	1,400	
	Cotton { stuff	1,600 bales	155,000	
	Cotton { blue	80 „	18,000	
	Chintz	90 boxes	10,000	
	Cotton yarn	18 bales	1,100	
	Copper	130 bundles	6,500	
	Candles	60 boxes	300	
	Crockery	100 „	3,000	

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1894-95—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
India—*concluded.*	Cummin seed	800 bags	15,000	
	Coriander	150 „	450	
	Caraway seed	10 boxes	30	
	Dhall	500 bags	1,700	
	Dyes	14 casks	600	
	Frankincense	100 boxes	1,200	
	Fireworks	40 „	350	
	Flour (Bombay)	900 bags	4,400	
	Ginger, dry	15 „	250	
	Gooracco	50 casks	200	
	Gold thread	25 boxes	3,200	
	Ganja (flax seeds)	50 moorahs	800	
	Gram	150 bags	500	
	Ghee	30 dubbas	600	
	Garlic	40 bags	100	
	Gunnies	1,000 bundles	10,000	
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	45 boxes	5,000	
	Hemp	500 bundles	3,000	
	Hyacinth	2 boxes	80	
	Hides	150 bundles	3,000	
	Iron-ware	900 packages	2,500	
	Indigo	2 bundles	100	
	Jowari	4,000 bags	11,000	
	Jaggree	35 jars	160	
	Lucifer matches	100 boxes	2,100	
	Monkey nuts	1,000 bags	2,500	
	Musk	40 bottles	2,000	
	Nutmegs	4 bags	120	
	Oil { sweet and cocoanut	3,500 tins	30,000	
	Oil { kerosine	7,000 boxes	12,000	
	Oilseeds	25 bags	180	
	Pepper	50 „	600	
	Purwass	5 „	100	
	Paper	30 boxes	200	
	Pewterware	5 „	150	
	Rice { Bengal	120,000 bags	700,000	
	Rice { Malabar	200 moorahs	700	
	Rice { red	200 bags	800	
	Rice { table	1,000 „	6,000	
	Rope, coir	300 bundles	1,200	
	Sugar	7,000 bags	65,000	
	Sugar-candy	100 „	800	
	Sandal-wood chips	70 „	1,800	
	Shawls and loongies	2 boxes	200	
	Silk	80 bales	35,000	
	Silk goods	30 boxes	3,800	
	Steel	800 pieces	1,800	
	Sulphur	100 boxes	800	
	Saffron	50 „	4,000	
	Soda	40 „	200	
	Sal ammoniac	2 „	100	
	Saltpetre	200 „	2,400	
	Sundries	.....	14,000	
	Tea	25 boxes	250	
	Turmeric	800 bags	5,000	
	Tamarind	600 „	1,000	
	Turkey red	400 boxes	65,000	
	Twine	12 bundles	200	
	Tin and lead	700 pieces	6,000	
	Twist	1,300 bales	80,000	
	Tar	25 casks	200	
	Tallow	150 tins	600	
	Toys and fancy works	.....	2,500	
	Wheat	2,000 bags	7,000	
	Wood, beams	300 in No.	1,200	
	Wines, spirits, liquors, *etc.*	700 boxes	4,500	
	Total	.....	1,385,600	
	Specie	.....	150,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	1,535,600	

IMPORTS—*continued.*

Estimate for the year 1894-95—continued.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
Persian Gulf, Bassreh and Mekran Coast.	Almonds	70 bags	800	
	Assafœtida	3 skins	70	
	Barley	200 bags	4,500	
	Budrbud	600 „	2,000	
	Cotton	2,500 bales	20,000	
	Carpets and rugs	8 bundles	1,000	
	Canvas	200 rolls	1,000	
	Cloaks	8 bundles	400	
	Dates, dry	200 bags	600	
	French beans	200 „	850	
	Figs	8 „	100	
	Fish-maws	4,000 in No.	700	
	Ghee	3,500 dubbas	45,000	
	Goat's hair	50 bags	350	
	Gram	80 „	500	
	Hair-comb	15 boxes	350	
	Jowari	1,500 bags	3,500	
	Lime	1,000 bahrs	1,500	
	Moong	500 bags	1,500	
	Myrtle leaves	800 „	4,500	
	Mat bags	2,000 bundles	3,500	
	Opium	1 chest	400	
	Pistachio nuts	5 bags	70	
	Plums	40 „	700	
	Pearls	.....	35,000	
	Prawns	25 bags	700	
	Raisins	100 „	1,000	
	Red ochre	200 bahrs	800	
	Rosewater	600 karbas	1,100	
	Silk, raw	4 bundles	1,200	
	Silk goods	40 „	14,000	
	Skins	10 „	600	
	Salt	15,000 bahrs	50,000	
	Saltpetre	40 boxes	200	
	Saffron	6 „	800	
	Shark-fins	100 bags	1,500	
	Tobacco	100 „	300	
	Twist	100 bales	1,300	
	Wheat	20,000 bags	55,000	
	Walnuts	30 „	140	
	Wool	200 bales	2,500	
	Other articles	.....	35,000	
	Total	.....	295,030	
	Specie	.....	40,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	335,030	
South Arabia and Africa.	Antimony	4 bundles	100	
	Amber	15 boxes	1,200	
	Aloes	1,200 skins	5,500	
	Coffee	400 bags	15,000	
	Cocoanuts	12,000 in No.	2,000	
	Chintz	4 boxes	400	
	Cloves	50 bags	500	
	Cotton	120 „	500	
	Cotton goods	150 bales	11,000	
	Civet	20 horns	1,500	
	Candles	80 boxes	400	
	Dragon's blood	170 „	1,500	
	Fowling pieces	10 „	2,000	
	Frankincense	15 „	250	
	Fez red caps	6 „	250	
	Gum	30 bags	350	
	Hides	40 bundles	420	
	Indian corn	120 bags	350	
	Jowari	300 „	1,100	
	Mother-o'-pearl	250 candies	25,000	
	Otto of roses	2 boxes	400	
	Paper	10 „	450	
	Pearls	.....	40,000	
	Razors	4 boxes	150	
	Sugar, loaf	60 „	1,200	

IMPORTS—*concluded.*

Estimate for the year 1894-95—concluded.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
South Arabia and Africa—*concld.*	Shunna	200 boxes	1,000	
	Senna-leaves	75 bags	150	
	Soap	25 boxes	100	
	Wood, rafters	800 scores	4,000	
	Wild cypress seeds	250 skins	15,000	
	Other articles	.....	25,000	
	Total	.....	156,770	
	Specie	.....	35,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	191,770	
United States, Mauritius and Singapore.	Boxes shooks	8,000 bundles	12,000	
	Wax papers	40 boxes	600	
	Rum	20 casks	600	
	Sugar	400 bags	4,000	
	Total	.....	17,200	
	Specie	.....	.....	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	17,200	
	Total Imports.			
	From—			
	India	.....	1,535,600	
	Persian Gulf, Basreh and Mekran Coast	.....	335,030	
	South Arabia and Africa	.....	191,770	
	United States, Mauritius and Singapore	.....	17,200	
	Total	.....	2,079,600	

D.

Contrasted statement showing the number of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1894-95.

[Class A—European and American].

Class.	In the official year 1893-94.	In the official year 1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
A				
America	1	...	...	1
Coal vessels	...	1	1	...
India	13	12	...	1
London steamers	2	5	3	...
Mail steamers	65	75	10	...
Mauritius and Bourbon	2	1	...	1
Persian Gulf and Basreh	15	20	5	...
Red Sea ports	5	8	3	...
Zanzibar	2	1	...	1
Total	106	122	22	4

Contrasted statement showing the number of vessels entering and leaving the Port of Maskat—continued.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—continued.

[Class B—Native Craft.]

CLASS.	IN THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1893-94.	IN THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
B				
India	99	90	...	9
Mekran Coast	75	50	...	25
Persian Gulf	40	50	10	...
Yemen	34	30	...	4
Zanzibar	20	18	...	2
TOTAL	268	238	10	40
GRAND TOTAL A AND B	374	360	32	44

E.

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Maskat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1893-94.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95	Decrease in 1894-95.
	$	$	$	$
American cloth	3,500	11,400	7,900	...
Almonds	400	350	...	50
Assafœtida	100	120	20	...
Aloes	2,500	5,000	2,500	...
Aloes wood	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
Budrbud	1,000	1,600	600	...
Cotton	28,000	22,000	...	6,000
Cotton fabrics	160,000	150,000	...	10,000
Cotton seeds	2,000	1,800	...	200
Canvas, Arabian	3,000	3,500	500	...
Cloves	400	400	...	...
Dates, pressed	130,000	140,000	10,000	...
Dates, dry	300,000	300,000	...	...
Dates, black	60,000	65,000	5,000	...
Dates, Fard	60,000	80,000	20,000	...
Date juice	600	500	...	100
Dried limes	25,000	35,000	10,000	...
Dragon's blood	1,500	1,200	...	300
Donkeys	1,100	2,200	1,100	...
Fruit	40,000	45,000	5,000	...
Fish	25,000	13,000	...	12,000
Fish small, for manure	15,000	20,000	5,000	...
Fish sounds	500	800	300	...
Ghee	6,500	7,500	1,000	...
Garlic	600	500	...	100
Goat's hair	800	750		50
Henna	800	1,000	200	...
Hulwah	3,500	4,000	500	...
Incense	1,800	1,500	..	300
Jowari	4,500	4,000	...	500
Mother-o'-pearl	30,000	27,000	...	3,000
Madder	50	40	...	10
Musk	2,000	2,500	500	...
Mat bags	2,500	3,000	500	...
Opium	1,000	600	...	400
Otto of roses	200	350	150	...
Oil, kerosine	2,500	2,200	...	300
Plums	200	250	50	...
Pearls	50,000	40,000	...	10,000
Pomegranate skins and seeds	120	150	30	...
Paper	100	150	50	...
Raisins	900	600	...	300
Rose leaves	350	400	50	...
Rose-water	350	300	...	50
Rice	30,000	28,000	...	2,000
Red ochre	800	600	..	200

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods exported from Maskat—contd.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1893-94.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
	$	$	$	$
Rafters	2,500	2,000	...	500
Rifles	15,000	10,000	...	5,000
Shark-fins	3,000	2,500	...	500
Sugar	3,300	3,000	...	300
Salt	50,000	45,000	...	5,000
Shunna	1,000	500	...	500
Senna leaves	200	100	...	100
Tamarind	800	1,000	200	...
Walnuts and skins	150	120	...	30
Wheat	6,000	5,000	...	1,000
Wool	1,200	1,100	...	100
Other articles	35,000	30,000	...	5,000
TOTAL	1,120,320	1,128,580	72,150	63,890
Specie	600,000	500,000	...	100,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,720,320	1,628,580	72,150	163,890

F.

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Maskat.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

From	ARTICLES.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1893-94.	FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
		$	$	$	$
INDIA.	Aloes wood	2,400	3,000	600	...
	Alum	120	150	30	...
	Bajri	85	100	15	...
	Betelnuts	260	300	40	...
	Broad cloth	200	180	...	20
	Brass	110	150	40	...
	Boxes empty, dealwood	1,700	1,200	...	500
	Coffee	47,060	50,000	2,940	...
	Cardamons	2,665	2,500	...	165
	Cinnamon	4,450	4,500	50	...
	Cocoanuts, fresh	1,060	900	...	160
	Cocoanuts, dry	780	800	20	...
	Camphor	380	300	...	80
	Cotton, damaged	1,200	1,400	200	...
	Cotton, stuff	153,200	155,000	1,800	...
	Cotton, blue	20,500	18,000	...	2,500
	Chintz	8,000	10,000	2,000	...
	Cotton yarn	1,000	1,100	100	...
	Copper	5,370	6,500	1,130	...
	Candles	150	300	150	...
	Crockery	2,830	3,000	170	...
	Cummin seed	6,800	15,000	8,200	...
	Coriander	500	450	...	50
	Caraway seed	25	30	5	...
	Dhall	1,530	1,700	170	...
	Dyes	565	600	35	...
	Frankincense	840	1,200	360	...
	Fire-works	280	350	70	...
	Flour (Bombay)	5,500	4,400	...	1,100
	Ginger, dry	170	250	80	...
	Gooracco	100	200	100	...
	Gold thread	2,900	3,200	300	...
	Ganja (flax seeds)	500	800	300	...
	Gram	550	500	...	50
	Ghee	300	600	300	...
	Garlic	100	100	...	...

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Maskat—continued.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—*continued.*

From	Articles.	For the official year 1893-94.	For the official year 1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
		$	$	$	$
India.	Gunnies	5,400	10,000	4,600	...
	Handkerchiefs, coloured	4,020	5,000	980	...
	Hemp	3,570	3,000	...	570
	Hyacinth	70	80	10	...
	Hides	1,940	3,000	1,060	...
	Iron work	2,200	2,500	300	...
	Indigo	60	100	40	...
	Jowari	12,320	11,000	...	1,320
	Jaggree	140	160	20	...
	Lucifer matches	1,700	2,100	400	...
	Monkey nuts	1,750	2,500	750	...
	Musk	1,760	2,000	240	...
	Nutmegs	85	120	35	...
	Oil, sweet and cocoanut	27,100	30,000	2,900	...
	Oil, kerosine	10,760	12,000	1,240	...
	Oilseeds	340	180	...	160
	Pepper	3,400	600	...	2,800
	Purwass	80	100	20	...
	Paper	170	200	30	...
	Pewter ware	200	150	...	50
	Rice, Bengal	622,890	700,000	77,110	...
	Rice, Malabar	450	700	250	...
	Rice, red	620	800	180	...
	Rice, table	7,000	6,000	...	1,000
	Rope, coir	650	1,200	550	...
	Sugar	67,760	65,000	...	2,760
	Sugar-candy	725	800	75	...
	Sandal-wood chips	1,965	1,800	...	165
	Shawls and loongies	75	200	125	...
	Silk	36,045	35,000	...	1,045
	Silk goods	4,100	3,800	...	300
	Steel	2,145	1,800	...	345
	Sulphur	710	800	90	...
	Safforn	3,000	4,000	1,000	...
	Soda	100	200	100	...
	Sal Ammoniac	160	100	...	60
	Saltpetre	400	2,400	2,000	...
	Sundries	12,000	14,000	2,000	...
	Tea	180	250	70	...
	Turmeric	5,340	5,000	...	340
	Tamarind	900	1,000	100	...
	Turkey red	77,690	65,000	...	12,690
	Twine	155	200	45	...
	Tin and lead	3,360	6,000	2,640	...
	Twist	76,160	80,000	3,840	...
	Tar	160	200	40	...
	Tallow	500	600	100	...
	Toys and fancy works	2,800	2,500	...	300
	Wheat	13,900	7,000	...	6,900
	Wood beams	2,720	1,200	...	1,520
	Wines, spirits, liqueurs, etc.	3,000	4,500	1,500	...
	TOTAL	1,298,905	1,385,600	123,645	36,950
	Specie	200,000	150 000	...	50,000
	GRAND TOTAL	1,498,905	1,535,600	123,645	86,950
Persian Gulf, Bagreh and Mekran Coast.	Almonds	716	800	84	...
	Assafœtida	40	70	30	...
	Barley	3,430	4,500	1,070	...
	Budrbud	55	2,000	1,945	...
	Cotton	20,450	20,000	...	450
	Carpets and rugs	950	1,000	50	...
	Canvas	1,040	1,000	...	40
	Cloaks	500	400	...	100
	Dates, dry	350	600	250	...
	French beans	735	850	115	...
	Figs	45	100	55	...
	Fish-maws	1,560	700	...	860
	Ghee	41,000	45,000	4,000	...

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Maskat—continued.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—*continued.*

From	Articles.	For the official year 1893-94.	For the official year 1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
		$	$	$	$
Persian Gulf, Basreh and Mekran Coast.	Goat's hair	210	350	110	...
	Gram	380	500	120	...
	Hair-combs	240	350	110	...
	Jowari	3,150	3,500	350	...
	Lime	2,250	1,500	...	750
	Moong	1,250	1,500	250	...
	Myrtle leaves	4,120	4,500	380	...
	Mat bags	2,500	3,500	1,000	...
	Opium	200	400	200	...
	Pistachio nuts	40	70	30	...
	Plums	200	700	500	...
	Pearls	45,000	35,000	...	10,000
	Prawns	750	700	...	50
	Raisins	1,160	1,000	...	160
	Red ochre	250	800	550	...
	Rosewater	1,020	1,100	80	...
	Silk, raw	450	1,200	750	...
	Silk, goods	13,800	14,000	200	...
	Skins	400	600	200	...
	Salt	45,140	50,000	4,860	...
	Saltpetre	70	200	130	...
	Saffron	420	800	380	...
	Shark-fins	680	1,500	820	...
	Tobacco	215	300	55	...
	Twist	1,140	1,300	160	...
	Wheat	45,000	55,000	10,000	...
	Walnuts	75	140	65	...
	Wool	2,100	2,500	400	...
	Other articles	40,000	35,000	...	5,000
	TOTAL	283,141	295,030	29,299	17,410
	Specie	30,000	40,000	10,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	313,141	335,030	39,299	17,410
South Arabia and Africa.	Antimony	50	100	50	...
	Amber	600	1,200	600	...
	Aloes	3,750	5,500	1,750	...
	Coffee	13,500	15,000	1,500	...
	Cocoanuts	1,500	2,000	500	...
	Chintz	300	400	100	...
	Cloves	600	500	...	100
	Cotton	1,000	500	...	500
	Cotton goods	12,300	11,000	...	1,300
	Civet	700	1,500	800	...
	Candles	500	400	...	100
	Dragon's blood	1,600	1,500	...	100
	Fowling pieces	15,000	2,000	...	13,000
	Frankincense	200	250	50	...
	Fez red caps	200	250	50	...
	Gum	300	350	50	...
	Hides	300	420	120	...
	Indian corn	300	350	50	...
	Jowari	1,700	1,100	...	600
	Mother-o'-pearl	33,000	25,000	...	8,000
	Otto of roses	800	400	...	400
	Paper	200	450	250	...
	Pearls	60,000	40,000	...	20,000
	Razors	200	150	...	50
	Sugar, loaf	1,400	1,200	...	200
	Shunna	1,000	1,000	...	...
	Senna leaves	100	150	50	...
	Soap	80	100	20	...
	Wood rafters	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
	Wild cypress seed	16,000	15,000	...	1,000
	Other articles	30,000	25,000	...	5,000
	TOTAL	202,180	156,770	5,940	51,350
	Specie	25,000	35,000	10,000	...
	GRAND TOTAL	227,180	191,770	15,940	51,350

Contrasted statement showing the Value and Description of Goods imported into Maskat—concluded.

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—*concluded.*

From	Articles.	For the official year 1893-94.	For the official year 1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95.	Decrease in 1894-95.
		$	$	$	$
United States, Mauritius and Singapore.	Boxes shooks	10,000	12,000	2,000	...
	Wax paper	430	600	170	...
	Rum	350	600	250	...
	Sugar	5,000	4,000	...	1,000
	TOTAL	15,780	17,200	2,420	1,000
	Specie	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	15,780	17,200	2,420	1,000
	TOTAL IMPORTS.				
	From—				
	India	1,498,905	1,535,600	36,695	...
	Persian Gulf, Basreh and Mekran Coast	313,141	335,030	21,889	...
	South Arabia and Africa	227,180	191,770	...	35,410
	United States, Mauritius, and Singapore.	15,780	17,200	1,420	...
	TOTAL	2,055,006	2,079,600	60,004	35,410

POLITICAL AGENCY AND CONSULATE,
MASKAT;
The 5th July 1895.

J. F. WHYTE,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul,
Maskat.

PART V.—TRADE REPORT OF MOHAMMERAH FOR THE YEAR 1894.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Trade and Commerce.	Postal service.
Shipping.	Bunder Nassery.
Agriculture.	Trade Statistics.
Population.	Shipping Statistics.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

General.—During the year there has been a general increase in trade, due to increase in population and a good harvest.

EXPORTS.

Wheat.—There has been an increase in the export of wheat and oil-seeds, and, in addition to the amount given in the appended tables, about 7,500 tons of wheat went to Basreh in river boats. There is still a large quantity to be shipped from the Karun district.

Dates.—In addition to the dates shipped to India in British boats, a quantity was shipped by foreign coasting vessels.

Natural Products.—The decrease in natural products is due to the high freights and want of space in steamers to India owing to the large quantity of grain for shipment here and at Basreh, and natural products, such as bugloss and reeds, are being kept by shippers till the rates go down.

Ghee.—Owing to decrease in herds from the epidemic in the preceding year, there has only been enough ghee produced for local consumption.

IMPORTS.

General.—Owing to an increase in dues charged, a large proportion of the goods formerly landed here for re-shipment to Koweit in Turkish Arabia, is said to be now landed at Bahrein; and increased vigilance on the part of the Turkish preventive service has stopped the smuggling of expensive articles, such as silk, into Turkish territory, which were formerly landed here. The increase in imports is therefore larger than is shown by the figures. This also accounts for it not having reached the total of 1892.

Piece-goods.—The principal import is piece-goods in which there is a marked increase. A small amount of better quality chintz has this year been imported from Manchester. The cheaper qualities of Manchester goods can be bought and landed here from Bombay cheaper than direct from England, and as the freight direct is about the same as that from England to Bombay *plus* Bombay to Mohammerah, it appears that the large importers in Bombay must get a higher rate of discount from the manufacturers than is given on small consignments.

Market prices.—The principal qualities imported are—

8lb grey shirting selling at 4*s.* 10*d.* per piece.
9lb „ „ „ „ 5*s.* 7*d.* „ „ of 38 yards.
White shirting 6*s.* 8*d.* to 8*s.* per piece of 40 yards.
Grey shirting dyed with indigo in India 1*s.* per 5 yards.
Manchester chintz 10*s.* per 50 yards.
Indian chintz 3*s.* 2½*d.* per 24 yards.

In addition to the imports mentioned in the appended tables, about 3,000 pieces of Syrian silk goods, about 10,000 pieces Syrian cotton goods, probably partly of Manchester manufacture, and about 1,000 pieces of Manchester chintz were brought from Basreh by the shop-keepers.

Metals.—In iron and copper there has been a decrease owing to overstocking last year. No iron rods were imported.

Sugar.—French loaf-sugar is being used largely and is taking the place of Mauritius sugar.

Shipping.

Shipping—sea.—During 1894 twelve steamers called with cargo from Europe against nine in 1893, and fifteen for cargo for Europe against four in the former year.

Freight—London.—Freight to London varied from 20 to 27 shillings and 6 pence per ton.

The British India Steam Navigation Company called weekly, and the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company about once in three weeks for and from Bombay and the Gulf ports.

Freight—Bombay.—Freight from Bombay was about 10 shilings a ton, and to Bombay varied from 2 to 14 shillings a ton.

Mohammerah being between the large port of Basreh and the bar at the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab, cargo is frequently shut out owing to lowness of the water on the bar.

Only returns of vessels under the British flag are obtainable, and of steamers; but the number of coasting vessels which called during the date season has been obtained.

Karun River.—The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company's Karun extension ran a steamer fortnightly to Bunder Nassery on the Karun. She made some extra trips and at times towed a barge when more cargo offered. A steamer runs in connection with her weekly from Bunder Nassery to Shelelia, 8 miles from Shushter, and the Nassery Company (Persian) also run a steamer between Bunder Nassery and Shelelia when cargo offers.

Freight—Shushter.—Freight Mohammerah to Nassery 10 shillings 5 pence per ton, and to Shuster 19 shillings 2½ pence per ton.

Ispahan.—Caravan rate Shushter to Ispahan about 15 shillings per load of 350 pounds.

Agriculture.

Wheat.—The wheat harvest was good, and prices cheap—from 1 shilling 7 pence to 2 shillings 5 pence per cwt. Prospects for next harvest are also good, there having been unusually heavy rains, provided that rain occurs later in the season; a larger amount of grain has also been sown than last year.

Dates.—The date crop was about the same as last year both in quantity and quality; but there being little demand for the Bombay market, prices were cheap, being about 2 shillings per 160lb.

Population.

The population of Mohammerah is now about 5,000 owing to migration of Arabs from Turkish territory. The population of the neighbourhood is increasing from the same cause.

Health.—There have been no epidemics during the year.

Postal Service.

Postal Service.—The Persian post offices at Mohammerah and Bunder Nassery having been closed, there is now no service to Shushter, and letters for that place must be sent to an agent in Mohammerah through the Indian post-office here.

Bunder Nassery.

At Bunder Nassery where a bazar was built by the Nassery Company, since the opening of the Karun, there are now about forty retail shops supplying the neighbourhood for at least 30 miles round. Some twenty-two houses have been built by the traders who belong to Baghdad, Shushter, and Bushire, and are increasing in number.

This is the centre of the wheat trade on the Karun ; but previously to the opening of the Kârun there was only the Arab village of Ahwaz near this spot.

Note.—Exchange is calculated at 50 krans to the £1.

APPENDIX A TO PART V.

Return of Principal Articles of Export from Mohammerah during the year 1894.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	c	£		£
To Great Britain—				
Wheat	38,431¾ cwt.	3,513-15	3,795 cwts.	864
Linseed	2,020½ „	539	...	...
To France—				
Sesame	...	...	648 cwts.	216
To India—				
Bugloss	283 bundles	98	562 bundles	233
Cotton	3 „	12-6	108 „	432
Dates	2,194½ tons	3,085-10	2,642 tons	8,120
Horses	143	2,288	160	2,500
Linseed	2,257½ cwts.	602	1,552 cwts.	379-15
Opium	...	...	270 chests	16,200
Reeds	223 bundles	548-10	399 bundles	1,197
Skins and hides	337 bags and bundles	587	194 bags and bundles	467-10
Sesame	2,710½ cwts.	723	802½ cwts.	267-10
Wheat	39,475½ „	4,210-10	...	...
Wool	1,923 bundles	7,692	1,901 bundles	9,273
Miscellaneous	...	1,520	...	343
Specie and bullion	...	51,216	...	33,530
To Hongkong—				
Opium	4 cases	240	...	...
To Persia—				
Specie	...	8,039	...	10,485
Miscellaneous	...	173-10	...	182-10
To Arabian Coast—				
Specie	...	163	...	1,062-10
Miscellaneous	...	149-10	...	153-10
To Turkish Arabia—				
Wheat	Unknown	...	5,400 cwts.	1,200
Wool	206 bundles	824	117 bundles	585
Miscellaneous	...	23	...	...
Specie	...	100	...	...
TOTAL	...	86,347-11	...	87,691-5
Transhipped from Karun	...	1,945	...	1,348
GRAND TOTAL	...	88,292-11	...	89,039

Return of Principal Articles of Import into Mohammerah during the year 1894.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
From Great Britain—				
Coal	340 tons	510	125 tons	199
Coffee	60 bags	360	...	...
Piece-goods	67 bales	4,020	12 bales	240
From France—				
Loaf-sugar	250 cases	375	...	...
From Austria—				
Gold thread	2 „	316	...	...
From India—				
Copper	1,205 cwts.	2,192	1,992 cwts.	3,395
Coffee	1,181 bags	6,647	1,970 bags	11,820
Drugs	203 packages	210	400 packages	994
Gunny bags	284 bales	1,177	195 bales	1,110-10
Iron	362 cwts.	187-10	1,902½ cwts.	1,004-15
Other metals	422 „	1,291	373 „	2,450
Metal, manufactures of	...	760	...	508
Piece-goods	2,678 bales	37,492	1,397 bales	20,825
	1,615 bundles	16,150	1,350 bundles	20,250
	379 cases	7,580	331 cases	8,285
Pepper	203 bags	1,624	184 bags	1,656
Rice	449 „	179-10	2,410 „	1,205
Silk	60 cases	1,800	103 cases	6,695
Sugar—Mauritius	2,198 bags	2,198	5,106 bags	5,332-10
Sugar—China	147 jotta	220	418 jotta	836
Sugar—Loaf	3,143 cases	4,714	2,198 cases	3,484-5
Tea	302 „	720	305 „	875
	58 jotta		45 jotta	...
Miscellaneous	...	3,092	...	2,763-15
From Persia—				
Henna	393 packages	196-10	343 packages	336
Tobacco	682 „	496-10	606 „	560
Miscellaneous	...	737	...	271
From Arabian Coast—				
Dry limes	47 frails	141	58 frails	174
Miscellaneous	...	166	...	121
From Turkey—				
Miscellaneous	...	372	...	...
From Aden—				
Coffee	76 large bags	912	...	...
American piece-goods	20 bales	300	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	47	...	...
Total	...	97,183	...	95,390-15
Transhipped to Karun (less specie)	...	34,786	...	16,707
GRAND TOTAL	...	131,969	...	112,097-15

Return of Principal Articles from Karun Ports to Mohammerah during the year 1894.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Cotton	175 bales	717-10	218 bales	1,090
Flour	1,912 cwts.	326	1,544 cwts.	358
Ghee	361 „	478-16	422 „	761
Linseed	2,881 „	768-8	825 „	201
Mahlab	125 bags	312	346 bags	1,038
Opium	4 chests	240	17 chests	1,020
Piece-goods	309 bales	1,081-10	252 bales	1,008
Wheat	37,814 cwts.	3,453	9,400 cwts.	1,925
Wool	1,010 bundles	4,040	913 bundles	4,565
Miscellaneous	...	383-8	...	402
Specie	...	11,500	...	3,481
Transhipped—				
To Great Britain—				
Apricot kernels	32 cases	64	...	...
Carpets	92 bales	460	252 bales	1,300
Madder root	...	...	28 bundles	33
To India—				
Almonds and raisins	...	...	12 bags	15
To Turkey—				
Wool	299 bundles	1,196	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	225	...	...
Total	...	25,245-12	...	17,197

Return of Principal Articles from Karun Ports to Mohammerah during the year 1894.

Articles.	1894.		1893.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Coffee	10 bags	56	29 bags	174
Metals	285 cwts.	282	602 cwts.	550
Dry limes	43 frails	102	...	...
Piece-goods	268 bales	3,216	512 bales	8,192
Pepper	36 bags	288	49 bags	450
Sugar, loaf	934 cases	1,386	903 cases	1,354-10
Sugar	160 bags	160	852 bags	1,278
Shawl	1 case	85	9 cases	1,080
Tea	43 cases	86	46 „	92
Miscellaneous	...	663	...	795
Specie	...	1,259	...	150
Transhipped cargo—				
From Great Britain—				
Iron	439½ cwts.	192	...	...
Cots iron	27 bundles	30	...	...
From France—				
Sugar, loaf	1,435 cases	2,152	700 cases	1,085
From India—				
Metals	741 cwts.	1,186	471 cwts.	674
	197 bundles	1,970	...	...
Piece-goods	1,059 bales	14,826	759 bales	12,144
	121 cases	2,420	...	...
Pepper	50 bags	400	43 bags	398
Sugar	898 „	898	681 „	1,021
Sugar, loaf	572 cases	858	...	...
Tea	224 „	448	89 cases	200
Miscellaneous	...	1,288	...	1,185
From Turkey—				
Miscellaneous	...	535	Not given	...
Specie	...	4,515		...
Total	...	39,301	...	30,882-10

Return of Shipping at the Port of Mohammerah during the year 1894.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.						
British	16	1,346	85	85,791	101	87,137
Turkish	4*	Not known.	1	1,279	5	1,279
French	4*					
Persian	19*					
Oman	8*					
River boats from Karun.						
British	...	...	27	3,688	27	3,688
Foreign	Not known					
Total	51	1,346	113	90,758	164	92,104
Total for 1893	29	2,452	120	77,071	149	79,523

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.
Sea-going vessels.						
British	16	1,346	75	77,327	91	78,673
Turkish	4*	Not known.	3	4,039	7	4,032
French	4*				4	
Persian	19*				19	
Oman	8*				8	
River boats to Karun.						
British	...	...	27	3,688	27	3,688
Foreign	Not known					
Total	51	1,346	105	85,054	156	86,400
Total for 1893	29	2,452	108	69,587	134	72,039

* Foreign sailing vessels during date season only obtainable.

APPENDIX B TO PART V.

CONDITIONS OF DATE CULTIVATION IN PERSIAN ARABIA.

Tenure.—The date gardens are held on payment of half the crop to the owner of the soil.

When the dates are nearly ripe, an estimate of the crop is made by the employés of the Muez-es-Sultaneh, who claims all land in the Mohammerah district, and the headman of the village, or of each group of gardens, is invited to guarantee half this estimate, which is always excessive. Some outsider generally offers to take the gardens on this estimate, and unless the headman for himself and the other date owners agree to this estimate, they are turned out of the gardens and of their houses until the crop is gathered, the man who has accepted, with his men, being put in in their place. To avoid this, the garden-owners generally guarantee an excessive crop, and it often happens that they have actually to buy dates to make up the landlord's estimated half crop. Consequently the fellahin take little care of the trees, and land is going out of cultivation. On the Turkish side of the river, though the tenure is on the same terms, it is differently carried out. There the crop is valued twice, once by the Government for the tax, and once by the landlord. The landlord arranges with each occupier separately; in the event of disputes, the occupier gets half of his valuation and the landlord the balance, and in no case is a stranger put in. This works well.

Ownership of the land.—The Sheikh of Mohammerah claims and is in possession of the whole of the land in his district; but the Persian Government claim that the landlord belongs to the State. The Arab claim appears to be that the district is under Persian protection for which they pay tribute, and is not an integral part of Persia. The Chaab, according to their own histories, have only been in these parts since A.D. 1690. They have paid tribute regularly to Persia since about A.D. 1763. The Sheikhs of the Muhesen tribe have been appointed Governors of Mohammerah district by the Persian Government for some forty years. Previously this district was under the hereditary Sheikh of the Chaab at Dorak-el-Fellahieh.

Reclamation.—The reclamation of waste or new ground is as follows. The fellahin receive the land rent-free for a period of ten to fifteen years on the condition that they make the necessary dams and irrigation canals and plant date trees to be in bearing at the expiration of the period. They plant corn, beans, roses, apples, melons, and flax, and make a fair profit; at the end of the period they can continue to occupy on condition of handing half the crop to the landlord. This reclamation is principally going on at Gusba of the Nessar tribe near the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab. Opposite there, at Fao, on the Turkish side, the land has all been reclaimed on these terms, and most of the occupiers there were originally poor fellahin. Their sons to avoid the Turkish conscription are now taking up the waste ground at Gusba, and much land is now being reclaimed there.

Conclusion.—The present crops could be at least doubled, and perhaps quadrupled, by the bringing of new or waste ground into cultivation, and the paying of more attention to the present trees. If planting were encouraged a crop could be obtained, on part of the ground reclaimed, after seven years of occupancy. Date trees do not make much progress while other crops are grown round them, as the roots require space; therefore it must be made to the interest of the planter to encourage the growth of the trees.

W. McDOUALL,

H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, Mohammerah.

Government of India Central Printing Office—No. 142 F. D.—1-1-96—154 [E. F.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NO. CCCXXXVIII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 84.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1895-96.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE.

1896.

Price—Twelve annas.

No. 68 OF 1896.

FROM

COLONEL F. A. WILSON,

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, and

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Fars, etc.,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

Foreign Department,

Simla.

BUSHIRE, *the 18th July 1896.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1895-96, arranged as follows :—

PART I.—General Summary.

APPENDIX A.—Meteorological Tables.

PART II.—Report on Maskat Affairs.

PART III.—Trade Report of the Persian Gulf for 1895.

APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.

PART IV.—Trade Report for Maskat.

APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.

PART V.—Trade Report of Mohammerah.

APPENDIX A.—Tabular Statistics.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

F. A. WILSON, *Colonel,*

Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1895-96.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1.—OMAN MASKAT COAST.

At the opening of the year Oman had barely emerged from a serious convulsion. A treacherous and very formidable insurrection against the Sultan had reduced him to dire straits, when, shut up in the forts which dominated a part of the town, His Highness had to submit to the presence of the rebels in his palace and to their possession of the greater part of his town for nearly a month.

The report for the past year has been compiled by Major J. H. Sadler, and follows as part II.

The repair of the damages caused by the hostile occupation, improvement of the defences, and a strengthening of the armament of the forts was the first matter demanding the attention of the ruler. On our part it was necessary to examine into, and to determine as closely as might be possible, the losses inflicted on British subjects during the outbreak, and to consider the means for indemnifying them. The loss and injury had been great, there had been pillage which was not confined to the acts of the Sultan's enemies, and wanton destruction had been caused by incendiarism. The enquiry into these matters was very laborious and resulted in an assessment of over seventy-seven thousand dollars as the total amount of the losses sustained by British subjects, and to meet these the Sultan was authorised by Government to impose on the produce of the tribes, to whose excesses and violence it was due, a punitive tax to provide compensation, the term for the complete liquidation of which was fixed at three years.

The working of this tax was very far from satisfactory, the proceeds came in slowly and fell far short of the estimate that had been framed, every device was adopted to evade the tax, the despatch of the date produce to the coast for export was delayed, part of it was shipped at Sur to escape payment and much of it was doubtless, as loudly complained of by the Sultan, passed through the customs at Maskat and Muttrah as the property of friendly tribes. These causes no doubt accounted for a large part of the failure, but the general weakness of His Highness' authority, his inefficient customs organisation and a want of firm and energetic effort were also responsible in a great measure for the unsatisfactory result. The Sultan's attitude throughout this matter has not been commendable. His Highness appeared unable to realise the extent of his responsibility for the disastrous injury to the important British interests resulting from the defects of his rule, and seemed to regard his liability as confined to the results of his attempts however feeble to recover indemnity from the actually offending tribes.

The first note of impending trouble at Dhofar on the southern coast of Arabia was sounded in the beginning of the year, when it appeared that the Moplah outlaw, Syed Fadhl bin Alawi, contemplated a revival of his former pretentions to that place. The Sultan was advised to take measures to secure the safety of this remote part of his territory, but neglected to do so.

In November the fort was attacked and captured by the Al-Kathir tribe from the neighbouring upland country, and the son and nephew of the Sultan's Wali, who was himself absent at Maskat, were killed. An expedition despatched by the Sultan for the recovery of Dhofar and the re-establishment of his authority failed owing partly to the Shanifereh tribe declining to co-operate as had been hoped, and the Sultan at once appealed to Government to help him, and to check the movement which he alleged to be on behalf of the Moplah Syed Fadhl. The Political Agent was then authorised to proceed to Dhofar in H. M. S. "Brisk" in order to effect the best settlement possible under the authority of the Sultan. This mission also failed, the rebel Shaikh and his following being found implacably hostile to Maskat and the Sultan's rule as exercised by his Wali Shaikh Suliman bin Suweilam having incurred much odium. The Turkish flag had been hoisted by the rebels, but the concern of the Moplah outlaw with the movement was not clearly established.

The Sultan proposed to be ready to send reinforcements to recover Dhofar if supported by us and was informed that the advance of his troops would be covered by the fire of the guns of H. M. S. "Brisk" from the anchorage. The condition of this proffered aid being that in the future arrangement of Dhofar affairs our advice should be followed. Much apathy and delay was however evinced in the preparations, and shortly after the close of the year under report the Sultan finally decided against the expedition, giving as the ground for rejecting the aid proffered by Government, that he could not bind himself to follow our advice in the future arrangements at Dhofar without being informed what that advice would be.

Nezwah, the former capital, and therefore enjoying a certain prestige, was recovered for the Sultan, who had long desired its restoration. The acquisition was probably a costly one to His Highness.

Sayyid Saood bin Azzan made an attempt on Sohar in the Batineh, but the timely despatch of small reinforcements by a steamer which happened to be present sufficed to frustrate the attack.

Trade has been satisfactory. The returns show a substantial increase, excluding specie, on the figures for last year, the improvement being nearly equally divided between exports and imports.

2.—OMAN PIRATE COAST.

Reports having been received of an importation of slaves at Abu Dhabi, the matter formed the subject of investigation in a visit which the Resident made to the coast in February in the R. I. M. S. "Lawrence" accompanied by H. M. S. "Lapwing." It was difficult to obtain exact details, there being a general reluctance to give evidence as to specific facts or figures. From the enquiry, however, the conclusion was clear that there had been importation by sea, and that a considerable number had been brought to Abu Dhabi, some being probably passed on to Katr and other places. The chief could not deny the fact that there had been an importation, but, in admitting the fact of the traffic, sought to defend himself by alleging the general prevalence, without check, of the traffic, and its long continuance with the knowledge of every person on the coast, and asserting that only a part of the slaves brought to the coast reached Abu Dhabi, after a number had been disposed of at the intermediate ports touched at. It being impossible to fix the number of slaves for the importation of whom the chief was responsible with any exactitude, while it was evident that it could not be small, it was taken at forty, and a fine of dollars 2,100 was imposed upon the chief, after a deduction on account of nine slaves whom he produced and delivered. These, together with another who effected his own escape, were taken on board and carried to Bushire, where they were set free.

No confirmation of the allegations of the chief of Abu Dthabi regarding the participation by ports other than his own in the trade, by sea, in slaves was forthcoming. It is to be feared, however, that the other towns are not exempt from the responsibility of a share in it and the existence of a trade overland from the Batineh Coast of Maskat, was generally admitted ; the opportunity was therefore taken to address a serious warning to the various chiefs in the course of the tour. The trade in slaves overland is beyond our reach, but if means could be found to put an effectual stop to the importation from Africa to Sur, whence slaves are carried to the Batineh, and thence distributed by sea and land to places further up the Gulf, a heavy blow would be struck at the root of this atrocious evil.

In August a party of the Manasir tribe started from Katr upon an expedition which was rumoured to be a pillaging-raid. Timely notice of the movement enabled the Shaikhs to make preparations for resisting them, and the enterprise assumed a more peaceful character. Debai, Shargah and Um-el-Kawein were visited and gifts received from the Shaikhs. At Hamraniyeh, however, the Manasir managed to get the people off their guard and to carry off a number of their animals and a few slaves.

A Turkish subject proceeding down the Ajman creek to embark in a vessel outside was shot dead from the bank by a watchman who, on challenging the party, had failed to get a reply. The act, though perhaps culpably rash, was not of the nature of an intentional murder: the watchman was at once apprehended by the chief and the Residency made a representation of the facts through the Assistant Political Agent at Busrah with the object of preventing reprisals on Ajman subjects visiting Busrah. A Shura court decided that the chief was free from all liability which rested on the watchman alone, but did not fix the amount of compensation to be paid, it being understood, however, that redress of this nature should be given. As the result of communications with the Turkish Vice-Consul at Bushire the relations of the deceased waived all claim against Ajman and the matter ended.

At the close of the year the chief of Debai, together with the son of the Abu Dthabi chief, visited the Sultan of Maskat. The object of this visit, though there were certain rumours about it, was not divulged.

A serious fire occurred in Debai in August, some sixty houses in the suburbs being destroyed, and one life lost.

3.—BAHRAIN.

In the report for last year the troubles which threatened Bahrain at its close were noticed. These increased and became serious, the Al bin Ali tribe being supported in their contumacy and resistance to their chief by Shaikh Jasim bin Mahomed Thani with whose countenance they obstinately insisted on maintaining the obnoxious settlement at Zobara, in defiance of the clearest warning that this would in no case be permitted. Shaikh Jasim and the Al bin Ali tribe under Shaikh Sultan bin Salamah were encouraged in the aggressive attitude they had assumed towards Bahrain by the provincial Turkish officials, the gravity of the situation being there by much increased.

Warning and remonstrance being unavailing, it became necessary to adopt measures of coercion, and H. M. S. "Sphinx" accordingly under the instructions of Government seized some of the boats of the rebellious tribe. But this step which in ordinary course should have sufficed to bring the Al bin Ali to reason, failed in its object, owing to the vigorous outside support given to this tribe, who, after their cause had been taken up by Shaikh Jasim and the local Turks, were probably not quite free agents. A number of boats sent from Bahrain to Zobara to bring over the family of one of the leading members of the Al bin Ali who had made his peace with the chief of Bahrain, were accordingly seized and detained at Zobara under the auspices of Shaikh Jasim.

A few Turkish troops with a minor official had some time before been established at Zobara and the Ottoman flag had been hoisted, and a serious complexion had thus been given to what in its origin had been a difference between

the Bahrain chief and a tribe on that island, which admitted of no outside interference. A small Turkish war-vessel also appeared on the scene and remained some time off Zobara; her presence, notwithstanding the declared object of the commander to protect Bahrain, undoubtedly tending to encourage the hostile attitude. The situation daily became more strained and the combination against Bahrain more threatening, till in August the Mutaserrif of El Hasa addressed a bombastic letter to the Resident reasserting Turkish pretension and intimating that failing a restoration of the boats seized by H. M. S. "Sphinx" an attack would be made by the tribes of the Katr peninsula on Bahrain, from which British subjects should accordingly be removed within seventeen days.

Before this H.M.S. "Pigeon" had also proceeded to Bahrain and on being despatched to Zobara received an order from the petty local official to depart under threat of attack and intimation that the large fleet of Arab craft lying there was prepared for an attack on Bahrain. Matters had now reached a crisis and the date named by the El Hasa official for hostilities against Bahrain had arrived. Instant action for the safety of Bahrain was thereupon decided on by the Senior Naval Officer as necessary, and after due warning both ships opened fire on the hostile fleet, of which about 40 were disabled. Shaikh Jasim the following morning offered full submission, and in compliance with Captain Pelly's demands some 120 more of the boats at Zobara were surrendered and removed to Bahrain.

After this severe but most necessary lesson, the Al bin Ali tribe with the exception of Shaikh Sultan and a few adherents returned to Bahrain and to their allegiance, under assurances of indulgent treatment and the conditions of life they had previously enjoyed.

The final proceedings in connection with this matter were only completed at the close of the year. Shaikh Jasim was informed in February 1896 of the decision of Government, to the effect that as the main instigator of these disturbances he was fined thirty thousand rupees, failing payment of which the captured boats would be destroyed. He however repudiated responsibility in the matter, sheltering himself behind alleged orders for all his acts from the Turkish authorities and professed to have resigned the *quasi*-official authority he held from them in Katr, and his own real personal influence. In these circumstances an opening to redeem their own boats, by paying a proportionate share of the indemnity, was offered to the tribes and was availed of to the extent of one-third of the amount; the remaining boats were destroyed a few days after the close of the year.

Thus ended an episode which had imperilled the welfare and progress of Bahrain with which we have for long past had close and friendly relations, and where a trade of some importance, involving considerable British Indian interests, has been established. There can be no doubt that our effective support of the integrity and independence of Bahrain and resistance to foreign pretension and outside interference, has had a very salutary effect on that coast.

The death of Shaikh Sultan bin Salamah in November at the hands of certain men of the Ammamerah tribe who fell in with him at sea off Ras-Tannurah near Katif and fired on his boat, was a most regretable incident. The Shaikh had been the leader of the Al bin Ali in their defiance of the authority of the Bahrain chief, who was naturally reluctant to punish the Ammamerah and who became therefore liable for some of the ill-feeling excited by this act.

4.—NEJD.

Disorder and insecurity on the trade routes were caused by the predatory raids of the Ajman, Al Murrah and other tribes under the nominal suzerainty of the Turks. In June the caravan traffic between Nejd and Kowait was thus interrupted, and in October Mahomed Ibn Rashid appealed to the Governor of El Hasa to guarantee the safety of the roads to Nejd and Kasseem, failing which he claimed discretion himself to chastise the tribes named, as disturbers of the peace of his territories.

5.—EL HASA.

The Governor of El Hasa with the object of gaining credit with his Government, undertook an expedition for the purpose of establishing a more effective and profitable Turkish control over the Ajman, Al Murrah and other tribes, who had hitherto paid only a nominal tax. The Ajman while admitting his demands pleaded their inability to pay without recovery of their property pillaged by the Muteyr and seized by Mahomed Ibn Rashid. The Governor accordingly attacked the Muteyr with the help of the Ajman and other tribes, capturing some of their animals. He was then summoned to Busrah, and after his return was active in encouraging the hostile attitude taken by Shaikh Jasim bin Mahomed Thani in support of the Al bin Ali resistence to the Bahrain chief which has already been noticed.

6.—PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

The Nizam-es-Sultaneh was appointed to the Governor-Generalship in March and held the office throughout the year.

Notwithstanding that the harvest was favourable, one of the earlier measures of the year was the imposition of an embargo on the export of grain. The notice given of the enforcement of this vexatious prohibition was too short for the reasonable requirements of trade operations, the local conditions necessitating arrangements considerably in advance, for the purchase and transport of grain, the securing of freight and other matters, an extension of it was therefore, though with some difficulty, obtained.

The proceedings in connection with this obnoxious measure were uncertain and irregular and were so devised as to entail the maximum of restriction on straightforward foreign trade while failing in an effective realisation of the ostensible object, the retention of the grain in the country. It was evaded by the conveyance in native craft of grain to Busrah, whence it could readily be exported; the transit overland from the Howeizah district to the river at Busrah was open, and shipment from the port of Mashur which taps the Ram Hormuz district was unrestrained. The sale of their produce to the best advantage by the people on the lower Karun was however no doubt to some extent prevented, and the Shaikh of Mohammerah and the Arabs under him complained of the difficulty of meeting their taxes.

Complete uncertainty prevailed as to the probable duration of the embargo, the indication being that it was governed by arbitrary and interested consideration, and after a while indeed that its relaxation would depend on pecuniary arrangements with the authorities. Foreign merchants accordingly continued their purchase of wheat in the district; but this obviously would not suit the projects for forcing the merchants into a permanent arrangement pecuniarily advantageous to those interested, and purchases as well as the collection of purchased stocks and their removal for storage were prohibited. In January there was an open though still quite irregular relaxation, the Governor-General permitting the export of certain stocks, at the same moment that the Central Government proposed to admit it, on condition that no fresh purchases should be made till the next crop should be assured. The facts that the Karguzar, Agent of the Foreign Office, repudiated the authority of the Governor-General, while the Shaikh Governor of Mohammerah claimed to levy a gain on his own account the duty which had already been paid to the Governor-General, shows the utter confusion and conflict of authority in all the irregular proceedings in this connection. The Central Government overruled both these obstructors. In March the Governor-General again capriciously stopped export, though by that time there could hardly be a doubt of the abundance of the approaching harvest, and finally soon after native and foreign merchants were freely shipping and the embargo was tacitly at an end, though, as far as official notification is concerned, it remained in full force as originally promulgated.

Some attempt to open up and improve the safety of trade routes inland from the upper Karun and Diz rivers was made; the results however by no means came up to the hopes founded on the Nizam-es-Sultaneh's earlier professions.

The Surs caused some trouble; the Al-Kathir tribe, incensed at the alienation of lands they claimed, began raiding near Dizful, and a punitive expedition became necessary. Bands of lawless Surs however, by their depredations, caused the desertion of many villages in that district.

In order to recover taxes, the payment of which had been resisted by the Beni Truf tribe of the Howeizah district, a raid under Syed Naamah was directed against them and a large number of their cattle was seized and carried off. The tribe followed in order to recover the animals, and towards the close of the year under report a critical position had been brought about by the highhanded proceedings which the Governor-General had taken.

A most brutal attack, which might have had the gravest and even a fatal result, was committed on British subjects in November by the soldiers stationed at Ahwaz. These men maintained ostensibly for the preservation of peace and order, have in fact on this and other occasions lent themselves to violence and excess. On this occasion the representatives of Messrs. Lynch Brothers were proceeding in a perfectly orderly manner to lodge a complaint with the local Governor against the soldiery, whose highhanded and lawless proceedings in prosecuting an utterly unjustifiable search had caused a serious *fracas* on board the company's steamer. The soldiers, some of whom were actually on guard at the Governor's House, resenting this lawful and most temperately conducted action, rushed to their arms and most savagely assaulted the gentlemen, causing serious injuries. For this gross outrage no redress had been given up to the close of the year under report, for though a show of it was made by the arrest of some of those concerned in the *fracas* on the steamer,—a matter of comparatively quite insignificant moment,—the actual perpetrators of the subsequent brutal violence were allowed to escape.

A new company under the name of Shah-in-Shahi was established under the auspices of the Muez-es-Sultaneh and certain Shushta merchants for the carrying trade on the Karun.

Difficulties appeared in the levy of duty on goods, owing to the conflicting interests therein of the authorities at the mouth of the river, and of the Governor-General whose sphere of control inland hardly extends in an effective form to Mohammerah. Double demands were accordingly made, and the matter was not arranged without an appeal to the Central Government.

In the summer an outbreak of cattle disease on the Turkish side of the river spread to Mohammerah and the Karun; it continued with occasional reappearance till the winter, but on the whole with much milder effect than in Turkish territory and no serious loss occurred.

7.—FARS AND PERSIAN COAST.

Fars continued under the control of His Royal Highness Rukn-ud-Dowlah whose reappointment for a second year to the Governor-Generalship of the province was made public early after the Persian new year. His Royal Highness appointed his son, Ain-ul-Mulk, Governor of certain of the nomad tribes, and subsequently also of Laristan, and his younger son, Nasrullah Mirza, Governor of Kazeran. Bushire and the Gulf ports were retained by His Excellency Kowam-ul-Mulk, but towards the end of the year a very determined cabal was formed against his authority. The ostensible cause seized upon to bring matter to an issue was an imprudent attempt to construe as an order for peremptory deportation, and to carry out with some indignity, instructions from the capital suggesting the desirability of the temporary absence from the country of the titular head of the mercantile community, the Malek-ut-Tujjar who thereupon at once took refuge in a neighbouring shrine known as the Imam Zadeh. This aroused the greatest excitement and a very general and vigorous popular demonstration was easily got up. Bazaars, shops, and offices were closed, and business came completely to a standstill and the people besieged the Persian Telegraph Office day and night in large crowds, after the manner of the populace in Persia whose first resort in times of public disturbance or panic is to the telegraph. No haste was shown by the Central Government to take measures to allay the excited popular feeling by the issue of

clear orders, but it gradually became apparent that the cause of the malcontents gained ground. First the Hamal Bashi, who had been allowed to draw into his own hand altogether too many functions and too much power, and who had become the object of very general resentment, suddenly fled, and this was followed early in March by the resignation by the Kowam-ul-Mulk of the Governorship a fortnight before the Vernal equinox from which all changes and new appointments in Persia date. Temporary and imperfect arrangements for the divided control of public affairs were somewhat tardily made, but these nevertheless owing to the fact that the popular party was in the ascendant, sufficed to maintain order.

Haji Mirza Abdullah Khan, who had long been Karguzar, and had also latterly held the Deputy Governorship of Bushire, died in June 1895.

During the year under report Shiraz has not been exempt from the evils from which it has suffered in late years—the results both of natural causes and maladministration. The oft repeated tale has continued throughout the year of disorder, plunder, and the laying waste of cultivation by various sections of the nomads; of general lawlessness, resistence to authority, and risings against petty local Governors; of attacks by one tribe on another, and of punitive expeditions or raids directed by the authorities to recover revenue or to coerce the refractory. The Kushkais generally and the Yekdar section of that tribe in particular were prominent in disorder. In October an arrangement, in the usual spirit of Persian dealings with the nomads, was reported to have been arrived at with the lawless tribe, and appears to have taken the form of a compromise of the terms of revenue to be paid, and the presentation of a khillat.

The Baharloos also have been very turbulent. An expedition for the arrest of one of the leaders was sent under the conduct of another chief of the same tribe in May; there was a collision between the parties, and immediately afterwards it was reported that orders from the Central Government for assurances of safety to the leader whom it was sought to arrest had been received. A little later the leader of the arresting expedition himself fled, and, assuming open hostility, took to pillage and violence.

An example of the lengths to which, under the method of the Government, arbitrary violence under the guise of authority can proceed, appears in the measures for the arrest of an offender of the Soorkhi tribe. The Commander of the Governor's bodyguard being sent on this duty was reported to have attacked the people of the tribe, and indiscriminately plundered their property to a very large amount, thus driving them into outlawry.

A case of oppression of a Russian (Shirwani) subject called forth a most vigorous remonstrance from that Government, with the result that the Ferrash Bashi who had seized and beaten him in enforcing a demand for taxes was sent with the usual apparatus to the house of the victim, and only escaped severe public punishment by the grace of the outraged party on an ample apology being made by two high officials.

Some insecurity prevailed on the road near Shiraz and towards Ispahan. In June the courier with legation despatches for Bushire was shot by robbers; he finally recovered. The Persian post was three times attacked towards Ispahan, parcels to a large amount being plundered, and the posthorses were carried off close to Shiraz.

Locusts appeared in spring and complaints of their ravages near Shiraz and in other parts of the province continued till July.

The districts included in the Governorship of Bushire and the Gulf ports were not free from disorder. In Dashtistan an attempt to transfer the sole charge of a tract to one of the two chiefs who had hitherto shared it, was resisted by the other, Ahmed Khan, who shot his rival dead. A punitive expedition was then organised under instructions from the capital, a detachment with a small naval gun being sent out. Ahmed Khan being joined by some of the people of Tangistan and Shabankara was able to maintain his resistance, till a small reinforcement was despatched, and at the same time, orders to effect an amicable settlement. He was then induced to present himself at

Bushire with a strong armed following and received a firman from the Governor investing him with the authority in dispute. At Tahiri on the coast Shaikh Ibrahim resisted by force the transfer to another of the post he had held and maintained his position in the fort, necessitating the despatch of a considerable force for his expulsion. At Lingah some alarm was caused by the violence of one Syed Yusuf who, having killed a man, evaded the attempt made to arrest him, and brought a party to the attack of the fort. A more vigorous attempt at his arrest under the direction of the Kawam-ul-Mulk also failed, as did an effort to induce him to return to Lingah. In the early part of the year there was much uneasiness in Bushire in consequence of the frequent acts of robbery and violence in the immediate neighbourhood.

Grain export again lay under a nominal embargo throughout the year. It was freely evaded for most of the period; indeed one of its objects would appear to be the opportunity afforded by it for the levy of an illegitimate cess for connivance at its evasion without an open violation of the treaty rights governing the duties in foreign trade.

The rainfall for the winter of 1895-96 was remarkably deficient in the Bushire district, only 4·75 inches being registered, or a little over one-third of the normal fall. There was also serious failure of rain at Bundar Abbas and Lingah. The distress which at the latter place was becoming acute was relieved by a copious fall which filled the reservoirs at the very end of March.

No epidemic visited Bushire and the public health was on the whole good. Fever prevailed to a somewhat greater extent than in the preceding year, but was not of a severe type. Shiraz suffered much from fever of a more virulent nature, from which the greater part of the population suffered; it caused a good deal of mortality. There was also a rather serious epidemic of cattle disease, from which many animals perished.

A postal service was established between Bushire and Arabistan.

The series of observations for the telegraphic determination of longitudes was resumed in March between Tehran and Bushire, the final link connecting India with Greenwich being thus completed.

8.—PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN AND MAKRAN.

Sirteep Zain-ul-Abedin continued to hold the Governorship of Bampur. He appears to have made a vigorous effort to increase the revenue derived from Dashtiyari; the people complained loudly and in January it was reported that two thousand of them had emigrated. The British India traders of the district and of Charbar joined in these complaints, alleging that their trade was being ruined owing to the exactions of the Governor and the depopulation of the country. The peace of this region was also disturbed by a conflict between the two brothers, Abdi Khan and Mahomed Khan, owing to the authority of the former having been transferred to his brother on account of his misrule.

There was a very unfortunate case of the disappearance of a Hindu trader at Gwetter under circumstances which pointed strongly to foul play. A servant of the Hindu was sent to the native assistant at Gwadur by Sirdar Mahomed Ali, the local Persian authority, who had obtained a confession that he had murdered his master. The confession was of a most doubtful character, and the servant implicated two men of Sirdar Mahomed Ali who had denounced him as being themselves the actual murderers. The evidence in the case was of a most unsatisfactory nature being confined to the discredited statements of persons probably connected with the act, and it is to be feared that there is little hope of justice being reached.

Several of the Baluch leaders from the neighbourhood collected at Jask in April with large followings, and there was some excitement; their object appeared to be the nomination of a responsible chief for the district, and they agreed to keep the peace if the Governor of Bundar Abbas would meet their wishes.

Abdul Nabi, headman of the Jask district, who had long received a subsidy for the protection of the telegraph-line, but had lately lost it owing to his having been involved in a serious feud with a neighbour, died in December.

9.—SLAVE TRADE.

There are many indications of a considerable and perhaps indeed an increased activity in this nefarious traffic recently. In the course of the intimate concern with the affairs of Bahrain, involved in our support of it, through the trouble with which it was threatened from Zobara, many circumstances came to light showing that slaves were imported. On the Oman Pirate Coast there was evidence of a brisk trade, as has been noticed in the section on that coast.

There is the strongest reason to believe that Sur—low down on the Maskat coast—is the source for supplying the demand for slaves throughout the Persian Gulf. There is undoubtedly a considerable importation to that place, whence slaves are carried to the Batineh, and distributed to the Arab, and even to the Persian coast. The presence of a gunboat off the south-east corner of the Arabian coast, during the slaves running season, would seem the most effectual mode of striking at the root of the evil.

Several slaves appealed to or sought refuge in the Residency; these cases were examined and dealt with on their merits, freedom being secured in some six cases out of eleven.

A large number, over forty slaves, sought freedom at Bahrain; in almost all these cases manumission certificates were obtained from the chief, but the slaves consented for the most part to return and work for their former masters as free men.

10.—PIRACY.

During the general disturbance caused by the Bahrain troubles with Zobara some cases of piracy occurred. A peculiarly bold one was undertaken singlehanded by an Arab, who obtaining a passage in a bania's boat returning from Katif to Bahrain, suddenly made a most savage and treacherous attack on the bania, who escaped, with the loss of his hand and other serious wounds, by jumping overboard. The Arab then caused the boatmen to land him on the coast and disappeared with the bania's valuables, estimated at Rs. 40,000. Another British Indian vessel was boarded near Katr, one of the crew was killed and others wounded and the property found was carried off.

A number of piracies were committed off the mouth of or within the Shat-el-Arab, and also off the mouth of the Bamishir, the old outlet of the Karun river. Both Turkish and Persian authorities mutually sought to affix the responsibility for these outrages each on the opposite side, but the Arab populations on the two banks have frequent intercourse with each other, and it is in the highest degree probable that they shared in these atrocities. The victims were Persian and Arab, as well as British Indian vessels, and some of the attacks were of a most savage and murderous character, in one case a derelict boat being found with only corpses on board. One of the most serious cases was that of the British Indian buggla "Haripassa" from Kathiawar, when four men were killed, three wounded and a large amount in money was plundered, but though urgent representations were made to both the Persian and Turkish authorities no effective result was reached.

11.—ROYAL NAVY.

H. M. S. "Bramble," which had been in the Gulf since the troubles at Maskat in March 1895, left for Aden on relief by H.M.S. "Sphinx" in April.

Two additional vessels H.M.S. "Pigeon" and "Plassy" were sent to Bahrain for the protection of the place during the troubles connected with Zobara, in addition to H. M. S. "Sphinx," which bore the brunt of the arduous and trying duties there throughout the greatest heat from July to the close of the summer. H. M. S. "Sphinx" and "Pigeon" were both engaged in the attack on the hostile fleet of dhows assembled at Zobara on the 6th September, over forty boats being destroyed and sone hundred and twenty surrendered.

The first named of these ships proceeded to Bombay in October, and in December relieved H. M. S. "Pigeon" at Bahrain.

H. M. S. "Sphinx" sailed for Maskat in January, the Sultan's authority at Sohar on the Batineh coast being threatened, and later proceeded to Bombay on relief by H. M. S. "Lapwing."

12.—OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Lieutenant J. F. Whyte left for Maskat on transfer, to take up the duties of Political Agent at that place on 18th May, making over charge of his duties to Mr. J. C. Gaskin, Extra Assistant.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat arrived and assumed charge of the duties of First Assistant to the Resident on 23rd May.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Lobo held charge of the duties of the Residency Surgeon from 14th July to 21st October, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Captain P. J. Lumsden.

13.—OBSERVATORY.

The results of the daily observations are recorded in a tabular statement marked Appendix A.

Appendix A to Part I.

Table No. 1.

Table showing the force and prevailing directions of wind and recorded rainfall at Bushire for the year 1895-96.

Months.	Mean daily movement in miles.	Percentage of each direction.									Rain.
		North.	North-west.	West.	South-west.	South.	South-east.	East.	North-east.	Calm.	
											Inches Cents.
April 1895	165·2	23	14	0	6	3	20	14	20	0	0·33
May ,, ...	168·7	16	58	0	3	0	7	7	9	0	
June ,, ...	237·9	0	66	7	3	7	7	3	7	0	
July ,, ...	216·2	0	52	0	6	10	10	6	16	0	
August 1895	155·5	7	19	6	6	10	16	13	23	0	
September 1895	161·3	17	0	0	10	3	10	33	27	0	
October ,, ...	168·4	7	0	3	0	0	42	16	32	0	0·32
November ,, ...	153 0	10	13	0	0	0	33	17	27	0	0·42
December ,, ...	175·5	10	3	0	0	0	29	16	42	0	0·12
January 1896	227·9	10	19	0	0	0	23	6	32	10	2·64
February ,, ...	263·0	31	24	0	0	0	17	0	24	4	0·02
March ,, ...	235·0	10	23	0	3	0	32	3	26	3	1·05
For the year ...	194	12	24	1	3	3	21	11	24	1	4·90

Rainfall during cultivation season of	Inches.	Cents.
1886-87	5	26
1887-88	16	50
1888-89	9	95
1889-90	7	89
1890-91	20	70
1891-92	7	68
1892-93	11	26
1893-94	17	66
1894-95	23	63
1895-96	4	90

Table No. 2.

Abstract of meteorological observations for the year ending 31st March 1896 taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Self-registering thermometers.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				Maximum Dry.		Minimum.					
						Dry.		Wet.			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.		
April 1895	29·999	75·2	62·7	82·5	94	68·7	60·3	61·8	55	17th and 28th ...	22nd.
May 1895	29·936	79·7	70·5	84·9	90	74·4	67·5	65·5	60	30th	11th.
June 1895	29·701	85·9	76	91·1	101·5	80·4	77	72·2	67	11th	26th.
July 1895	29·656	90·5	80·1	96·2	106	84·2	77	75·4	70	19th	4th.
August 1895	29·676	92·4	82·8	97·8	102·5	85·4	80	77·1	73	16th	26th.
September 1895	29·889	87·5	76·6	93·4	98·5	79·2	69·5	70·8	61	7th	28th.
October 1895	30·054	78·8	69	87·9	97·8	71·3	62·2	64·2	55·3	9th	20th.
November 1895	30·206	66·3	60	74·9	84	61·2	53·5	56·9	49	20th	7th and 10th.
December 1895	30·224	61·2	56·7	71·6	81	57·3	52	53·8	46	31st	17th.
January 1896	30·185	58·1	56·1	67·6	79·8	51·4	42	51·2	38·5	22nd	31st.
February 1896	30·215	53·4	48·7	60·7	76·8	48·4	39	45·2	36	20th	1st.
March 1896	30·033	64·6	59	72	86·5	59·6	52	56	50	15th	1st.
For the year	29·981	74·5	66·5	81·7	106	68·7	39	62·5	36	19th July ...	1st February.

PART II.

Administration report of the Maskat Political Agency for the year 1895-96.

Political.—The political history of Oman during the past year does not present many features of interest, neither are there any events of importance to record. Shaikh Saleh bin Ali, regarding whom many wild rumours were spread during the year, does not appear to have led any active opposition against the Sultan, possibly by reason of want of money.

In the month of April a party of the Harth tribe arrived from Zanzibar in a British steamer. His Highness the Sultan demanded that these persons, who belonged to Saleh bin Ali's tribe and hence enemies of His Highness, should be handed over to him, but there being no proof of the persons in question having committed any offence against His Highness, the request was not complied with. In order, however, to prevent complications, the persons in question were taken on to Bundar Abbas and landed there.

During this month rumours were current that Saleh bin Ali intended making a demonstration towards Semail with the object of alienating the Ghafiri tribe from the rule of the Sultan.

Many of the Shaikhs from the Semail and Sur came to Maskat during the month of April to visit the Sultan and in order to obtain from him recognition, in the shape of money, of the services rendered to His Highness by them in the rebellion. Amongst others, the Shaikhs of the Jenebeh of Sur, the Beni Boo Ali, Beni Hina, Hishem, Beni Boo, Hasan Beni Umar, Naeem, Beni Rasib Hijrieen, Beni Oomer visited Maskat during the past year, with the object of obtaining money from His Highness the Sultan. This system of subsidising the Shaikhs outside Maskat, which was instituted by Seyyid Turki is a source of great weakness to the Sultan, as naturally the Sheik's demands continue increasing and so payment to them of subsidies without effecting any great good tends to keep the Sultan impoverished.

During the month of May and June several small disturbances occurred in the interior, but none of these disturbances exceeded the normal inter-tribal disputes of past years. The only importance to be attached to these inter-tribal disputes is that Saleh bin Ali on several occasions tried to turn these disputes to account but not successfully. One of the more important of these inter-tribal disputes was the one that occurred in June between the Nazar assisted by the Beni Bian and the Yemen with the Beni Ruwahah at Zikki. This dispute at one time threatened to lead to a general rising and much bloodshed and as Saleh was endeavouring to turn this to account, His Highness deputed his elder brother Seyyid Mahomed bin Turki to proceed to Semail and effect a settlement. Seyyid Mahomed left in June under an escort of Hinawis and returned in July after restoring tranquillity. In the month of July the Beni Boo Hasan attacked the Beni Boo Ali at Jalaan, but no very serious consequences ensued.

Punitive tax on rebel tribes.—In the month of August His Highness the Sultan decided to impose a punitive tax of 10 per cent. upon the produce of the rebel tribes imported into Maskat and Muttrah, both as a means of punishment and of meeting the claims of foreigners who suffered losses during the rebellion. The chief loss naturally fell upon the British Indian community, and a committee assembled for the purpose of investigating claims under the presidency of Surgeon-Colonel Jayakar, found that the claims amounted to over seventy-seven thousand dollars.

The fact of this tax being imposed naturally led to resentment amongst the tribes of the Sharkiyyah, and Saleh bin Ali used his best endeavours to turn this to account by attempting to induce the tribes to forget their inter-tribal troubles and jealousies, and to combine against the Sultan. In this however he was unsuccessful.

Owing to the murder of a Ruwahee by a Hadramee in September the peace of the Semail valley was again disturbed and fighting ensued between the Ghafrees and the Hinawis.

Nothing further occurred in Oman to break the peace until November, when Sheikh Badr bin Hilal bin Zahir of the Beni Hina was assassinated at Nezwah by the Beni Shikeyil.

This occurrence induced His Highness the Sultan to send Suleiman bin Suweilim, Wali of Dhofar, by the Sur road to Nezwah to attempt a reconciliation between the opposing factions, and to induce the Beni Hina in Ghafat to evacuate Nezwah, and to obtain possession of this, the ancient capital of Oman, for the Sultan. With a view to bringing pressure to bear upon the Beni Hina, Suleiman bin Suweilim obtained possession of Ghafat. This act was naturally viewed with apprehension by Saleh bin Ali and Saood bin Azzan who moved in the direction of Nezwah, but before their intrigues could be of any effect, Suleiman bin Suweilim had already obtained possession of Nezwah by the simple expedient of buying out the garrison. Having successfully accomplished his mission, Suleiman bin Suweilim returned to Maskat at the end of February, where he was received with great honour by the Sultan who attaches much importance to the town of Nezwah, and thinks that its possession will be of considerable political importance to him. The garrison now holding the town on behalf of the Sultan is said to number about thirty men.

Dhofar.—In the month of November trouble was experienced in Dhofar. The Wali of Dhofar, Suleiman bin Suweilim, was very unpopular locally owing to his exactions and unjust government. He having unjustly ordered the imprisonment of a member of the Al Kathir tribe, sixteen men of the tribe suddenly appeared in Dhofar, attacked the Naib Wali and killed him together with some other persons, and obtained possession of the town. The Sultan accordingly despatched an expedition in December to Dhofar *viâ* Merbat. The expedition was under the command of Seyyid Seif bin Hamad and consisted of 180 men. Up to the close of the year under report, this expedition had not moved from Merbat and no steps had been taken to regain possession of Dhofar.

Sohar.—In the month of December reports were received that Seyyid Saood bin Azzan was making preparations to attack the town of Sohar in the Batineh. Saood had collected a considerable force from amongst the Yal Saad, Mawasineh, Beni Saeed, Makabil and Beni Naim tribes. The Sultan seeing the necessity for prompt action, despatched a force of 120 men under the command of Shaikh Hamood bin Nasir, in a steamer which happened to be in the harbour at the time. The arrival of these reinforcements enabled the Wali to repulse the attempt of Saood to seize the town, and Saood was forced to retire. Saood on retiring made a feint at Khabooreh, but here he was also unsuccessful; he thereupon retired and joined Saleh bin Ali and no further trouble was experienced from him during the year under report.

General.—In November of the year under report, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf arrived in Maskat and informed Seyyid Feysal that Her Majesty's Government would not permit any further attacks upon either Muttra or Maskat owing to the important interests of British Indian subjects in these places.

Slave trade.—There were no seizures of slave-dhows during the year under report. Thirty fugitive slaves took refuge at the Consulate, of these twenty-two were liberated and eight dismissed not being entitled to freedom under the stipulations of the Treaty of 1873.

Navy.—Maskat was visited during the year under report by Her Majesty's Ships "Brisk," "Lapwing," "Bramble," "Sphinx" and "Plassy," also by the Royal Indian Marine Ship "Lawrence." Foreign navies were represented by the Turkish cruiser "Zahaff" and the German gunboat "Cormoran."

In the month of January of the present year, the Messageries Maritimes Company having decided to send a vessel to the Persian Gulf in connection with their line to Bombay, the Company's S.S. "Alphee" commenced calling at Maskat.

Official changes.—Major J. Hayes Sadler held charge of the Political Agency and Consulate from 1st to 18th April 1895 and again from 15th November 1895 to the close of the official year.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. G. Jayakar held charge from 19th April to 22nd May 1895 and again from 19th July to 16th October 1895.

Captain J. F. White held charge from 23rd May to 18th July and again from 17th October to 14th November 1895.

F. G. BEVILLE,

Her Britannic Majesty's Political

Agent and Consul, Maskat.

PART III.

Report on the trade and commerce of the consular district of Bushire for the year 1895.

The year 1895 unfortunately has not continued the improvement in trade which was begun in 1894, there being a falling off in imports of over 24 and in exports of over 6 lakhs of rupees.

The chief causes of this falling off were the depreciation of the kran (during the greater part of the year) both in relation to the pound sterling and to the rupee, large accumulations of stock of the previous year which failed to go off, locusts, high rates of transport, the general poverty throughout the Shiraz district caused by repeated bad years, and in the case of some exports, the fall in market prices.

Among the imports an increase is shown in the case of arms and ammunition, candles, cotton goods, iron and kerosine-oil and a decrease in glassware, gold lace, indigo, copper, chinaware, sugar, tea, and woollen goods.

In exports there is an increase in the case of dates, almonds, wheat, rose-water, shells, tobacco and carpets, and a decrease in horses, arms, cotton, gum, hides and skins, opium, silk, and wool.

Details in each case are given below.

During the year the Clan line of steamers discontinued running and two new lines commenced—the British and Colonial and the Messageries Maritimes. This latter line, which is French, is running entirely under orders of the French Government and the company are not even attempting, seemingly, to make it pay commercially. Freights have not been affected and continued steady throughout the year ranging from 22*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*

A feature in the freight market was the change of the tonnage scale for bagged wheat, from 20 cwt. to 18 cwt. per ton.

A German firm, Joh Werth & Co., tried to start business in Bushire, but their methods seems not to have recommended themselves to the Persians and their venture has resulted in the bankruptcy of the firm and a strong prejudice against Germans among the Persian merchants here.

Though 1895 cannot be considered even a fairly good year the prospects of 1896 are very much worse, and there seems every likelihood of its being one of the worst years on record. It opened badly and continued worse and most of the firms here tell me that there is nearly literally nothing doing.

IMPORTS.

Arms and ammunition.—Theoretically this trade is prohibited by the Persian Government, but like all similar prohibitions in Persia, this practically only substitutes an arbitrary impost for a fixed duty, and the large increase in the values shown are mainly due to higher valuation caused by the raising of this import by the local authorities, though there was also a slightly increased demand in Dashti and Dashtistan.

Candles.—There was a greater demand for candles in Shiraz and Ispahan and the imports consequently slightly increased.

Cotton goods.—In spite of a certain amount of accumulation at the end of last year owing to dearness of transport, the low prices in Manchester led to large imports of cotton goods during the year, and the large advance recorded last year has been still further increased this year by over 7 lakhs of rupees.

Copper and iron.—Owing to the scarcity in Shiraz and dear exchange the imports of copper fell off by $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, but iron showed a small increase.

Chinaware.—The market was dull and the imports fell off by rather more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh.

Glass and glassware.—Prices fell in Shiraz and Ispahan and caused a decrease of ¼ lakh.

Gold lace and gold thread.—Importers have been importing inferior qualities, and prices have accordingly fallen, which accounts for the slight falling off in these articles.

Indigo.—The depreciation of the kran affected this article and caused a decrease of over 2½ lakhs.

Kerosine-oil.—There was an increased demand for this article and also a rise in prices which resulted in a slight increase.

Sugar, loaf and soft.—There has been a falling off of 2½ lakhs in the case of loaf and also in that of moist sugar, the causes being the depreciation of the kran and a rise in prices in Europe.

Tea.—The strong demand which there was last year was not kept up, chiefly owing to the deprecition of the kran and the year shows a decrease of ½ lakh.

Thread and twist.—Cheap prices in Manchester caused a small increased importation.

Woollen goods.—Dearness of exchange caused a falling off of over 1¼ lakhs in the imports of this material.

EXPORTS.

Horses.—Owing to the larger exportation of horses from Busrah and less demand for Persians in the Bombay market not so many horses were shipped this year as last.

Arms and ammunition.—These are really only transhipped in Bushire, but are usually kept a short time before reshipping owing to restrictions on account of the nominal embargo on guns; these restrictions were slightly increased and more arms imported direct to Maskat and the other markets on the Arab coast usually fed from Bushire so that business fell off 89,000 rupees.

Cotton.—The locusts again ravaged this crop which had besides been kept small from fear of thier re appearence, so that the decrease of over 1½ lakhs is not surprising.

Dates.—An increase of a few thousand rupees occurred in the export of dates, the increased demand being in the Indian market.

Almonds.—In this article also the Indian market showed an increased demand and nearly one lakh's worth more than last year were exported.

Wheat.—In spite of embargoes the export of wheat made a further advance of 8½ lakhs owing chiefly to the greater demand in England and partly to some of the stocks which usually go to Busrah being diverted to Bushire by the better prices ruling there.

Gum.—Large exports were made last year on an already glutted market, so that this year the demand was very small and a decrease of nearly ¾ lakh is easily accounted for.

Hides and skins.—The market in these articles, too, was much overstocked, and the exports this year consequently show an appreciable falling off of 78,000 rupees.

Opium.—Prices in China were bad, which added to the depreciation of the kran, caused a heavy fall of 12½ lakhs in the amount exported during 1895.

Rosewater.—An increased demand in India caused a slightly increased exportation.

Shells.—Next to none having been exported last year, European market recovered itself and exporters got rid of rather more than a lakh's worth more than last year.

Silk.—Poor markets in India caused a small falling off of some 3,000 rupees.

Tobacco shows an increased export of over two lakhs worth, but this really represents the accumulated stocks of three years, which were shut up owing to the opposition of the mullahs to the Société du Tombac referred to in the previous year's report. This opposition was broken down towards the end of last year and the société were able to buy freely with the above result.

Wool.—The bad prices realised in 1894 and a scarcity of the article caused by reckless waste of ewes killed to procure astrachan caused a falling off of 1,19,000 rupees.

Carpets.—The Syrian market showed an enormously increased demand which led to an increased exportation to the extent of over 5 lakhs.

Miscellaneous.

Exchange was bad throughout the year. It opened at 57½ krans per found sterling and fell to 53 krans in the middle of the year and closed at 53½ krans. It was lightest in February at 58½ krans and lowest in November at 52 krans.

Mule-hire at the commencement of the year was 200 krans per 100 mans (775 lb), but fell in March to 80 krans and again rose in April to 115 krans, closing at the end of the year at 75 krans.

Freights remained steady throughout the year, varying only from 21*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* During the year shipowners changed the tonnage rate of bagged wheat from 20 cwt. to 18 cwt. per ton.

The "Clan line" which started running in 1894 discontinued doing so, but two new lines—"the British and Colonial" and the "Messageries Maritimes"—commenced to run.

The "Messageries Maritimes" only run one boat which they put on the run against their own will at the orders of their Government, and they do not seem to be anxious or likely to cause much competition against the older lines.

F. A. WILSON, *Colonel,*
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS.

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the years 1894-95.

2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the years 1894-95.

3. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bushire, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1894-95.

4. Return of shipping at the port of Bushire in the year 1895.

5. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1895.

6. Statement showing the customs and other revenues farmed by the Governor of Bushire for the year 1895-96.

7. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1894-95.

8. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1894-95.

9. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the years 1894-95.

10. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the years 1894-95.

11. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Lingah, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1894-95.

12. Return of shipping at the port of Lingah in the year 1895.

13. Return of principal articles of export from Bundar Abbas during the years 1894-95.

14. Return of principal articles of import into Bundar Abbas during the years 1894-95.

15. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bundar Abbas, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1894-95.

16. Return of shipping at the port of Bunder Abbas in the year 1895.

17. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bundar Abbas from 1st January to 31st December 1895.

18. Return of principal articles of export from Bahrain during the years 1894-95.

19. Return of principal articles of import into Bahrain during the years 1894-95.

20. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bahrain, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1894-95.

21. Return of shipping at the port of Bahrain in the year 1895.

22. Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894-95.

23. Return of principal articles of import into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894-95.

24. Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1894-95.

25. Return of shipping at the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1895.

Table No. 1.

Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Animals, horses	402 head	60,300	472 head	76,800
Arms and ammunition	57 cases 4,000 rifles	4,58,000	77 cases 4,000 rifles	5,47,300
Cattle	6,000 head	18,000	8,000 head	24,000
Cotton (raw)	728 cwts.	22,070	8,587 cwts.	1,74,610
„ goods	478 pkgs.	1,87,100	94 pkgs.	20,900
Dates	17,579 cwts.	54,720	15,667 cwts.	48,540
Drugs and medicines	739 pkgs.	13,490	1,700 „	30,090
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	1,173 cwts.	16,700	1,642 „	13,400
Fruits and vegetables Almonds ...	11,154 „	2,79,680	9,378 „	1,89,240
Fruits and vegetables Other kinds ...	2,343 „	21,180	2,215 „	16,010
Grain and pulse ... Wheat ...	386,256 „	12,39,240	131,450 „	3,83,390
Grain and pulse ... Barley ...	27,698 „	55,400	2,681 „	4,920
Grain and pulse ... Other kinds ...	565 „	3,370	4,037 „	18,330
Gum	17,094 „	1,24,280	20,150 „	1,95,400
Hides and skins	2,933 bdls.	2,34,640	3,916 bdls.	3,13,280
Jewellery	13 pkts.	19,620	6 pkts.	25,200
Opium	2,440 chests	33,06,200	3,367 chests	45,62,290
Pearls	...	...	...	32,200
Perfumery (rosewater)	8,427 cases 6,845 carboys	86,370	8,944 cases 6,191 carboys	78,820
Provisions ... Ghee ...	1,087 cases	30,430	125 cwts.	4,450
Provisions ... Loaf sugar ...	817 „	22,060	39 cases	980
Provisions ... Other kinds ...	602 pkgs.	10,720	826 pkgs.	11,690
Seeds	6,184 cwts.	35,530	7,080 cwts.	45,120
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	6,819 pkgs.	1,87,650	2,633 pkgs.	76,360
Silk (raw)	217 „	78,600	157 „	82,100
Tobacco	17,988 cwts.	2,92,930	4,825 cwts.	76,200
Wool	5,526 „	1,74,990	9,291 „	2,94,220
Woollen goods (carpets)	1,427½ bales	19,25,900	1,015½ pkgs.	14,18,070
Other articles	...	1,10,550	...	96,810
Total ...	...	90,69,720	...	88,58,180
Specie ...	...	1,49,100	...	12,54,850
Grand Total ..	...	92,18,820	...	1,01,13,030

Table No. 2.

Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel	77 pkgs.	34,600	74 pkgs.	33,300
Arms and ammunition	711 „	10,13,420	479 „	6,78,200
Books and printed matter	147 cases	32,500	107 cases	29,700
Candles	7,550 „	66,060	1,678 „	12,700
Coffee	277 cwts.	22,670	200 cwts.	15,180
Cotton goods	28,469 pkgs.	1,13,97,600	29,563 pkgs.	1,06,73,320
Thread and twist	1,014 „	2,49,400	988 „	2,48,140
Dates	8,250 cwts.	24,880	8,807 cwts.	24,670
Drugs and medicines	2,933 pkgs.	1,38,990	4,103 pkgs.	1,42,510
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	478 „	25,640	657 „	23,780
Fuel	3,535 tons.	82,600	3,094 tons	54,000
Furniture	223 pkgs.	47,230	221 pkgs.	54,720
Glass and glassware	2,124 „	73,520	3,001 „	99,470
Gold lace and thread	15 cases	10,370	26 „	18,490
Grain and pulse	18,181 cwts.	83,080	4,312 cwts.	24,070
Haberdashery	89 pkgs.	26,280	163 pkgs.	44,880
Hardware and cutlery	814 „	58,080	417 „	28,880
Indigo	3,266 cwts.	6,89,300	4,551 cwts.	9,51,830
Jute, manufactures of	1,322 pkgs.	1,15,990	576 pkgs.	52,680
Lamps and lampware	68 „	18,100	225 cases	44,200
Leather, and manufactures of ...	185 „	30,850	57 pkgs.	11,670
Liquors, wines and spirits	3,196 „	56,940	2,664 „	63,730
Matches	497 cases	23,350	416 cases	19,140
Metals ... Copper	2,959 cwts.	1,36,420	10,153 cwts.	4,61,510
Metals ... Tin	689 „	51,670	752 „	56,400
Metals ... Iron	6,734 „	53,870	4,425 „	35,400
Metals ... Brass	271 „	10,840	894 „	35,760
Metals ... Other sorts ...	1,508 „	21,570	1,429 „	19,080
Metals, manufactures of	2,631 pkgs.	5,93,250	466 pkgs.	36,700
Oil ... Kerosine ...	13,492 cases	65,710	12,644 cases	50,570
Oil ... Other sorts ...	677 cwts.	4,520	749 cwts.	9,560
Porcelain and chinaware	798 pkgs.	1,09,040	1,623 pkgs.	1,92,970
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...

Table No. 2—*contd.*

Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the years 1895-94—contd.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...
Provisions and oilman stores	5,250 pkgs.	65,260	6,952 pkgs.	74,490
Silk, manufactures of	41 „	51,700	86 „	1,23,620
Silverware	5 cases	21,000	6 cases	10,700
Spices	4,091 cwts.	63,560	12,466 cwts.	1,93,160
Stationery	621 pkgs.	66,270	311 pkgs.	38,530
Sugar ... Loaf	16,246 cases	4,38,540	25,562 cases	6,89,940
Sugar ... Soft	19,900 bags	4,37,390	30,968 bags	6,80,660
Tea	7,567 cwts.	7,62,770	13,848 cwts.	13,44,020
Timber and wood	...	36,620	...	55,710
Tobacco	113 pkgs.	23,300	236 pkgs.	11,700
Watches and clocks	37 cases	18,800	32 cases	13,520
Woollen goods	291 pkgs.	2,84,620	453 pkgs.	4,23,150
Other articles	...	83,810	...	1,00,800
Total ...	...	1,77,22,880	...	1,80,07,210
Specie ...	...	5,81,610	...	3,13,900
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,83,04,490	...	1,83,51,110

Table No. 3.

Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bushire, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1895-94.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Britain	28,22,290	17,54,370	1,22,35,000	96,13,960
Other European countries	28,640	52,270	6,08,560	9,21,830
British India and Colonies	12,39,190	18,76,660	44,64,140	69,91,000
Egypt	7,72,290	4,24,500	25,020	28,800
Turkey	7,35,200	11,32,620	4,14,500	1,75,990
Asiatic Russia (Batoum)	...	...	50,000	48,000
Maskat and dependencies	62,310	25,870	16,000	23,980
Bahrain and other maritime states in the Gulf.	1,02,690	1,45,160	5,730	12,670
Zanzibar	10,270	7,220	14,850	19,650
China	31,68,480	41,16,490	1,44,870	2,23,550
Algiers	...	420	...	...
Total ...	89,41,360	95,35,580	1,79,78,670	1,80,64,430

Table No. 4.

Return of shipping at the port of Bushire in the year 1895.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	30	2,400	132	1,70,434	162	172,834
German	...	...	3	3,193	3	3,193
Persian	135	5,400	...	...	135	5,400
Turkish	35	1,750	1	1,389	36	3,139
Maskat	17	1,700	...	...	17	1,700
Arab	35	1,400	...	...	35	1,400
Norwegian	...	...	1	994	1	994
Dutch	...	...	1	696	1	696
Total ...	252	12,650	138	176,706	390	189,356
Total for the year preceding ...	315	26,800	121	140,509	436	167,309

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	30	2,400	130	161,226	160	163,626
Turkish	35	1,750	3	4,668	38	6,418
Persian	120	4,800	...	...	120	4,800
German	...	...	3	3,193	3	3,193
Maskat	17	1,700	...	...	17	1,700
Arab	35	1,400	...	...	35	1,400
Norwegian	...	...	1	696	1	696
Total ...	237	12,050	137	169,783	374	181,833
Total for the year preceding ...	315	26,800	118	133,677	433	160,477

Table No. 5.

Statement showing the quantities of opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1895.

By what steamers.	Number of chests.			Total chests.
	To London.	To Hongkong.	To Egyptian Ports.	
By steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	...	1,096	...	1,096
By steamers of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	22	1,240	13	1,275
By steamers of the Anglo-Arabian Steam Ship Company, Limited.	27	...	...	27
By miscellaneous steamers	41	...	1	42
Total ...	90	2,336	14	2,440

Table No. 6.

Statement showing the amount paid for customs by farmers (as far as known) at the Persian Gulf ports within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire for the past Persian financial year which commenced on the 21st March 1895 and ended on the 19th March 1896.

		Krans.	Krans.
Bundar	Deelum	1,00,000	
„	Reeg	40,000	
„	Bushire	18,00,000	
„	Lingah	1,70,000	
„	Abbas	8,00,000	
„	Jask	2,700	
			29,12,700

In addition to the above the Governor of Bushire farmed the following inland customs and other revenues for the year 1895-96 and sublet them at the sums specified below :—

Revenue of ...	Rud Hillah	40,000	
	Ahmedy	15,000	
	Reshire	8,000	
	Kangoon and Taheri	30,000	
	Sheepkooh (*i.e.*, Nakhl-i-Taki, Asaloo, Naband, Kalat, Makam, Charak Hasenih and the islands of Shaikh Shoaib, Hindrabi, Kais and Fooroor)	30,000	
	Lingah	70,000	
	Khamir	5,000	
	Island of Kishm	30,000	
	Islands of Hurmuz, Larak and Hangam ...	11,000	
	Bundar Abbas	50,000	
	Minab	1,50,000	
	Jask and Biriaban	31,500	
	Shameelat and Eseen	90,000	
Octroi dues of Bushire		2,00,000	
Customs of Shiraz		3,50,000	
			11,10,500
	Total ...		40,23,200

Table No. 7.

Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Animals	475 head	79,170	520 head	1,04,000
Cotton (raw)	5,500 bales	1,83,330	3,000 bales	84,000
Drugs and medicines	400 cwts.	10,670	500 bdls.	5,000
Fruits and vegetables { Almonds ...	7,000 „	1,70,000	5,000 „	2,00,000
Fruits and vegetables { Other kinds ...	1,000 „	16,670	1,500 „	16,500
Gold and gold coin	150 lbs.	1,50,000	...	...
Gum	10,000 cwts.	1,00,000	300 pkgs.	4,500
Hides and skins	85,000 pcs.	56,670	800 bdls.	2,56,000
Opium	3,250 chests	41,16,670	3,950 chests	51,35,000
Perfumery (rosewater) ... ... {	10,000 carboys 1,000 cases }	30,000	2,000 pkgs.	14,000
Seeds	1,500 cwts.	15,000	1,500 bdls	15,000
Silk (raw)	250 bdls.	58,340	200 „	32,000
„ manufactures of	120 „	60,000	50 „	20,000
Tobacco	35,000 „	3,50,000	22,000 bags	4,84,000
Wool	1,500 cwts.	35,000	...	...
Woollen goods (carpets)	2,700 bales	9,00,000	2,000 bales	8,00,000
Other articles (antiques, ornamental boxes, etc.)	...	66,670	...	40,000
TOTAL ...	...	63,98,190	...	72,10,000

Table No. 8.

Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Arms and ammunition	150 cases	75,000	250 cases	1,10,000
Candles	3,700 „	39,470	4,200 „	50,400
Coffee	300 cwts.	10,000	300 pkgs.	18,000
Cotton goods	67,000 bales	1,22,83,340	59,000 bales	1,54,00,000
Thread and twist	400 „	46,670	400 „	48,000
Drugs and medicines	650 cases	1,08,340	725 pkgs.	32,480
Glass and glassware	150 „	15,000	400 cases	38,400
Gold embroidered cloth	10 bales	8,340	40 bales	22,000
Gold lace and thread	25 cases	8,340	...	14,400
Hardware and cutlery	46 „	7,670	200 cases	20,000
Indigo	650 „	2,16,670	500 bdls.	1,10,000
Liquors, wines and spirits	700 „	58,340	600 cases	96,000
Metals ... Copper	8,500 cwts.	3,54,170	10,000 cwts.	5,60,000
Metals ... Iron	750 „	8,750	2,000 „	24,000
Metals ... Brass	250 „	8,340	250 pkgs.	14,000
Metals ... Tin	300 „	12,000	450 cwts.	27,000
Metals ... Other sorts	400 „	16,000	550 pkgs.	9,900
Oil (kerosine)	3,000 cases	30,000	6,000 cases	60,000
Porcelain and chinaware	900 „	45,000	1,000 „	68,000
Silk, manufactures of	130 bales	43,340	...	...
Spices	6,000 cwts.	1,40,000	3,000 pkgs.	90,000
Sugar, loaf	22,000 „	3,81,330	22,000 cases	7,92,000
„ crushed	30,000 „	4,50,000	14,000 bags	3,08,000
Tea	15,000 cases	9,00,000	12,000 cases	9,60,000
Woollen goods	100 bdls.	33,340	180 bales	3,16,000
Other articles	...	2,08,330	...	3,08,800
TOTAL ...	...	1,55,07,780	...	1,94,97,380

Table No. 9.

Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Animals	...	...	252 head	10,000
Arms and ammunition	...	10,000	...	...
Canvas	515 cwts.	39,000	840 cwts.	42,000
Cattle	3,000 head	10,500	2,857 head	10,000
Coffee	1,386 cwts.	97,000	2,471½ cwts.	1,73,000
Coir and coir rope...	...	...	1,292 „	15,500
Cotton goods	2,750 bales	9,70,000	2,935 bales.	11,62,000
Thread and twist	748 cwts.	30,000	1,236 cwts.	44,500
Dates	42,000 „	1,05,000	42,000 „	1,05,000
Drugs and medicines	1,680 „	16,800	2,000 „	25,000
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	3,167 „	19,000	3,450 „	20,700
Fruits and vegetables	2,375 „	28,500	2,178½ „	30,500
Fuel	2,900 tons	29,000	3,611 tons	32,500
Grain and pulse	104,025 cwts.	5,04,500	119,815 cwts.	7,24,650
Hardware and cutlery	40 cases	10,000	50 cases	12,500
Hides and skins	...	14,000	...	14,300
Lemons, dry	1,286 cwts.	18,000	1,444½ cwts.	26,000
Metals	1,368 „	28,500	2,102½ „	36,500
„ manufactures of	...	...	338 „	10,700
Oils	3,256 cwts.	35,100	3,335 „	39,000
Pearls	...	41,02,000	...	39,03,000
Perfumery (rosewater)	...	10,100	...	12,500
Provisions	...	75,000	...	85,000
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...

Table No. 9—*contd.*

Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the years 1895-94—contd.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...
Salt	5,600 tons	28,000	5,000 tons	25,000
Seeds	583 cwts.	10,500	555½ cwts.	10,000
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	2,300 „	50,800	2,050 „	48,200
Silk, manufactures of	...	12,000	...	16,500
Spices	1,840 cwts.	46,000	2,380 cwts.	59,500
Sugarcandy	...	...	500 „	10,000
Sugar, loaf	1,356 cwts.	24,400	905 „	19,000
„ crushed	3,000 „	39,000	3,600 „	54,000
Tallow	...	...	416½ „	10,000
Tea	170 cases	10,000	185 cases	10,000
Timber and wood	...	24,500	...	37,000
Tobacco	4,600 cwts.	60,000	5,250 cwts.	65,000
Woollen goods	67 bdls.	66,000	71 bdls.	71,000
Other articles	...	1,14,100	...	1,29,900
Total ...	...	66,37,300	...	70,99,950
Specie ...	...	25,67,000	...	31,06,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	92,04,300	...	1,02,05,950

Table No. 10.

Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Animals	322 head	10,100	297 head	13,750
Apparel, wearing	4,300 pcs.	15,500	3,700 pcs.	12,900
Arms and ammunition	...	13,700	...	...
Books and printed matter	45 cases	10,130	50 cases	11,250
Building materials	...	...	5,000 tons	10,000
Canvas	1,000 cwts.	60,000	1,300 cwts.	65,000
Cattle	5,500 head	19,250	6,500 head	22,750
Cocoanuts	...	...	800 cwts.	11,900
Coffee	2,000 cwts.	1,40,000	3,000 „	2,10,000
Coir and coir rope	1,200 „	14,000	2,000 „	24,000
Cotton goods	3,200 bales	12,15,000	3,320 bales	14,53,500
Thread and twist	1,200 cwts.	48,800	1,500 cwts.	71,000
Cotton, raw	800 „	15,850	750 „	13,800
Dates	55,000 „	1,37,500	70,000 „	1,75,000
Drugs and medicines	2,600 „	26,000	3,050 „	30,500
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	4,465 „	26,800	5,500 „	33,000
Earthenware	...	10,300	...	10,900
Fruits and vegetables	3,371 cwts.	40,450	3,325 cwts.	46,550
Fuel	6,850 tons	68,500	8,000 tons	72,000
Furniture	...	10,800	...	13,500
Gold embroidered cloth	...	...	200 pcs.	10,000
„ lace	510 lbs.	10,200	550 lbs.	11,000
Grain and pulse	163,650 cwts.	7,47,200	191,325 cwts.	10,88,050
Hardware and cutlery	60 cases	15,000	80 cases	20,000
Jute, and manufactures of	...	10,000	300 cwts.	10,400
Leather, and manufactures of	...	20,200	...	23,500
Lemons, dry	2,000 cwts.	28,000	2,000 cwts.	36,000
Mats	32,500 pcs.	13,000	30,000 pcs.	12,000
Metals	2,500 cwts.	46,500	3,100 cwts.	54,000
„ manufactures of	3,150 „	14,400	550 „	18,300
Oils	4,600 „	49,200	5,500 „	56,000
Pearls	...	41,51,000	...	39,85,000
Perfumery	...	16,000	...	20,600
Porcelain and chinaware	220 cases	11,000	260 cases	13,000
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...

Table No. 10—*contd.*

Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the years 1895-94—contd.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	...	1,02,000	...	1,16,000
Salt	6,200 tons	31,000	6,000 tons	30,000
Seeds	900 cwts.	16,200	890 cwts.	16,020
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	2,300 „	50,800	2,450 „	56,200
Silk, raw	1,010 lbs.	10,100	1,200 lbs.	12,000
„ manufactures of	...	19,000	...	25,800
Spices	2,840 cwts.	71,000	3,500 cwts.	87,500
Sugarcandy	500 „	10,000	650 „	13,000
Sugar, loaf	1,830 „	33,000	1,500 „	31,500
„ crushed	4,000 „	52,000	5,000 „	75,000
Tallow	458 „	11,000	600 „	14,400
Tea	200 cases	12,000	250 cases	14,000
Timber and wood	...	39,500	...	50,000
Tobacco	7,050 cwts.	90,000	6,900 cwts.	85,000
Woollen goods	87 bdls.	85,000	93 bdls.	93,000
Other articles	...	91,850	...	92,950
Total ...	...	77,38,830	...	84,71,520
Specie ...	...	28,30,000	...	33,10,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,05,68,830	...	1,17,81,520

Table No. 11.

Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Lingah, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1895-94.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Britain	48,000	37,000	15,000	6,300
British India and Colonies	46,81,600	44,84,700	40,54,870	55,08,500
Turkey	4,70,000	5,58,200	2,84,950	3,66,650
Maskat and dependencies	1,08,300	1,53,750	1,74,900	1,77,550
Bahrain and other maritime states in the Gulf	29,07,600	38,19,100	38,00,100	36,32,370
Zanzibar	5,300	8,400	10,950	17,700
TOTAL ...	82,20,800	90,61,150	83,40,770	97,09,070

Table No. 12.

Return of shipping at the port of Lingah in the year 1895.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	153	13,500	77	84,700	230	98,200
Turkish	75	5,100	6	6,600	81	11,700
Persian	193	8,450	...	...	193	8,450
Arab	145	4,400	...	...	145	4,400
Maskat	85	3,200	...	...	85	3,200
French	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
TOTAL ...	666	35,850	83	91,300	749	127,150
Total for the year preceding ...	651	32,500	79	86,900	730	119,400

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	143	12,750	49	53,900	192	66,650
Turkish	65	4,450	6	6,600	71	11,050
Persian	213	10,050	...	...	213	10,050
Arab	122	3,160	...	...	122	3,160
Maskat	53	2,560	...	...	53	2,560
French	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
TOTAL ...	611	34,170	55	60,500	666	94,670
Total for the year preceding ...	624	31,250	60	66,000	684	97,250

Table No. 13.

Return of principal articles of exports from Bundar Abbas during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Animals	200 head	80,000	...	...
Cotton goods	96 bdls.	28,800	148 bdls.	44,400
„ (raw)	10,216 cwts.	2,04,320	7,160 cwts.	1,21,600
Dates	100,000 „	7,00,000	120,000 „	4,50,000
Drugs and medicines	14,560 „	4,29,360	13,252½ „	2,97,620
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	5,730 „	27,770	6,918¾ „	50,710
Fruits and vegetables	64,026 „	9,14,720	75,050 „	8,64,960
Grain and pulse	8,194 „	36,220	3,208 „	14,920
Hides and skins	...	23,300	...	1,33,500
Mats	800 bdls.	16,000	550 bdls.	11,000
Opium	728 chests	8,73,600	875 chests	7,00,000
Pearls	...	71,000	...	...
Perfumery (rosewater)	...	42,030	...	41,680
Provisions	8,090 cwts.	2,15,610	6,010 cwts.	2,10,090
Salt	30,000 tons	60,000	25,000 tons	50,000
Seeds	9,554 cwts.	1,44,990	7,045 cwts.	1,75,460
Silk, raw	38 bdls.	38,000	61 bdls.	61,000
„ manufactures of	119 „	95,200	64 „	64,000
Tobacco	2,200 cwts.	22,000	3,500 cwts	17,500
Wool	28,086 „	10,74,300	31,012 „	8,35,200
Woollen goods	649 bdls.	3,62,820	691 bdls.	3,73,600
Other articles	...	27,620	...	23,600
Total ...	...	54,87,660	...	45,40,840
Specie ...	...	3,60,900	...	3,30,630
Grand Total ...	...	58,48,560	...	48,71,470

Table No. 14.

Return of principal articles of import into Bundar Abbas during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Animals	650 head	32,500	600 head	30,000
Arms and ammunition	...	54,220	...	...
Books and printed matter	200 cases	10,000	209 cases	10,450
Candles	3,320 „	29,880	5,060 „	45,540
Coffee	165 cwts.	11,550	265½ cwts.	18,590
Coir and coir rope	1,200 „	15,000	...	...
Cotton goods	7,754 bales	31,79,140	7,791 bales	31,94,310
Thread and twist	2,810 „	4,49,600	4,556 „	7,28,960
Drugs and medicines	921 cwts.	13,170	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	964 „	47,250	1,343½ cwts.	24,570
Furniture	...	22,000	...	14,500
Grain and pulse	8,007 cwts.	40,170	11,304 cwts.	35,000
Hardware and cutlery	547 cases	54,700	482 cases	48,200
Indigo	1,950 cwts.	2,43,750	2,349 cwts.	3,10,010
Jute, manufactures of	942 bdls.	58,260	621 bdls.	43,470
Liquors, wines and spirits	500 cases.	12,000	461 cases	11,060
Mat-bags	2,500 bdls.	25,000	2,000 bdls.	20,000
Metals	14,775 cwts.	2,51,760	11,129 cwts.	2,90,090
Oils	1,133 „	11,330	1,146 „	11,460
Pearls	...	71,000	...	...
Porcelain and chinaware	710 cases	35,500	220 cases	11,000
Provisions	11,648 cwts.	25,740	11,000 cwts.	23,000
Spices	5,455 „	92,510	8,570½ „	1,56,690
Sugar, loaf	22,446 „	4,48,920	11,850 „	2,48,850
„ crushed	23,554 „	3,06,210	22,920 „	2,97,960
Tea	46,575 „	26,08,200	69,001½ „	38,64,080
Timber and wood	...	30,000	...	27,000
Tobacco	1,500 bdls.	18,000	1,200 bdls.	14,400
Woollen goods	25 „	25,000	20 „	20,000
Other articles	...	86,060	...	94,580
Total ...	...	83,08,420	...	95,94,670
Specie ...	...	3,00,150	...	2,24,100
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	86,08,570	...	98,18,770

Table No. 15.

Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bunder Abbas, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1895-94.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Great Britain	75,000	1,25,000	2,83,920	61,500
Other European Colonies	...	...	3,28,920	94,500
British India and Colonies	41,85,170	33,69,120	75,51,950	93,98,480
Egypt	62,820	70,000	...	...
Turkey	2,90,330	2,71,800	1,91,900	61,050
Maskat and dependencies	1,16,420	1,06,420	94,580	84,440
Bahrain and other maritime states in the Gulf.	1,12,520	1,13,620	1,26,500	54,000
Zanzibar	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
China	8,73,600	7,00,000	...	...
Total ...	57,18,860	47,58,960	85,79,770	97,56,970

Table No. 16.

Return of shipping at the port of Bundar Abbas in the year 1895.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	25	4,500	81	89,100	106	93,600
Turkish	3	120	4	4,400	7	4,520
Persian	94	3,320	...	...	94	3,320
German	...	...	2	1,800	2	1,800
Maskat	50	750	...	...	50	750
Arab	30	450	...	...	30	450
Total ...	202	9,140	87	95,300	289	104,440
Total for the year preceding ...	151	7,675	82	90,200	233	97,875

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	23	4,140	83	91,300	106	95,440
Turkish	3	120	4	4,400	7	4,520
German	...	...	2	1,800	2	1,800
Persian	84	1,520	...	...	84	1,520
Maskat	50	750	...	...	50	750
Arab	30	450	...	...	30	450
Total ...	190	6,980	89	97,500	279	104,480
Total for the year preceding ...	137	5,155	86	94,600	223	99,755

Table No. 17.

Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bunder Abbas from 1st January to 31st December 1895.

By what steamers.	To China.	Total cases.
	Number of cases.	
By steamers of the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, Limited ...	47	
By „ of the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, Limited ...	681	
Total ...		728

Table No. 18.

Return of principal articles of export from Bahrain during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Animals	10 camels, 41 donkeys, 31 horses	13,590	9 camels, 45 donkeys, 48 horses	21,750
Arms and ammunition	...	61,000	...	...
Canvas	1,115 cwts.	98,120	1,280 cwts.	96,850
Coffee	1,950 „	1,65,750	2,150 „	1,65,470
Coir and coir rope	940 „	10,100	1,020 „	10,850
Cotton goods	1,725 bales	3,96,750	1,680 bales	3,98,500
Thread and twist	370 cwts.	20,350	345 cwts.	18,650
Dates	30,750 „	1,33,450	35,450 „	1,32,800
Date-juice	2,750 „	13,050	3,100 „	14,400
Fruits and vegetables	...	11,250	...	10,850
Grain and pulse	70,500 cwts.	5,28,750	74,400 cwts.	5,12,450
Hardware and cutlery	...	11,450	...	10,950
Hides and skins	32,000 pcs.	19,700	29,750 pcs.	18,600
Metals	800 cwts.	18,800	825 cwts.	19,450
Oils	...	18,150	...	20,220
Pearls	...	38,55,000	...	46,58,620
Perfumery	...	10,450	...	10,100
Provisions	...	...	...	10,250
Sharkfins	420 cwts.	10,800	325 cwts.	10,100
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	12,550 „	75,100	13,650 „	74,250
Silk, raw	...	...	1,220 lbs.	10,500
„ manufactures of	1,565 pcs.	10,560	...	...
Spices	1,050 cwts.	26,050	985 cwts.	24,220
Sugar, crushed	1,730 „	30,270	1,850 „	32,850
Timber and wood	...	15,900	...	16,700
Tobacco	1,500 cwts.	25,500	1,340 cwts.	23,450
Woollen goods	68 bales	29,210	79 bales	32,700
Other articles	...	1,13,520	...	1,03,110
Total ...	...	57,22,650	...	64,58,190
Specie ...	...	12,84,000	...	13,12,500
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	70,06,650	...	77,70,690

Table No. 19.

Return of principal articles of import into Bahrain during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Animals	31 camels 28 donkeys 24 horses	12,390	46 camels 40 donkeys 35 horses	19,410
Apparel, wearing	...	12,800	1,685 pcs.	13,730
Arms and ammunition	...	95,400	...	14,850
Building materials	...	15,850	...	15,100
Cattle	26,710 head	91,340	30,305 head.	98,150
Charcoal	12,150 cwts.	27,300	11,100 cwts.	24,980
Coffee	3,100 „	2,48,150	3,105 „	2,45,700
Coir and coir rope	2,200 „	26,400	2,380 „	27,370
Cotton goods	2,315 bales	5,72,280	2,320 bales	5,60,700
Thread and twist	915 cwts.	61, 450	932 cwts.	59,160
Cotton, raw	2,550 „	71,250	2,750 „	62,570
Dates	63,500 „	2,72,750	59,500 „	2,44,670
Date-juice	1,950 „	9,250	2,900 „	12,450
Drugs and medicines	...	14,580	...	13,950
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	...	16,250	...	17,950
Fruits and vegetables	...	20,100	...	22,350
Fuel	30,000 cwts.	31,000	28,000 cwts.	28,500
Gold lace and thread	...	24,250	...	25,750
Grain and pulse	219,200 cwts.	16,71,400	213,400 cwts.	16,53,850
Hardware and cutlery	...	18,650	...	19,200
Hides and skins	17,100 pcs.	12,820	15,450 pcs.	10,260
Lemons, dry	550 cwts.	11,820	575 cwts.	10,950
Metals	2,700 „	55,350	2,570 „	53,140
Carried over ...				

Table No. 19—*contd.*

Return of principal articles of import into Bahrain during the years 1895-94—contd.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brought forward ...	.....	Rs.	.....	Rs. .....
Metals, manufactures of	265 cwts.	17,750	245 cwts.	16,080
Oils	4,850 „	50,930	5,040 „	55,200
Pearls	...	11,14,000	...	17,86,500
Perfumery	...	15,850	...	15,640
Provisions	...	1,12,620	...	1,16,690
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	3,250 cwts.	35,750	3,450 cwts.	37,500
Silk, raw	3,000 lbs.	24,750	3,180 lbs.	25,680
„ manufactures of	5,600 pcs.	43,400	5,470 pcs.	43,250
Spices	2,050 cwts.	47,150	1,930 cwts.	45,800
Sugarcandy	900 „	17,550	840 „	16,600
Sugar, soft	3,550 „	55,030	3,250 „	55,650
Tallow	910 „	20,250	880 „	19,200
Timber and wood	...	42,500	...	45,650
obacco	4,700 cwts.	92,600	4,550 cwts.	91,200
Wool	...	...	280 „	10,100
Woollen goods	76 bdls.	39,840	85 bdls.	43,700
Other articles	...	88,380	...	77,040
Total ...	...	52,11,180	...	57,56,302
Specie	...	17,55,000	...	19,46,700
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	69,66,180	...	77,02,930

Table No. 20.

Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Bahrain, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1895-94.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India and Colonies ...	41,29,250	49,76,430	46,06,650	47,94,880
Turkey	23,71,520	23,01,500	14,10,730	19,81,610
Maskat and dependencies	24,950	28,800	73,830	70,550
Maritime states on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf.	2,05,520	2,15,910	2,02,180	2,83,290
Persian Ports and Mekran	2,69,850	2,36,850	6,51,040	5,50,300
Zanzibar	5,560	11,200	22,750	22,300
TOTAL ...	70,06,650	77,70,690	69,66,180	77,02,930

Table No. 21.

Return of shipping at the port of Bahrain in the year 1895.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	34	2,210	84	82,440	118	84,650
Turkish	263	9,394	1	1,500	264	10,894
Arab	279	9,486	...	...	279	9,486
Persian	152	3,952	...	...	152	3,952
Maskat	13	377	...	...	13	377
Total ...	741	25,419	85	83,940	826	109,359
Total for the year preceding ...	700	24,029	78	78,562	778	102,591

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	29	3,799	84	82,440	113	86,239
Arab	264	10,824	...	...	264	10,824
Turkish	238	7,378	1	1,500	239	8,878
Persian	141	3,948	...	...	141	3,948
Maskat	19	456	...	...	19	456
Total ...	691	26,405	85	83,940	776	110,345
Total for the year preceding ...	664	22,551	78	78,562	742	101,113

Table No. 22.

Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Coffee	600 cwts.	30,000	500 cwts.	25,000
Cotton goods	...	10,000	...	...
Grain and pulse	8,275 cwts.	50,000	6,675 cwts.	40,000
Jute, and manufactures of	1,900 bdls.	20,000	1,600 bdls.	17,000
Oils	480 cwts.	12,000	400 cwts.	10,000
Pearls	...	80,00,000	...	60,00,000
Provisions	5,000 cwts.	25,000	5,000 cwts.	25,000
Shells, mother-o'-pearl	6,500 ,,	65,000	7,000 ,,	70,000
Tobacco	750 bdls.	15,000	600 bdls.	12,000
Woollen goods	2,300 pcs.	40,000	2,500 pcs.	40,000
Other articles	...	34,500	...	37,000
Total ...	...	83,01,500	...	62,76,500
Specie ...	...	4,75,000	...	4,50,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	87,76,500	...	67,26,500

Table No. 23.

Return of principal articles of imports into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Arms and ammunition	...	50,000	...	25,000
Canvas	450 cwts.	30,000	500 cwts.	35,000
Cattle	7,000 head	25,000	6,500 head	20,000
Coffee	7,500 cwts.	4,00,000	6,000 cwts.	3,00,000
Coir and coir rope	7,500 „	60,000	7,000 „	55,000
Cotton goods	1,300 bdls.	4,00,000	1,200 bdls.	3,60,000
Thread and twist	325 cwts.	16,000	300 cwts.	15,000
Cotton, raw	800 „	20,000	700 „	15,000
Dates	140,000 „	5,70,000	150,000 „	6,00,000
Date-juice	1,500 „	10,000	1,600 „	10,000
Drugs and medicines	5,300 „	35,000	4,800 „	30,000
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	...	10,000	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	...	35,000	...	30,000
Furniture	...	15,000	...	...
Gold lace and thread	...	30,000	...	20,000
Grain and pulse	230,000 cwts.	13,30,000	188,000 cwts.	11,30,000
Mats	60,000 pcs.	40,000	52,500 pcs.	32,000
Metals...	2,000 cwts.	20,000	1,600 cwts.	16,000
„ manufactures of	300 „	16,000	280 „	14,000
Oils	5,000 „	90,000	5,000 „	85,000
Pearls...	...	30,000	...	50,000
Perfumery	...	40,000	...	25,000
Porcelain and chinaware	...	20,000	...	10,000
Provisions	...	70,000	...	50,000
Silk (raw)	2,500 lbs.	15,000	2,000 lbs.	12,000
„ manufactures of	3,500 pcs.	35,000	2,500 pcs.	25,000
Spices	1,850 cwts.	40,000	1,600 cwts.	35,000
Sugar, soft	12,500 „	2,00,000	12,000 „	1,50,000
Tallow...	1,500 „	35,000	1,500 „	35,000
Timber and wood	...	25,000	...	25,000
Wool	100 cwts.	10,000	100 cwts.	10,000
Woollen goods	4,000 pcs.	40,000	2,000 pcs.	28,000
Other articles	...	1,08,000	...	1,09,200
Total ...	...	38,70,000	...	33,56,200
Specie ...	...	16,00,000	...	15,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	54,70,000	...	48,56,200

Table No. 24.

Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, to and from foreign countries, during the years 1895-94.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India and Colonies	6,000	5,000	16,62,000	5,25,000
Turkey	1,08,000	98,000	2,17,000	1,99,500
Maskat and dependencies	2,48,000	2,17,000	2,78,000	2,55,300
Bahrain	59,500	49,000	55,600	66,500
Persian Ports and Mekran	83,53,000	63,54,500	32,48,400	38,00,900
Zanzibar	2,000	3,000	9,000	9,000
Total ...	87,76,500	67,26,500	54,70,000	48,56,200

Table No. 25.

Return of shipping at the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf in the year 1895.

Entered.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	40	2,800	11	9,576	51	12,376
Persian	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Maskat	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Arab	150	3,000	...	...	150	3,000
Turkish	10	200	...	...	10	200
Total ...	800	18,000	11	9,576	811	27,576
Total for the year preceding ...	860	19,900	...	...	860	19,900

Cleared.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	35	2,450	11	9,576	46	12,026
Persian	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Maskat	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Arab	70	1,400	...	...	70	1,400
Turkish	10	200	...	...	10	200
Total ...	715	16,050	11	9,576	726	25,626
Total for the year preceding ...	705	16,530	...	...	705	16,530

PART IV.

Trade.

The returns of trade of Maskat cannot be considered strictly accurate, as the figures given are those obtained from the customs farmer and which are impossible of proper check.

The total trade of the year is estimated at $3,708,210 against $3,708,180 for the preceding year. If specie be deducted from the totals the trade of Maskat for 1895-96 shows an increase of $135,030 as compared with the previous year.

Excluding specie exports show an increase of $215,870. The chief increase in imports is shown as due to goods arriving from Europe and also, but in a less degree, from India and the Persian Gulf.

A comparison of the imports and exports will show that local consumption does not claim the whole of the imports, but that Maskat still retains a position as a port of entry and distribution for the Oman and Pirate Coasts. This however is in a much less degree than in past years when the fact that mail and other steamers did not make many places in the Persian Gulf regular ports of call, naturally tended to make Maskat a larger distributing centre than is now the case.

Under the head of exports, of items which show an increase as compared with the previous year, cotton fabrics account for $70,000. This was due to the increased demand in the African Coast and in Madagascar for cloth of local manufacture. This increased demand for cloths of local manufacture also accounts for the increased importation of twist from India.

Dates account for $30,000 due to the restoration of peace and the resumption of trade with the interior.

As regards imports rifles and ammunition imported show a very large increase during the year under report and account for about 53 per cent. of the total increase of trade during the past year. Owing to the prohibition of the import of arms into Persia, arms are imported into Maskat, and though large quantities are distributed in Oman and the Pirate Coast, a very large proportion are said to find their way into Persia in native craft.

Cotton stuffs from India show an increase of $10,000 as compared with the previous year. This is said to be in a great part due to the fact that in the previous year, the rebels when in occupation of Maskat, looted most of the shops of the cloth-merchants, and hence a demand was created in this manner, and was further increased owing to the restoration of peace in Oman during the year under report, and the resumption of trade with the interior which had ceased for some months during the previous year.

Persian wheat having been cheap, a large demand arose for this article, which to a certain extent took the place of rice, the price of which was higher than in previous year.

Chief amongst the articles which show a decrease as compared with previous years are pearls, due to the fact that steamers calling regularly at Bahrain take the pearls from there instead of from Maskat. Since Bahrain has become the centre of the Gulf pearl-trade, Maskat trade in this article may be said to have practically died out.

F. G. BEVILLE,

Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Consul, Maskat.

A.

Table showing average tonnage of vessels entering and leaving the port of Maskat during the twelve months 1895-96.

Class A—Steamers. Class B—Native Craft.

Where trading and description.	Number.	Average tonnage of each vessel.	Total tonnage.	Remarks.
A.				
Coal vessels	1	1,500	1,500	
French steamers	6	1,200	7,200	
India	2	900	1,800	
London steamers	7	1,600	11,200	
Mail steamers	80	1,300	104,000	
Persian Gulf and Basrah	25	1,200	30,000	
Red Sea Ports	9	1,500	13,500	
Total Steamers ...	130	...	1,69,200	
B.				
India, sailing ships	8	800	6,400	
India Bughlas	80	100	8,000	
Mekran Coast do.	60	50	3,000	
Persian Gulf do.	50	70	3,500	
Yemen do.	25	100	2,500	
Zanzibar do.	15	100	1,500	
Total Native Craft ...	238	...	24,900	
Grand Total A and B ...	368	...	1,94,100	

B.

EXPORT.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
American cloth	100 bales	7,500	Persian Gulf.
Almonds	50 bags	400	India.
Assafœtida	6 skins	150	Do.
Aloes	600 „	3,500	Do.
Aloes wood	18 boxes	4,500	Persian Gulf.
Budrbud	2,000 bags	8,000	Jeddah.
Cotton	800 bales	20,000	India.
Cotton fabrics	450 boxes	220,000	Zanzibar, Yemen, etc.
„ seeds	400 bags	1,200	India.
Canvas, Arabian	600 rolls	3,000	Red Sea.
Cloves	40 bags	350	India and Persian Gulf.
Dates, pressed	80,000 „	160,000	India, Africa, etc.
„ dry	60,000 „	320,000	India.
„ black	25,000 „	75,000	India, Yemen, etc.
„ Fard	35,000 boxes	90,000	America and India.
Date-juice	250 skins	600	India.
Dried limes	...	36,000	Persian Gulf and India.
Dragon's blood	100 boxes	1,000	India and Persian Gulf.
Donkeys	150 in no.	2,000	India.
Fruit	...	50,000	Do.
Fish	40,000 in no.	8,000	Do.
Fish, small, for manure ...	5,000 bags	30,000	Do.
Fish sounds	6,000 in no.	1,000	Do.
Ghee	400 dubbas	7,000	India and Zanzibar.
Garlic	1 0 bags	400	Zanzibar.
Goats'-hair	200 „	1,000	Basrah.
Henna	300 „	1,200	Persian Gulf.
Hulwah	500 „	6,000	Persian Gulf and India.
Incense	100 boxes	1,200	Persian Gulf.
Jowari	1,500 bags	3,500	Mekran and Yemen.

B—*contd.*

EXPORT.

Estimate for the year 1895-96—contd.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	To what place chiefly exported.
Mother-o'-pearl	200 bags	20,000	India.
Madder	10 „	50	Do.
Musk	35 bottles	3,500	Persian Gulf.
Mat-bags	5,000 bundles	10,000	India and Persian Gulf.
Oil, kerosine	1,600 boxes	4,000	Persian Gulf.
Plums	20 „	350	India.
Pearls	...	30,000	Do.
Pomegranate skins and seeds ...	40 bags	300	Do.
Paper	5 boxes	100	Persian Gulf.
Raisins	75 bags	500	India.
Rose-leaves	100 „	500	India and Yemen.
Rosewater	200 karbas	250	India and Zanzibar.
Rice	6,000 bags	30,000	Persian Gulf.
Red ochre	100 „	500	India.
Rafters	2,000 scores	9,000	Persian Gulf.
Rifles	40 cases	80,000	Do.
Sharkfins	800 bags	2,700	India.
Sugar	300 „	3,500	Persian Gulf and Yemen.
Salt	15,000 bahrs	40,000	India.
Shurma	75 bags	400	Do.
Senna-leaves	50 „	150	India and Persian Gulf.
Tamarind	800 „	1,500	Persian Gulf.
Walnuts and skins ...	30 „	150	India.
Wheat	3,000 „	8,000	India and Yemen.
Wool	150 bales	1,500	India.
Other articles	...	35,000	
Total ...	...	1,344,450	
Specie ...	...	75,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,419,450	

C.

IMPORTS.

Estimate for 1895-96.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA.	Aloes, wood	18 boxes	3,500	
	Alum	30 „	180	
	Bajri	25 bags	100	
	Betelnuts	18 „	300	
	Broadcloth	3 boxes	250	
	Brass	5 packages	180	
	Boxes, empty, dealwood ...	250 „	1,000	
	Coffee	1,300 bags	52,000	
	Cardamoms	25 „	2,000	
	Cinnamon	650 boxes	4,200	
	Cocoanuts, fresh	50,000 in no.	800	
	„ dry	150 bags	900	
	Camphor	16 boxes	400	
	Cotton damaged	800 bags	2,000	
	„ stuff	1,700 bales	1,65,000	
	„ blue	90 bales	20,000	
	Chintz	100 boxes	12,000	
	Cotton yarn	16 „	1,000	
	Copper	140 packages	7,000	
	Candles	50 boxes	250	
	Crockery	1,100 „	3,500	
	Cummin-seed	900 bags	17,000	
	Coriander	125 „	400	
	Carraway-seed	12 „	35	
	Dhall	550 „	1,900	
	Dyes	16 boxes	650	
	Frankincense	120 „	1,500	
	Fireworks	50 „	400	
	Flour (Bombay)	1,000 „	5,000	
	Ginger, dry	17 bags	300	

C—*contd.*

IMPORTS.

Estimate for 1895-96—contd.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA—*contd.*	Gooracco	75 boxes	300	
	Gold thread	22 „	3,000	
	Ganja (flax-seeds)	60 moorahs	1,000	
	Gram	130 bags	450	
	Ghee	50 dubbas	1,000	
	Garlic	50 bags	125	
	Gunnies	1,100 bales	11,000	
	Handkerchiefs, coloured ...	50 boxes	5,500	
	Hemp	450 bundles	1,800	
	Hyacinth	2 boxes	90	
	Hides	170 bundles	3,500	
	Ironwork	1,000 packages	2,700	
	Indigo	2 boxes	120	
	Jowari	4,200 bags	12,000	
	Jaggree	40 jars	200	
	Lucifer-matches	90 boxes	2,000	
	Monkeynuts	1,200 bags	3,000	
	Musk	45 bottles	2,500	
	Nutmegs	5 bags	150	
	Oil, sweet, and cocoanut ...	3,800 tins	35,000	
	„ kerosine ...	6,500 „	14,000	
	Oilseeds	30 bags	200	
	Pepper	55 „	700	
	Purwass	7 „	150	
	Paper	35 boxes	250	
	Pewterware	7 „	200	
	Rice, Bengal	125,000 „	700,000	
	„ Malabar	150 moorahs	500	
	„ red	250 bags	1,000	
	„ table	1,200 bags	6,000	

C—*contd.*

IMPORTS.

Estimate for 1895-96—contd.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	REMARKS.
INDIA—*concld.*	Rope, coir	275 bundles	1,100	
	Sugar	6,500 bags	60,000	
	Sugarcandy	110 „	900	
	Sandalwood chips	75 boxes	2,000	
	Shawls and loongies ...	4 „	500	
	Silk	90 bales	38,000	
	„ goods	32 boxes	4,000	
	Steel	850 pieces	2,000	
	Sulphur	150 boxes	1,200	
	Saffron	45 „	3,500	
	Soda	50 „	250	
	Salammoniac	2 „	125	
	Saltpetre	250 „	3,000	
	Sundries	.....	15,000	
	Tea	30 boxes	300	
	Turmeric	900 bags	5,200	
	Tamarind	900 „	1,500	
	Turkey red	375 boxes	60,000	
	Turine	15 bundles	300	
	Tin and lead	800 pieces	6,500	
	Twist	1,500 boxes	90,000	
	Tar	20 casks	175	
	Tallow	175 tins	700	
	Toys and fancyworks ...	.....	2,000	
	Wheat	1,800 bags	6,000	
	Wood beams	400 in no.	1,500	
	Wines, spirits, liqueurs, etc. ...	600 boxes	4,000	
	Total ...	.....	1,421,930	
	Specie ...	.....	140,000	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	.....	1,561,930	

C—*contd.*

IMPORTS.

Estimate for 1895-96—contd.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	REMARKS.
PERSIAN GULF, BASRAH AND MAKRAN COAST.	Almonds	75 bags	850	
	Assafœtida	4 skins	100	
	Barley	2,500 bags	5,000	
	Budrbud	2,500 „	7,000	
	Cotton	2,000 bales	18,000	
	Carpets and rugs	10 bundles	1,200	
	Canvas	250 rolls	1,200	
	Cloaks	10 bundles	500	
	Dates, dry	150 bags	400	
	French beans	225 „	900	
	Figs	10 „	150	
	Fishmaws	5,000 in no.	800	
	Ghee	3,200 dubbas	40,000	
	Goats'-hair	60 bags	400	
	Gram	60 „	600	
	Haircombs	17 boxes	400	
	Jowari	1,700 bags	4,000	
	Lime (gitch)	1,200 bahrs	1,800	
	Moong	400 bags	1,400	
	Myrtle-leaves	1,000 „	5,000	
	Mat-bags	2,300 in no.	4,000	
	Opium...	2 boxes	600	
	Pistachionuts	6 bags	100	
	Plums	50 „	750	
	Pearls	.....	30,000	
	Prawns	30 bags	800	
	Raisins	80 boxes	800	
	Red ochre	150 bags	600	
	Rosewater	500 karbas	1,300	

C—*contd.*

IMPORTS.

Estimate for 1895-96—contd.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	Remarks.
Persian Gulf, Basrah and Makran Coast—*contd.*	Silk, raw	5 bundles	1,500	
	„ goods	45 boxes	15,000	
	Skins	12 bundles	700	
	Salt	13,000 bahrs	40,000	
	Saltpetre	50 boxes	250	
	Saffron	8 „	1,000	
	Sharkfins	125 bags	1,800	
	Tobacco	200 bundles	600	
	Twist	90 bales	1,200	
	Wheat	30,000 bags	100,000	
	Walnuts	25 „	125	
	Wool	225 bales	3,000	
	Other articles	.....	30,000	
	Total	.....	324,005	
	Specie	.....	35,000	
	Grand Total	.....	359,005	

C—*contd.*

IMPORTS.

Estimate for 1895-96—contd.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	REMARKS.
SOUTH ARABIA AND AFRICA.	Antimony	5 bundles	125	
	Amber	18 boxes	1,500	
	Aloes	1,500 skins	6,000	
	Coffee	500 bags	20,000	
	Cocoanuts	100,000 in no.	1,800	
	Chintz	5 boxes	450	
	Cloves	60 bags	500	
	Cotton	150 bales	800	
	„ goods	140 „	10,000	
	Civet	10 horns	2,000	
	Candles	75 boxes	350	
	Dragoon's blood	150 „	1,200	
	Frankincense	20 „	300	
	Fez red caps	5 „	200	
	Gum	25 bags	300	
	Hides	50 bundles	500	
	Indiancorn	100 bags	300	
	Jowari	250 „	1,000	
	Mother-o'-pearl	200 candies	30,000	
	Otto of roses	1 box	250	
	Paper	9 boxes	400	
	Pearls ...	.....	35,000	
	Razors	3 boxes	100	
	Sugar, loaf	50 „	1,000	
	Shurma	150 bags	800	
	Senna-leaves	50 „	100	
	Soap	35 boxes	150	
	Wood rafters	700 scores	4,000	
	Wild cypress seed ...	2,000 skins	14,000	
	Other articles	.....	20,000	
	Total	.....	153,125	
	Specie	.....	40,000	
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	193,125	

C—*concld.*

IMPORTS.

Estimate for 1895-96—concld.

From	Articles.	Quantity.	Value in dollars.	REMARKS.
UNITED STATES, MAURITIUS AND ENGLAND.	Boxes Shooks	10,000 bundles	14,000	
	Wax-paper	50 boxes	700	
	Rifles with cartridges ...	3,200 in no.	1,60,000	
	TOTAL	.....	174,700	
	Total Imports.			
From	India	.....	1,561,930	
„	Persian Gulf, Basrah and Mekran Coast.	.....	359,005	
„	South Arabia and Africa ...	.....	193,125	
„	United States, Mauritius and England.	.....	174,700	
	TOTAL	.....	2,288,760	

D.

Contrasted statement showing the number of vessels entering and leaving the port of Maskat.

Class A—Steamers. Class B—Native Craft.

Class.	In the official year		Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.		
A.				
Coal vessels	1	1	...	...
French steamers	...	6	6	...
India	12	2	...	10
London steamers	5	7	2	...
Mail steamers	75	80	5	...
Mauritius and Bourbon	1	...	...	1
Persian Gulf and Basrah	20	25	5	...
Red Sea Ports	8	9	1	...
Zanzibar	1	...	...	1
Total ...	123	130	7	...
B.				
India, sailing ships	...	8	8	...
India Baghlas	90	80	...	10
Mekran Coast „	50	60	10	...
Persian Gulf „	50	50	...	...
Yemen „	30	25	...	5
Zanzibar „	18	15	...	3
Total ...	238	238	...	...
Grand Total A and B ...	361	368	7	...

E.

Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

Articles.	For the official year		Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
American cloth	11,400	7,500	...	3,900
Almonds	350	400	50	...
Assafœtida	120	150	30	...
Aloes	5,000	3,500	...	1,500
Aloes, wood	4,000	4,500	500	...
Budrbud	1,600	8,000	6,400	...
Cotton	22,000	20,000	...	2,000
Cotton fabrics	150,000	220,000	70,000	...
„ seeds	1,800	1,200	...	600
Canvas, Arabian	3,500	3,000	...	500
Cloves	400	350	...	50
Dates, pressed	140,000	160,000	20,000	...
„ dry	300,000	320,000	20,000	...
„ black	65,000	75,000	10,000	...
„ Fard	80,000	90,0	10,000	...
Date-juice	500	600	100	...
Dried limes	35,000	36,000	1,000	...
Dragoon's blood	1,200	1,000	...	200
Donkeys	2,200	2,000	...	200
Fruit	45,000	50,000	5,000	...
Fish	13,000	8,000	...	5,000
Fish, small, for manure	20,000	30,000	10,000	...
Fish sounds	800	1,000	200	...
Ghee	7,500	7,000	...	500
Garlic	500	400	...	100
Goats'-hair	750	1,000	250	...
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...

E—*contd.*

Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

Articles.	For the official year		Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...
Henna	1,000	1,200	200	...
Hulwah	4,000	6,000	2,000	...
Incense	1,500	1,200	...	300
Jowari	4,000	3,500	...	500
Mother-o'-pearl	27,000	20,000	...	7,000
Madder	40	50	10	...
Musk	2,500	3,500	1,000	...
Mat-bags	3,000	10,000	7,000	...
Opium	600	...	...	600
Otto of roses	350	...	...	350
Oil, kerosine	2,200	4,000	1,800	...
Plums	250	350	100	...
Pearls	40,000	30,000	...	10,000
Pomegranate skins and seeds	150	300	150	...
Paper	150	100	...	50
Raisins	600	500	...	100
Rose-leaves	400	500	100	...
Rosewater	300	250	...	50
Rice	28,000	30,000	2,000	...
Red ochre	600	500	...	100
Rafters	2,000	9,000	7,000	...
Rifles	10,000	80,000	70,000	...
Sharkfins	2,500	2,700	200	...
Sugar	3,000	3,500	500	...
Salt	45,000	40,000	...	5,000
Shurma	500	400	...	100
Carried over ...	...	...	...	...

E—concld.

Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods exported from Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

Articles.	For the official year		Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.		
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	...
Senna-leaves	100	150	50	...
Tamarind	1,000	1,500	500	...
Walnuts and skins	120	150	30	...
Wheat	5,000	8,000	3,000	...
Wool	1,100	1,500	400	...
Other articles	30,000	35,000	5,000	...
Total ...	1,128,580	1,344,450	215,870	...
Specie ...	500,000	75,000	...	425,000
Grand Total ...	1,628,580	1,419,450	...	209,130

F.

Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

From	Articles.	For the official year		Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
		1894-95.	1895-96.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
India.	Aloes, wood	3,000	3,500	500	...
	Alum	150	180	30	...
	Bajri	100	100	...	...
	Betelnuts	300	300	...	...
	Broadcloth	180	250	70	...
	Brass	150	180	30	...
	Boxes, empty, dealwood ...	1,200	1,000	...	200
	Coffee	50,000	52,000	2,000	...
	Cardamoms	2,500	2,000	...	500
	Cinnamon	4,500	4,200	...	300
	Cocoanuts, fresh	900	800	...	100
	„ dry	800	900	100	...
	Camphor	300	400	100	...
	Cotton damaged	1,400	2,000	600	...
	„ stuff	155,000	165,000	10,000	...
	„ blue	18,000	20,000	2,000	...
	Chintz	10,000	12,000	2,000	...
	Cotton yarn	1,100	1,000	...	100
	Copper	6,500	7,000	500	...
	Candles	300	250	...	50
	Crockery	3,000	3,500	500	...
	Cummin-seed	15,000	17,000	2,000	...
	Coriander	450	400	...	50
	Carraway-seed	30	35	5	...

F—*contd.*

Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

From	Articles.	For the official year		Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
		1894-95.	1895-96.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
India—*contd.*	Dhall	1,700	1,900	200	...
	Dyes	600	650	50	...
	Frankincense	1,200	1,500	300	...
	Fireworks	350	400	50	...
	Flour	4,400	5,000	600	...
	Ginger, dry	250	300	50	...
	Gooracco	200	300	100	...
	Gold thread	3,200	3,000	...	200
	Ganja (flax-seeds)	800	1,000	200	...
	Gram	500	450	...	50
	Ghee	600	1,000	400	...
	Garlic	100	125	25	...
	Gunnies	10,000	11,000	1,000	...
	Handkerchiefs, coloured ...	5,000	5,500	500	...
	Hemp	3,000	1,800	...	1,200
	Hyacinth	80	90	10	...
	Hides	3,000	3,500	500	...
	Ironware	2,500	2,700	200	...
	Indigo	100	120	20	...
	Jowari	11,000	12,000	1,000	...
	Jaggree	160	200	40	...
	Lucifer matches	2,100	2,000	...	100

F—*contd.*

Contracted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

From	Articles.	For the official year		Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
		1894-95.	1895-96.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
India—*contd.*	Monkeynuts	2,500	3,000	500	...
	Musk	2,000	2,500	500	...
	Nutmegs	120	150	30	...
	Oil, sweet, and cocoanut ...	30,000	35,000	5,000	...
	„ kerosine	12,000	14,000	2,000	...
	Oilseeds	180	200	20	...
	Pepper	600	700	100	...
	Purwass	100	150	50	...
	Paper	200	250	50	...
	Pewterware	150	200	50	...
	Rice, Bengal	700,000	700,000	...	...
	„ Malabar	700	500	...	200
	„ red	800	1,000	200	...
	„ table	6,000	6,000	...	...
	Rope, coir	1,200	1,100	...	100
	Sugar	65,000	60,000	...	5,000
	Sugarcandy	800	900	100	...
	Sandalwood chips	1,800	2,000	200	...
	Shawls and loongies ...	200	500	300	...
	Silk	35,000	38,000	3,000	...
	„ goods	3,800	4,000	200	...
	Steel	1,800	2,000	200	...

F—*contd.*

Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

From	Articles.	For the official year		Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
		1894-95.	1895-96.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
India—*concld.*	Sulphur	800	1,200	400	...
	Saffron	4,000	3,500	...	500
	Soda	200	250	50	...
	Salammoniac	100	125	25	...
	Saltpetre	2,400	3,000	600	...
	Sundries	14,000	15,000	1,000	...
	Tea	250	300	50	...
	Turmeric	5,000	5,200	200	...
	Tamarind	1,000	1,500	500	...
	Turkey red	65,000	60,000	...	5,000
	Turine	200	300	100	...
	Tin and lead	6,000	6,500	500	...
	Twist	80,000	90,000	10,000	...
	Tar	200	175	...	25
	Tallow	600	700	100	...
	Toys and fancy works ...	2,500	2,000	...	500
	Wheat	7,000	6,000	...	1,000
	Wood beams	1,200	1,500	300	...
	Wines, spirits, liqueurs, etc. ...	4,500	4,000	...	500
	Total ...	1,835,600	1,431,930	36,330	...
	Specie ...	150,000	140,000	...	10,000
	Grand total ...	1,535,600	1,561,930	26,330	...

F—*contd.*

Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

From	Articles.	For the official year		Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
		1894-95.	1895-96.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Persian Gulf, Basrah and Makran Coast.	Almonds	800	850	50	...
	Assafœtida	70	100	30	...
	Barley	4,500	5,000	500	...
	Budrbud	2,000	7,000	5,000	...
	Cotton	20,000	18,000	...	2,000
	Carpets and rugs	1,000	1,200	200	...
	Canvas	1,000	1,200	200	...
	Cloaks	400	500	100	...
	Dates, dry	600	400	...	200
	French beans	850	900	50	...
	Figs	100	130	30	...
	Fishmaws	700	800	100	...
	Ghee	45,000	40,000	...	5,000
	Goats'-hair	350	400	50	...
	Gram	500	600	100	...
	Haircombs	350	400	50	...
	Jowari	3,500	4,000	500	...
	Lime	1,500	1,800	300	...
	Moong	1,500	1,400	...	100
	Myrtle-leaves	4,500	5,200	700	...
	Mat bags	3,500	4,000	500	...
	Opium	400	600	200	...
	Pistachionuts	70	100	30	...
	Plums	700	750	50	...
	Pearls	35,000	30,000	...	5,000
	Prawns	700	800	100	...
	Raisins	1,000	800	...	200
	Red ochre	800	600	...	200

F—*contd.*

Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

From	Articles.	For the official year		Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
		1894-95.	1895-96.		
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Persian Gulf, Basrah and Makran Coast—*contd.*	Rosewater	1,100	1,300	200	...
	Silk, raw	1,200	1,500	300	...
	„ goods	14,000	15,000	1,000	...
	Skins	600	700	100	...
	Salt	50,000	40,000	...	10,000
	Saltpetre	200	250	50	...
	Saffron	800	1,000	200	...
	Sharkfins	1,500	1,800	300	...
	Tobacco	300	600	300	...
	Twist	1,300	1,200	...	100
	Wheat	55,000	100,000	45,000	...
	Walnuts	140	125	...	15
	Wool	2,500	3,000	500	...
	Other articles	35,000	30,000	...	5,000
	Total ...	295,030	324,005	28,975	...
	Specie ...	40,000	35,000	...	5,000
	Grand Total ...	335,030	359,005	23,975	...

F—*contd.*

Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

From	Articles.	For the official year 1894-95.	For the official year 1895-96.	Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
	Antimony	100	125	25	...
	Amber	1,200	1,500	300	...
	Aloes	5,500	6,000	500	...
	Coffee	15,000	20,000	5,000	...
	Cocoanuts	2,000	1,800	...	200
	Chintz	400	450	50	...
	Cloves	500	500	...	...
	Cotton	500	800	300	...
	„ goods	11,000	10,000	...	1,000
	Civet	1,500	2,000	500	...
	Candles	400	350	...	50
	Dragoon's blood	1,500	1,200	...	300
	Fowlingpieces	2,000	...	...	2,000
	Frankincense	250	300	50	...
	Fez red caps	250	200	...	50
	Gum	350	300	...	50
	Hides	420	500	80	...
	Indiancorn	350	300	...	50
	Jowari	1,100	1,000	...	100
	Mother-o'-pearl	25,000	30,000	5,000	...
	Otto of roses	400	250	...	150
	Paper	450	400	...	50
	Pearls	40,000	35,000	...	5,000
	Razors	150	100	...	50
	Sugar, loaf	1,200	1,000	...	200
	Shurma	1,000	800	...	200
	Senna-leaves	150	100	...	50
	Soap	100	150	50	...
	Wood rafters	4,000	4,000	...	...
	Wild cypress seed	15,000	14,000	...	1,000
	Other articles	25,000	20,000	...	5,000
	Total ...	156,770	153,125	...	3,645
	Specie ...	35,000	40,000	5,000	...
	Grand Total ...	191,770	193,125	1,355	...

F—*concld.*

Contrasted statement showing the value and description of goods imported into Maskat.

Estimate for the year 1895-96.

From	Articles.	For the official year 1894-95.	For the official year 1895-96.	Increase in 1895-96.	Decrease in 1895-96.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
United States, Mauritius and England.	Boxes Shooks	12,000	14,000	2,000	...
	Wax-paper	600	700	100	...
	Rum	600	...	...	600
	Sugar	4,000	...	...	4,000
	Rifles with cartridges ...	...	160,000	160,000	...
	Total ...	17,200	174,700	157,500	...
	Total Imports.				
	From India	1,535,600	1,651,930	26,330	...
	From Persian Gulf, Basrah and Mekran Coast.	335,030	359,005	23,975	...
	From South Arabia and Africa ...	191,770	193,125	1,355	...
	From United States, Mauritius and England.	17,200	174,700	157,500	...
	Total ...	2,079,600	2,288,760	209,160	...

POLITICAL AGENCY AND CONSULATE,
MASKAT;
Dated 21st May 1896.

F. G. BEVILLE,
Her Britannic Majesty's Political Agent and Consul, Maskat.

PART V.

Report on the trade and commerce of Mohammerah for the year 1895.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

General.	Agriculture.
Exports.	Population.
Imports.	Postal Service.
Shipping.	Bundar Nasri.

Tables.

General.

There has been a general increase in trade, the total both of exports and imports exceeding that of any previous year, and this would have been greater had it not been for the embargo on grain during the latter half of the year, owing to which there was a scarcity of cash among the populace.

Exchange.—Exchange has been calculated at the rate of 55 krans to the pound sterling.

Exports.

Wheat.—The wheat exports were large ; but chiefly by direct steamer to London, and were entirely of the crop of 1894, as an embargo was placed on the shipment of wheat as soon as the old crop was exhausted. Some wheat was also sent to Basrah for sale of which no returns are available.

Natural products. Gum.—Increase in exports of natural products is due to nonshipment last year ; but in the case of gum there was this year a demand for it at Bundar Nasri for shipment to London direct, which has not been previously done, consequently gum which in other years would have been taken to the coast was brought to that place.

Imports.

The increase in imports is partly due to goods for Koweit in Turkish Arabia especially coffee from India and Aden, and rice having again been landed here.

Cotton goods.—There was a marked increase in cotton goods especially by steamer direct from Manchester and in American piecegoods from Aden. The shoopkeepers who were formerly supplied with chintzes from Basrah are now supplied by an importer here, and the only goods from Basrah were about 4,000 pieces Syrian silk, and about 15,000 pieces Syrian cotton goods.

Twist.—The twist imported is chiefly for Shuster, where it is woven into cloth, which is afterwards printed and sold and exported in the form of quilt covers. The woof of the carpets made in Shushter is also of this cotton twist, the warp being wool.

Prices.—The prices of cotton goods was about the same as given last year.

There was a great decrease in the price of pepper, dependent on the Bombay market.

Shipping.

Sea.—Fourteen steamers called from Europe direct with cargo and seven called for cargo. Owing to the embargo on grain, there was little cargo shipped after June.

Freight.—Freight to London averaged about £1-2-6 per ton ; but in future 18 cwt. of wheat is to count as a ton.

Freight to Bombay varied from 3 to 14 shillings per ton.

The British India, and Bombay and Persia, Steam Navigation Company's steamers called regularly from and to Bombay, the former weekly and the latter about once in three weeks.

The table attached gives all steamers but only sailing vessels under the British flag. Fewer Indian sailing vessels called during the date season, owing to the unsafe condition of the mouth of the river from piracies.

Karun river.—The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company continued to run fortnightly to Bunder Nasri, in connection with a steamer to Shushter. Early in the year a native company, the Shah-in-shahi, was formed and hired a steamer, which also runs fortnightly to Bundar Nasri; since the 13th April they have carried nearly all the local cargo and since the 16th July nearly all the through cargo from Bombay to Shushter, only returns of the through cargo are obtainable by these steamers.

New company.

Freight.—Freight to Shushter 17*s.* 5½*d.* per ton and to Bundar Nasri 9*s.* per ton. In September the British Company reduced their rates to 11*s.* 7*d.* to Shushter and 5*s.* to Bundar Nasri.

Agriculture.

Wheat.—The wheat crop was partial, early sowings turned out unusually well; but the later sowings partially failed owing to want of rain. Owing to the larger area cultivated the total crop was above the average; but less than in 1894. Prices, 2*s.* 5*d.* to 4*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. Prices rose at the beginning of the year owing to increased competition.

The prospects for next harvest are good, the rains having been good; if there is rain after the equinox an unusually good crop may be expected, otherwise an average one.

Dates.—The date crop was below average owing to excessive crops in preceding years impairing strength of the trees.

Price was about 3*s.* 9*d.* per 100 pounds.

Population.

The population of Mohammerah is now about 5,600; there was again some immigration from Turkish Arabia and also from the province of Fars, where there was some scarcity.

Health.—In August there was an epidemic of influenza, but no deaths occurred.

Cattle disease.—Since the end of July there has been much mortality among cattle owing to an epidemic.

Postal Service.

The Persian Post Office at Mohammerah was reopened at the end of July and a weekly service to Shushter and the interior instituted. This route is practically useless for correspondence with Great Britain, being liable to great delays, which are avoided by using the Bombay route, there being a weekly mail service from that port.

Bundar Nasri.

Building is still going on at Bundar Nasri; but trade there was affected by the embargo on grain.

Dizful cargo.—The Shah-in-shahi company is making arrangements to build a store at Bundar Aminiah, opposite Bundar Nasri, and to land and ship cargo for and from Dizful there in connection with caravans, which formerly came to Mohammerah, some cargo is already going by this route, which appears to have many advantages over that by Shushter.

Appendix A to Part V.

Return of principal articles of export from Mohammerah during the years 1894-95.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£ s.
Dates	1,462 tons	4,265	2,194½ tons	3,085 10
Ghee	339 cwts.	641	...	...
Gum	2,856 „	747	491 cwts.	197 0
Horses	118 head	3,300	142 head	2,238 0
Mahlab	264 cwts.	823	240 cwts.	822 0
Oilseeds	6,270 „	1,347	6,988 „	1,864 0
Reeds	678 bdls.	1,233	223 bdls.	548 10
Wheat	129,143 cwts.	15,662	78,093¾ cwts.	7,743 15
Wool	7,267 „	7,748	7,983 „	8,516 0
Miscellaneous	...	4,573	...	2,249 5
From Karun	...	5,299	...	1,945 0
Total ...	...	42,638	...	29,259 0
Specie to India ...	...	48,939	...	51,216 0
Specie to Gulf Ports ...	...	6,616	...	8,302 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	98,193	...	88,777 0

Appendix A to Part V—*contd.*

Return of principal articles of import into Mohammerah during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Coffee	3,482 cwts.	15,196	1,756 cwts.	7,991
Coal	350 tons	525	340 tons	510
Drugs	619 pkgs.	409	260 pkgs.	255
Gunnybags	398 bales	1,522	284 bales	1,177
Metals — Copper	1,103 cwts.	4,297	1,205 cwts.	2,192
Metals — Iron	1,156 „	506	362 „	188
Metals — Other sorts	219 „	395	422 „	1,291
Do. manufactured	...	823	...	761
Piecegoods	4,352 bales	52,660	2,765 bales	41,712
	1,268 bdls.	11,248	1,631 bdls.	16,225
	505 cases	8,600	410 cases	7,890
Rice	1,283 bags	487	456 bags	184
Silks	15 cases	409	60 cases	1,800
Spices	714 cwts.	938	476 cwts.	1,914
Sugar — Mauritius	2,953 bags	3,221	2,252 bags	2,252
Sugar — China	269 tolas	587	147 tolas	220
Sugar — Loaf	4,130 cases	5,251	3,446 cases	5,159
Tea	335 „	788	304 „	728
	121 tolas		52 tolas	
Thread and twist	227 pkgs.	2,089	77 pkgs.	650
Tobacco	415 cwts.	415	497 cwts.	497
Miscellaneous	...	3,009	...	4,316
Total ...	...	113,380	...	97,912
To Karun ...	...	24,626	...	27,203
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	138,006	...	125,115

Appendix A to Part V—*contd.*

Return of principal articles from Karun ports to Mohammerah during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£ s.		£ s.
Cotton	145 bales	553 10	175 bales	717 10
Flour	1,434 cwts.	260 10	1,912 cwts.	326 0
Ghee	260 „	288 0	361 „	478 16
Gum	1,286 „	343 0	85 „	28 10
Piecegoods	118 bales	321 10	309 bales	1,081 10
Oilseeds	1,174 cwts.	285 0	2,881 cwts.	768 8
Wheat	34,022 „	3,433 0	37,814 „	3,453 0
Wool	2,242 „	2,392 0	3,787 „	4,040 0
Leaves for dye	649 bags	826 0	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	342 0	...	906 18
Specie	...	66 10	...	11,500 0
Transhipped.				
To Great Britain—				
Carpets	187 bales	2,782 0	92 bales	460 0
Kernels	...	...	32 cases	64 0
To Turkey—				
Wool	2,201 cwts.	2,348 0	991 cwts.	1,196 0
Miscellaneous	...	169 0	...	225 0
TOTAL ...	...	14,410 0	...	25,245 12

Appendix A to Part V—*contd.*

Return of principal articles to Karun ports from Mohammerah during the years 1895-94.

Articles.	1895.		1894.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Metals	486 cwts.	761	285 cwts.	282
Piecegoods	94 bales	1,189	268 bales	3,216
	36 bdls.	327	...	...
	14 cases	254	...	...
Sugar	62 bags	70	100 bags	100
„ loaf	816 cases	1,039	934 cases	1,386
Miscellaneous	...	495	...	1,280
Specie...	...	50	...	1,259
Transhipped.				
From Great Britain—				
Metals	155 cwts.	430	439½ cwts.	192
Cots	...	...	27	30
From France—				
Sugar, loaf	799 cases	1,011	1,435 cases	2,152
From India—				
Metals	2,548 cwts.	2,533	741 cwts.	1,186
Piecegoods	571 bales	7,265	1,059 cases	14,826
	627 bdls.	5,700	197 bdls.	1,970
	71 cases	1,300	121 cases	2,430
Sugar	786 bags	858	898 bags	898
„ loaf	50 cases	63	572 cases	858
Thread and twist	202 pkgs.	2,487	113 pkgs.	1,190
Miscellaneous	...	1,193	...	1,593
From Turkey—				
Miscellaneous	...	1,786	...	535
Specie	...	1,950	...	4,515
TOTAL ...	...	30,761	...	39,898

Appendix A to Part V—*contd.*

Table showing the total value of all articles exported from, and imported into, Mohammerah and Karun to and from foreign countries excluding specie.

Country.	Exports.		Imports.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	17,568	4,053	14,226	5,112
Austria	...	...	160	316
France	...	...	3,856	2,527
Germany	860	...	...	...
Hongkong	...	240	...	...
India	20,868	21,367	106,127	113,257
Persian Gulf Ports	583	323	4,162	1,737
Aden	...	...	7,689	1,259
Turkish Arabia	2,759	2,268	1,786	907
Total ...	42,638	28,251	138,006	125,115

Appendix A to Part V—*concld.*

Return of shipping at the port of Mohammerah in the year 1895.

ENTERED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
Seagoing vessels—						
British	11	953	95	102,852	106	103,805
German	...	...	1	808	1	808
Turkish	*	*	2	2,659	2	2,659
River boats from Karun— ...						
British	...	...	27	3,501	27	3,501
Persian	*	*	21	850	21	850
TOTAL ...	11	953	146	110,670	157	111,623
Total for the year preceding ...	16	1,346	113	90,758	129	92,104

CLEARED.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
Seagoing vessels—						
British	11	953	82	84,276	93	85,229
Foreign	*	*	...	...	...	...
River boats for Karun—						
British	...	...	26	3,388	26	3,388
Persian	*	*	19	815	19	815
TOTAL ...	11	953	127	88,479	138	89,432
Total for the year preceding ...	16	1,346	105	85,054	121	86,400

* Not obtainable.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 565 F. D. 24-10-96.—157.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCXLVII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 92.

APPENDICES

TO THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

ON THE

PERSIAN GULF POLITICAL RESIDENCY

AND

MASKAT POLITICAL AGENCY

FOR

1896-97.

H H·A-3c

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

1897.

CALCUTTA :
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

No. 99 OF 1897.

FROM

MAJOR M. J. MEADE,
Officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf, and
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and Khuzistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
Foreign Department,
Simla.

BUSHIRE, *the 10th October 1897.*

SIR,

With reference to Colonel Wilson's letter No. 60, dated 5th June 1897, I have the honour to forward herewith the following accompaniments to the Annual Administration Report of this Residency for the year 1896-97 :—

PART I.—APPENDIX A—METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.
PART III.—Trade Report of the Persian Gulf for 1896.
APPENDIX A.—TABULAR STATISTICS.

2. The delay in the submission of these returns is due to the extra labour entailed in the compilation of the statistics of trade in accordance with the new forms forwarded with your letter No. 974-E. A., dated 23rd May 1896.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. J. MEADE, *Major,*
Officiating Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

APPENDIX A TO PART I.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the force and prevailing directions of the wind and recorded rainfall at Bushire for the year 1896-97.

Months.	Main daily movement in miles.	PERCENTAGE OF EACH DIRECTION.																	Rain.
		Calm.	N.	N. N. E.	N. E.	E. N. E.	E.	E. S. E.	S. E.	S. S. E.	S.	S. S. W.	S. W.	W. S. W.	W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	N. N. W.	
																			In. Cts.
April 1896	280·9	...	10	4	3	3	7	3	3	3	3	...	...	..	7	...	40	14	0 18
May „	251·5	3	3	...	10	7	3	...	16	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	39	16	0 5
June „	314·3	...	3	...	3	...	...	..	7	...	...	3	3	...	3	7	64	7	...
July „	253·2	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	..	3	61	17	...
August „	185·3	6	7	3	3	...	13	...	26	...	...	3	13	...	...	3	16	7	...
September „	189·5	7	27	...	10	...	13	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
October „	155·2	10	10	...	26	6	16	...	13	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	10	3	1 8
November „	145·3	...	3	3	30	10	7	13	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 74
December „	142·3	...	7	...	45	3	...	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...
January 1897	182·4	...	13	...	26	3	16	3	27	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	3	4 41
February „	232·7	4	20	...	14	...	11	4	25	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	7	1 21
March „	257·0	3	13	3	16	...	16	3	23	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	23	...	0 31
For the year .	215·5	3	10	1	15	3	9	3	20	·25	1	·50	2	·25	1	1	23	7	7·98

Rainfall during cultivation season of . . . . .

	Inches.	Cents.
1887-88	16	50
1888-89	9	95
1889-90	7	89
1890-91	20	70
1891-92	7	68
1892-93	11	26
1893-94	17	66
1894-95	23	63
1895-96	4	90
1896-97	7	98

TABLE No. 2.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations for the year ending 31st March 1897, taken at the Residency Observatory, Bushire.

Months.	Reading of Barometer.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Self-registering thermometers.						Day or days on which temperature of air rose highest.	Day or days on which temperature of air fell lowest.
				Maximum Dry.		Minimum.					
						Dry.		Wet.			
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Highest.	Mean.	Lowest.	Mean.	Lowest.		
	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.	8 A. M.
April 1896	30·023	71·6	64·7	78·5	100·0	67·3	59·8	62·8	56·5	8th	13th
May „	29·953	79·6	70·3	81·3	106·0	73·8	66·5	67·6	57·5	30th	19th
June „	29·680	84·4	76·1	90·1	99·1	80·2	73·5	75·6	68·8	8th	2nd & 3rd
July „	29·649	88·8	80·8	93·0	97·5	84·6	77·8	78·5	72·0	30th	1st
August „	29·723	91·6	81·5	97·2	110·2	83·8	79·1	78·4	74·0	23rd	10th
September „	29·877	89·2	80·6	96·5	100·0	82·6	73·5	77·1	65·0	12th	30th
October „	30·131	77·7	70·4	86·0	95·7	72·2	63·1	62·6	60·0	4th	23rd & 24th
November „	30·168	66·3	60·2	74·7	81·0	60·0	51·0	57·4	49·0	1st	28th
December „	30·277	60·9	56·8	71·0	79·0	56·4	49·0	54·0	47·0	3rd	27th
January 1897	30·215	55·8	51·2	64·2	76·5	51·3	38·5	47·7	36·0	1st	13th
February „	30·182	56·2	51·5	63·3	72·8	51·2	45·0	48·4	43·0	13th	22nd
March „	30·092	63·2	57·6	70·9	82·0	57·1	48·0	54·5	46·0	19th	1st
For the year	29·998	73·8	66·8	80·5	110·2	68·4	38·5	63·7	36·0	23rd August	13th January

PART III.—TRADE REPORT FOR 1896.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The prognostications contained in last year's report as to the trade prospects in 1896-97 have unfortunately been fully verified, imports showing the further considerable falling off of ₹1,06,74,758, and exports also suffering to the extent of ₹55,51,749.

The year opened with unfavourable prospects which were aggravated (1) by the disorders following on the assassination of the late Shah, which gave rise to a considerable amount of looting of caravans, and general disorder along the main channels of trade into the interior which dislocated trade for several months, and (2) by the outbreaks of plague in Bombay and Karachi, the two principal ports from and to which the usually large trade between Persia and India is carried, and the consequent quarantine restrictions which, even when most thoughtfully imposed, press seriously on trade.

The famine in India would probably have stimulated the export trade in cereals, but, unfortunately, repeated bad years of rainfall have left Persia not far off famine herself and in place of exporting largely she has had scarcely enough for herself, and the impoverishment consequent on the failure of crops has affected trade generally, leaving many would-be purchasers of other commodities without the means of purchasing them.

Sterling exchange has fortunately remained fairly steady throughout the year, and the rates of transport were on the whole moderate and steady. The different items of imports and exports are treated separately below.

No new shipping companies appeared on the scene this year, but those already started continued their regular services, with the exception of the Messageries Maritime who found the terms of quarantine at Busrah too severe to make it worth while calling there, while the business they could secure at other Persian Gulf ports was not sufficiently remunerative, and they consequently suspended their service to the Gulf towards the end of the year. Freight has been low and steady, ranging from 18*s.* to 20*s.* to London.

A new German firm has been started out of the ashes of Job Worth & Co., and under the same management, but as yet, at any rate, its competition is not seriously felt by the older established firms.

So far the prospects of 1897 cannot be said to be very bright, and, though it ought, in the absence of any similar abnormal conditions, to show an improvement against 1896, such improvement is not likely to be very great, and should the rainfall again, this winter, be deficient, the condition of South Persia at least will be very serious.

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition.—This trade was found to be so flourishing last year and the sums obtained by the local authorities for conniving at it were so considerable that the Central Government considered that there was room for another partner in it and a special official was appointed from Tehran, nominally to enforce the prohibition against the import of arms; but, as the official in question paid for his post in the usual fashion it is certain that neither he nor the Government had any intention of really carrying out the orders. In spite of this new tap on the profits the trade shows an increase of some 10 lakhs

and I believe forward shippings are satisfactory for all those who share in this nominally illicit trade.

Candles.—This commodity was in slightly greater demand in Bushire this year than last, and in slightly less demand at Bunder Abbas, and in each place the supply followed the demand.

Cotton Goods.—This class of goods comes mostly through or is transshipped in Bombay and the quarantine imposed against that port has produced a decrease of imports except in the case of yarn and twist.

Drugs and Medicines.—These articles coming mostly from India and being liable to deterioration from exposure, were affected by the quarantine also and show a slight falling off.

Glass and Glassware.—In these goods there was a small falling-off also probably only due to general slackness of trade.

Gold Lace and Thread.—The importers, up-country, introduced a better class of these goods by the northern route and the trade in the south though showing a small increase felt the new competition.

Hardware and cutlery.—An increased demand produced a slightly greater supply.

Indigo.—The famine in India accounted for the falling-off in the import of this produce of about 3½ lakhs of rupees.

Matches.—This article shows a rise chiefly owing to a fresh source of importation having been introduced and Austrian matches put on the market.

Metals.—The trade last year was not particularly brisk and a fair demand this year enabled importers to show an increase of 1¾ lakhs over last year.

Oils.—Owing to local intrigues the Persian authorities raised objections to the manner in which burning oils were stored, and detained one large shipment thus discouraging further shipments by the principal importing firms. Hence there is a falling-off in the import of this article which would not otherwise have been the case.

Porcelain and Chinaware.—The money returns of these wares show an improvement of a few thousand rupees, but this is accounted for rather by the plague and famine in India inducing importers to import less of the cheap Indian and more of the more expensive European article than by actually increased imports.

Provisions and Stores.—The bad harvests of two consecutive years left so little wheat in the country that large quantities of flour were imported and other items remaining about the same, these goods show an increase of 1½ lakhs.

Sugar, loaf and soft.—There was an increased demand for soft sugar and the imports of it increased; in the case of loaf sugar a slight increase in money totals is due to more imports of the French article and less of the Indian, owing to the plague in India.

Tea.—Cheap Calcutta teas form the chief imports and the figures show a decrease of 8 lakhs, but this does not necessarily mean that trade profits have suffered.

Woollen goods.—The winter of 1896 was not a severe one, and the people found little need for warm clothing, consequently these goods were sparingly imported and show a falling-off as against last year of over 2¼ lakhs.

EXPORTS.

Horses.—Famine and bad times in India nearly closed the Bombay

market and only about a third of the number of horses exported last year were got away this.

Arms and Ammunition.—These articles are not really exported from here, but the stocks imported from Europe are partly disseminated by sea in native boats. This year want of money among the usual buyers reduced the amount of arms thus worked off by over 1¼ lakhs.

Cotton.—Want of rain produced poor crops and exports fell a few thousand rupees below those of last year.

Dates.—This crop was also seriously affected by want of rain and was barely sufficient for the demand in the country, the result being a fall of 4½ lakhs in exports.

Almonds.—This crop also was poor owing to want of rain and a further decrease of over 1¼ lakhs is shown.

Wheat.—A heavy fall of 12 lakhs in the export of this commodity was due to the almost total failure of the crops produced by successive inadequate rainfalls.

Hides and Skins.—A slightly increased demand in India produced a small rise in exports.

Opium.—A good crop and rather more favourable conditions slightly rehabilitated this article, which fell off heavily last year.

Rosewater.—The demand in India for this article was good and an increased export of it therefore followed.

Shells.—The improvement in the market begun last year continued and the exports this year slightly exceeded those of last.

Silk.—Exports of silk from Bushire this year were slightly in excess of last year's, but the almost total absence of any exports from Bunder Abbas this year leaves the total slightly on the wrong side.

Tobacco.—Prices of tobacco, up-country, fell and the Société du Tombac consequently bought largely for export and an increase of 1½ lakhs was the result.

Wool.—As in the case of silk, Bushire held its own and Bunder Abbas almost totally failed, the total result for the year being a falling off of over 6½ lakhs.

Carpets.—The Turkish and Egyptian markets showed hardly any demand and the export of carpets fell off 16½ lakhs.

Miscellaneous.

Exchange.—Sterling exchange showed little fluctuation, the general tendency being downwards and that only from Krans 53½ at the commencement of the year to Krans 50¾ at the close. Rupee exchange fluctuated more, the rate to the ₹100 being 315 Krans at the commencement which fell in June—October to 302 Krans and rose again at the end of the year to 312 Krans.

Mule hire.—Opened at the rate of Krans 65—70, but soon after fell to 50—55. For a short time after the assassination of the late Shah, transport was entirely suspended, but was resumed in July, the rate then being 70—80. In October, a rush of sugar sendings sent the rate up to nearly Krans 120, but fell at the close of the year to Krans 80 per 100 maunds.

Freights.—Remained steady at from 18*s.* to 20*s.* per ton to London.

M. J. MEADE, *Major*,
Offg. Political Resident, Persian

APPENDIX A TO PART III.

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS.

1. Return of principal articles of export from Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

2. Return of principal articles of import into Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

3. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

4. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

5. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1896.

6. Statement showing the Customs and other revenues farmed by the Governor of Bushire for the year 1896-97.

7. Return of principal articles of export from Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

8. Return of principal articles of import into Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

9. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

10. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

11. Return of principal articles of export from Bunder Abbas during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

12. Return of principal articles of import into Bunder Abbas during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

13. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

14. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bunder Abbas during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

15. Statement showing the quantity of opium exported from Bunder Abbas from 1st January to 31st December 1896.

16. Return of principal articles of export from Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

17. Return of principal articles of import into Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

18. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

19. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

20. Return of principal articles of export from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

21. Return of principal articles of import into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

22. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

23. Return of total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

24. Abstract table of exports to Principal countries from all the ports before specified during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

25. Abstract table of imports into all the ports before specified on the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

26. Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the ports before specified on the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

27. Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from all the ports before specified during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

28. Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

29. Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

TABLE No. 1.

Table showing the principal articles exported from Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS—						
Horses—	472 head	70,800	402 head	60,300	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	259 head	44,030
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1 „	170
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	1 „	170
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—	77 cases, 4,000 rifles	5,47,300	57 cases, 4,000 rifles	4,58,000	...	...
Guns—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	255
Maskat	...	...	...	...	33 „	1,48,495
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,000 Nos.	1,00,011
Cartridges—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	98 cases	40,664
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	255
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	510
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	34
CATTLE—	8,000 head	24,000	6,000 head	18,000	...	...
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	5,000 head	14,994
COTTON (RAW)—	8,587 cwts.	1,74,610	728 cwts.	22,070	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	2,138 cwts.	59,857
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	278 „	7,769
Maskat	...	...	...	...	10 „	289
COTTON PIECE GOODS—	94 pkgs.	20,900	478 pkgs.	1,87,100	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	88bundles	38,896
India	...	...	...	...	54 pkgs.	23,868
Turkey	...	...	...	...	37 „	16,354
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	125 „	55,250
Maskat	...	...	...	...	3 „	1,326
Curtains—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	5 pkgs.	1,496
France	...	...	...	...	2bundles	595
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	4 cases	2,244
India	...	...	...	...	1 bundle	595
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 case	595
YARN AND TWIST—						
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	37 pkgs.	6,171
DATES—	15,667 cwts.	48,540	17,579 cwts.	54,7.0	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	535 cwts.	1,870
Egypt	...	...	...	...	586 „	2,159
India	...	...	...	...	9,333 „	32,816
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—	1,700 cwts.	30,090	739 pkgs.	13,490	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	661 cwts.	18,343
Turkey	...	...	...	...	52 „	1,037
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	30 „	849
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	35 „	969
Egypt	...	...	...	...	19 „	306
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—	1,642 cwts.	13,400	1,173 cwts.	16,700	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1 cwt.	119
India	...	...	...	...	168 „	3,635
Turkey	...	...	...	...	550 „	7,628
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	225 „	1,503
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	184 „	680
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—						
Almonds—	9,378 cwts.	1,89,240	11,154 cwts.	2,79,680	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	3,750 cwts.	52,410
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	11 „	135
Almond Kernels—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	417 cwts.	14,796
India	...	...	...	...	2,317 „	81,112

Table showing the principal articles exported from Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—*contd.*						
Other sorts—	2,215 cwts.	16,010	2,343 cwts.	21,180	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,107 cwts.	2[illegible]
India	...	...	...	...	505 „	[illegible]87
Turkey	...	...	...	...	191 „	1,122
Egypt	...	...	...	...	6 „	85
Maskat	...	...	...	...	13 „	187
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	6[illegible] „	4,300
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	10 „	85
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	186 „	3,400
Germany	...	...	...	...	6 „	50
GRAIN AND PULSE—						
Barley—	2,681 cwts.	4,920	27,6[illegible]8 cwts.	55,400	...	...
Rice—						
India	...	...	...	...	42 cwts.	425
Turkey	...	...	...	...	35 „	340
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	90 „	901
Wheat—	131,450 cwts.	383,390	386,256 cwts.	12,39,240	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	7,042 cwts.	26,588
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,539 „	5,865
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	187 „	714
Other sorts—	4,037 cwts.	18,330	565 cwts.	3,370	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	25 cwts.	120
Turkey	...	...	...	...	53 „	374
Maskat	...	...	...	...	209 „	1,122
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	230 „	1,241
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	77 „	493
GUM—	20,150 cwts.	1,95,400	17,094 cwts.	1,24,280	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	4,880 cwts.	35,583
India	...	...	...	...	7,909 „	58,003
France	...	...	...	...	244 „	1,785
Germany	...	...	...	...	9 „	68
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	17
Egypt	...	...	...	...	81 „	595
Mastic, etc.—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	11 „	1,190
India	...	...	...	...	358 „	5,015
Turkey	...	...	...	...	32 „	442
Egypt	...	...	...	...	9 „	1,020
HIDES AND SKINS—	3,916 bundles	3,13,280	2,933 bundles	2,34,640	...	...
Hides—						
India	...	...	...	...	8 bundles	799
Germany	...	...	...	...	1 bundle	102
Skins—						
India	...	...	...	...	2,734bundles	2,26,916
Turkey	...	...	...	...	8 „	663
JEWELLERY—	6 pkts.	25,200	13 pkts.	19,620	...	...
Precious Stones—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	12,750
Silver-ware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1 box	204
Belgium	...	...	...	...	2 „	2,040
India	...	...	...	...	1 „	153
Egypt	...	...	...	...	1 „	204
OPIUM—	3,367 chests	45,62,290	2,440 chests	33,06,200	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	2,127 chests	27,26,664
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	837 „	10,11,415
Egypt	...	...	...	...	22 „	29,700
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2 „	2,700
PEARLS—	...	32,200	...	...	...	...
PERFUMERY—						
Rosewater—	8,944 cases 6,191 carboys	78,820	8,427 cases 6,845 carboys	86,370	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	4 carboys	17

Table showing the principal articles exported from Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PERFUMERY—*contd.*						
Rosewater—contd.						
India	...	...	...	...	8,245 cases 6,471 carboys	73,406 29,104
Turkey	...	...	...	...	199 cases 421 carboys	1,802 1,887
Egypt	...	...	...	...	8 cases	68
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	647 cases 400 carboys	4,624 1,802
Maskat	...	...	...	...	48 cases 472 carboys	442 2,125
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	94 cases 141 carboys	850 629
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	29 cases	255
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	30 „	272
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2 boxes	408
PROVISIONS—						
Ghee—	125 cwts.	4,450	1,087 cases	30,430	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	869 cwts.	28,016
Turkey	...	...	...	...	3 „	102
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	354 „	11,424
Maskat	...	...	...	...	75 „	2,431
Sugar—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	87 „	1,054
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	74 „	884
Sugar, Loaf—	39 cases	990	817 cases	22,060	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	106 cwts.	1,666
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	192 „	3,128
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	39 „	629
Other sorts—	826 pkgs.	14,690	602 pkgs.	10,720	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2 pkgs.	120
India	...	...	...	...	54 „	1,036
Turkey	...	...	...	...	301 „	3,434
Egypt	...	...	...	...	2 „	34
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	39 „	1,207
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	1 „	17
SEEDS—	7,080[illegible] cwts.	45,490	6,184 cwts.	35,530	...	...
Linseed—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	222 cwts.	1,037
India	...	...	...	...	1,495	6,987
Popy seed—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	136 cwts.	629
Germany	...	...	...	...	9 „	68
India	...	...	...	...	1,926 „	8,993
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2 „	17
Sesame—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	25 „	120
Germany	...	...	...	...	9 „	34
India	...	...	...	...	3,242 „	15,130
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	37 „	170
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	560 „	5,066
Turkey	...	...	...	...	13 „	68
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	81 „	884
Maskat	...	...	...	...	46 „	544
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	35 „	238
SHELLS, MOTHER-O'-PEARL—	2,638 pkgs.	76,360	6,819 pkgs.	1,87,650	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	28,118 cwts.	2,12,585
France	...	...	...	...	1,046 „	10,455
SILK (RAW)—	157 pkgs.	82,100	217 pkgs.	78,600	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	272 bundles	96,237
TOBACCO—	4,825 cwts.	76,280	17,988 cwts.	2,92,930	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	146 cwts.	2,601
France	...	...	...	...	43 „	765
Germany	...	...	...	...	10 „	170
Austria	...	...	...	...	261 „	4,658

Table showing the principal articles exported from Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
TOBACCO—*contd.*						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	6,107 cwts.	1,09,021
Egypt	...	...	...	...	16,436 „	2,93,250
Malta	...	...	...	...	1,512 „	28,135
Larnaca	...	...	...	...	385 „	6,868
India	...	...	...	...	60 „	1,071
America	...	...	...	...	26 „	459
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	113 „	2,040
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	27 „	476
Wool—	9,291 cwts.	2,94,220	5,526 cwts.	1,74,990	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	6,423 cwts.	1,87,578
France	...	...	...	...	99 „	2,907
India	...	...	...	...	141 „	4,131
WOOLLEN GOODS—	1,018½ pkgs.	14,18,070	1,427½ bales	19,25,900	...	...
Carpets—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	689 pkgs.	1,86,605
France	...	...	...	...	7 „	3,859
Germany	...	...	...	...	5 „	2,754
Austria	...	...	...	...	2 „	1,105
Belgium	...	...	...	...	9 „	4,947
India	...	...	...	...	36 „	19,805
Turkey	...	...	...	...	177 „	97,342
Egypt	...	...	...	...	241 „	1,32,650
Larnaca	...	...	...	...	2 „	1,088
Algiers	...	...	...	...	1 „	544
Persian ports	..	...	...	...	6 „	3,298
Rugs—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	14 „	3,609
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	1 pcl.	255
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	10 pkgs.	2,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	3 „	748
Egypt	...	...	...	...	3 „	1,054
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.	...	96,810	...	1,10,550	...	...
United Kingdom	...	..	...	...	...	29,087
France	...	...	...	...	...	51
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	
India	...	...	...	...	...	8,199
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	31,892
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	8,636
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	13,753
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,309
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	2,006
Specie—	...	12,54,850	...	4,49,160	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	18,190
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,89,453
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,644
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,805
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,735
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	1,01,13,030	...	95,18,880	...	74,85,289
Total value of exports to principal countries.						
United Kingdom	...	17,54 370	...	28,22,290	...	18,14,018
India	...	18,76,660	...	12,39,190	...	12,99,928
Turkey	...	11,82,620	...	7,35,200	...	3,83,742
Egypt	...	4,24,500	...	7,72,290	...	4,69.661
China	...	41,16,490	...	31,68,480	...	27,26,664
Other European countries	...	52,270	...	28,640	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	20,417
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	3,280
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	7,242
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	5.763
Maskat and dependencies	..	25,870	..	62,310	...	2,10,321
Bahrain and Arab Coast	...	1,45,160	...	1,02,690	...	...
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,956
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	272

Table showing the principal articles exported from Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total value of exports to principal countries—contd.		R		R		R
Persian ports	...	5,77,450	...	5,77,520	...	3,56,165
Algiers	...	420	...	...	...	544
America	...	...	...	...	...	459
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	255
Zanzibar	...	7,220	...	10,270	...	6,511
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	28,135
Larnaca	...	...	...	...	...	7,956
TOTAL	...	1,01,13,030	...	95,18,880	...	74,85,289

TABLE No. II.

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PPAREL, WEARING	74 pkgs.	33,300	77 pkgs.	34,60(	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	43 cases	19,300
India	...	...	...	...	26 „	8,660
France	...	...	...	...	5 „	2,200
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	479 pkgs.	6,78,200	711 pkgs.	10,13,42(	...	...
Guns—						
France	...	...	...	...	212 cases	9,54,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	92 „	3,95,200
Maskat	...	...	...	...	24 „	1,08,000
Turkey	...	...	...	..	6 „	27,000
	...	...	...	...	3 „	13,500
Kingdom	...	...	...	...	85 „	3,78,150
	...	...	...	...	1 „	4,500
——						
Kingdom	...	...	...	...	213 „	88,395
	...	...	...	...	41 „	17,015
	...	...	...	...	7 „	2,905
	...	...	...	...	3 „	1,245
	...	...	...	...	1 „	415
s—						
Kingdom	...	...	...	...	17 pkgs.	9,000
	...	...	...	...	12 „	7,500
	...	...	...	...	26 „	6,050
PRINTED MATTER	107 cases	29,700	147 cases	32,500	...	...
	...	...	...	...	95 cases	47,500
Kingdom	...	...	...	...	66 „	32,100
	...	...	...	...	7 „	3,500
	...	...	...	...	3 „	1,500
	1,678 cases	12,700	7,550 cases	66,000	...	...
Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,945½ cwt.	84,743
	...	...	...	...	1,136 „	49,480
	...	...	...	...	175½ „	7,638
	200 cwt.	15,180	277 cwt.	22,670	...	...
	...	...	...	...	199 cwt.	16,240
s	29,563 pkgs.	1,06,73,320	28,469 pkgs.	1,13,97,600	...	...
white shirtings—						
l Kingdom	...	...	...	...	9,131 pkgs.	36,52
	...	...	...	...	5 cases	
urkey	...	...	...	...	4 bundles	
France	...	...	...	...	1 case	

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
Prints—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	3,705 pkgs.	14,82,000
India	...	...	...	...	2,473 „	9,89,200
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	13 bundles	5,200
France	...	...	...	...	3 pkgs.	1,200
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	800
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	73 „	29,200
India	...	...	...	...	29 „	11,600
France	...	...	...	...	24 „	9,600
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1 bundle	400
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1 case	400
YARN AND TWIST	988 pkgs.	2,48,140	1,014 pkgs.	2,49,400	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	541 bundles	1,29,840
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	6 „	1,440
DATES	8,807 cwts.	24,670	8,250 cwts.	24,880	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	5,535 cwts.	25,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	127 „	570
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	4,103 pkgs.	1,42,510	2,933 pkgs.	1,38,990	...	...
Cassia—						
India	...	...	...	...	897 pkgs.	22,5
China	...	...	...	...	140 cases	1,2
Quinine—						
India	...	...	...	...	89 pkgs.	17,
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	5 „	1,0
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,892 „	60,185
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	178 „	14,150
Belgium	...	...	...	...	58 „	5,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	40 „	1,410
France	...	...	...	...	3 cases	350
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	3 bundles	90
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	657 pkgs.	23,780	478 pkgs.	25,640	...	
Colours—						
India	...	...	...	...	68 cases	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	26 „	
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	302 bags	
India	...	...	...	...	76 pkgs.	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	15 „	
FUEL	3,094 tons	54,000	3,535 tons	82,600	...	
Firewood—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	2,630 tons	
Charcoal—						
India	...	...	...	...	238 „	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	50 „	
Other fuel						
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	
FURNITURE	221 pkgs.	54,720	223 pkgs.	47,230	...	
France	...	...	...	...	28 pkgs.	
India	...	...	...	...	117 „	
GLASS AND GLASSWARE	3,001 pkgs.	99,470	2,124 pkgs.	73,520	...	
Glassware—						
India	...	...	...	...	159 cases	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	73 „	
France	...	...	...	...	43 „	
ass (window)—						
ia	...	...	...	...	708 „	
ited Kingdom	...	...	...	...	164 „	
...	...	...	...	...	35 „	
n	...	...	...	...	20 „	

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—*contd.*						
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	104 cases	4,510
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	21 ,,	710
GOLD LACE AND THREAD	26 pkgs.	18,490	15 cases	10,370	...	...
Gold Thread—						
India	...	...	...	...	3 cases	4,214
France	...	...	...	...	4 ,,	3,636
Gold Lace—						
India	...	...	...	...	2 ,,	1,818
France	...	...	...	...	1 case	909
Gold embroidered cloth—						
India	...	...	...	...	3 cases	1,200
France	...	...	...	...	1 case	909
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1 ,,	500
GRAIN AND PULSE	4,312 cwts.	24,070	18,181 cwts.	83,080	...	...
Rice—						
India	...	...	...	...	4,750 cwts.	38,004
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	94 ,,	756
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	90 ,,	732
Wheat—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	5,600 ,,	25,000
Other grain—						
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	2,726 ,,	13,945
India	...	...	...	...	149 ,,	1,071
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	211 ,,	919
HABERDASHERY	163 pkgs.	44,880	89 pkgs.	26,280	...	...
Thread—						
India	...	...	...	...	152 cases	45,600
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	9 ,,	2,700
Other articles—						
India	...	...	...	...	29 ,,	7,280
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	4 ,,	1,200
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	417 pkgs.	28,880	814 pkgs.	58,980	...	...
Cutlery—						
India	...	...	...	...	89 cases	35,600
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	3 ,,	1,200
Hardware—						
India	...	...	...	...	86 pkgs.	17,200
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	19 ,,	3,800
France	...	...	...	...	2 ,,	400
Metal Ware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	33 cases	6,600
France	...	...	...	...	16 ,,	3,200
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	621 pkgs.	25,895
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	203 ,,	18,610
France	...	...	...	...	15 ,,	2,260
INDIGO	4,551 cwts.	9,51,830	3,266 cwts.	6,89,300	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	2,227 cwts.	3,84,615
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	22 ,,	3,855
JUTE, MANUFACTURES OF	576 pkgs.	52,680	1,322 pkgs.	1,15,990	...	...
Gunnies—						
India	...	...	...	...	230 bundles	14,260
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	43 ,,	2,666
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 bundle	62
Hessian cloth—						
India	...	...	...	...	37 pkgs.	11,100

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bushire during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
JUTE, MANUFACTURES OF—*contd.*						
Canvas—						
India	...	...	...	...	31 pkgs.	4
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	133
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	39 pkgs.	1,833
India	...	...	...	...	2 cases	120
LAMPS AND LAMPWARE	225 cases	44,200	68 pkgs.	18,100	...	...
Lampware—						
France	...	...	...	...	9 cases	1,800
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	7 „	1,400
India	...	...	...	...	2 „	400
Lamps—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	36 „	2,700
India	...	...	...	...	14 „	1,05
France	...	...	...	...	7 „	525
Other articles—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	38 „	5,100
India	...	...	...	...	1 case	200
France	...	...	...	...	2 cases	100
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF.	57 pkgs.	11,670	185 pkgs.	30,850	...	...
Leather—						
India	...	...	...	...	85 pkgs.	11
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	13 „	1,
Boots and Shoes—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	14 cases	5,600
France	...	...	...	...	1 case	40
India	...	...	...	..	1 „	300
Harness and Saddlery—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	14 cases	4,200
India	...	...	...	...	6 „	1,800
Other articles—						
India	...	...	...	...	4 „	600
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1 case	150
France	...	...	...	...	1 „	150
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS.	2,664 pkgs.	63,730	3,196 pkgs.	56,940	...	...
Whisky—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,216 cases	19,456
India	...	...	...	...	39 „	624
Wines—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	283 „	6,865
India	...	...	...	...	134 „	3,350
France	...	...	...	...	72 „	1,800
Brandy—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	264 „	4,755
India	...	...	...	...	119 „	2,142
France	...	...	...	...	67 „	1,206
Champagne—						
France	...	...	...	...	65 „	3,900
India		...	...	...	43 „	2,580
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	5 „	300
Beer—						
United Kingdom	...	...	..	...	178 „	4,450
India	...	...	...	...	62 „	1,550
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	114 „	1,855
India	...	...	...	...	41 „	648
France	...	...	...	...	24 „	448
MATCHES	416 cases	19,140	497 cases	23,350	...	
Austria	...	...	...	...	1,255 cases	61,495
Turkey	...	...	...	...	486 „	23,814
India	...	...	...	...	349 „	17,101

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bushire during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
METALS—						
Copper	10,153 cwts.	4,61,510	2,959 cwts.	1,36,420	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	4,501 cwts	2,04,545
India	...	...	...	...	3,000 „	1,35,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	35 „	1,575
Tin	752 cwts.	56,400	689 cwts.	51,670	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	842 cwts.	71,728
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	98 „	8,232
Iron	4,425 cwts.	35,400	6,734 cwts.	53,870	...	...
India	...	...	..	...	3,865 cwts.	19,325
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,663 „	14,967
Germany	...	...	...	...	100 „	500
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	42 „	210
Brass	894 cwts.	35,760	271 cwts.	10,840	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	331 cwts.	13,240
Other Metals	1,429 cwts.	19,080	1,508 cwts.	21,570	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	2,964 cwts.	27,313
United Kingdom	...	...	..	...	353 „	5,640
METALS, MANUFACTURES OF	466 pkgs.	36,700	2,631 pkgs.	5,93,250	...	...
OIL—						
Kerosine	12,644 cases	50,570	13,492 cases	65,710	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	5,140 cwts.	35,980
India	...	...	...	...	2,313 „	23,130
Other Oils	749 cwts.	9,560	677 cwts.	4,520	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	62 cwts.	1,426
Maskat	...	...	...	..	400 „	1,400
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE	1,623 pkgs.	1,92,970	798 pkgs.	1,09,040	...	...
Earthenware—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	471 pkgs.	47,100
India	...	...	...	...	580 „	34,800
Belgium	...	...	...	...	1 pkg.	60
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1 „	42
Chinaware—						
China	...	...	...	...	54 pkgs.	27,000
India	...	...	...	...	77 „	4,620
France	...	...	...	...	34 „	3,400
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2 „	200
Other sorts—						
France	...	...	...	...	21 „	
India	...	...	...	...	8 „	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	4 „	
PROVISIONS AND OILMANSTORES	6,952 pkgs.	74,490	5,250 pkgs.	65,260	...	
Flour—						
India	...	...	...	...	763 bags	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	325 „	32,500
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	2,479 cases	23,072
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	233 pkgs.	6,303
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	163 cases	5,050
Maskat	...	...	...	..	106 „	3,590
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	500 cwts.	3,000
China	...	...	...	...	42 cases	2,520
France	...	...	...		35 „	1,440
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	100 cwts.	1,400
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	100c'boys.	400
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	86 pkgs.	1,23,620	41 pkgs	51,700	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	50 cases	35,000
France	...	...	...	...	4 „	4,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2 „	200
SILVERWARE	6 cases	10,700	5 cases	21,000	...	...
SPICES	12,466 cwts.	1,93,160	4,091 cwts.	63,560	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	2,270 cwts.	40,870
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	8 „	80

TABLE No. 4.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bushire.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1894	35	6,800	109	123,196	144	129,996
	1895	30	2,400	130	161,226	160	163,626
	1896	22	1,760	104	124,477	126	126,237
Turkish	1894	40	6,400	2	2,778	42	9,178
	1895	35	1,750	3	4,668	38	6,418
	1896	45	2,250	3	1,389	48	3,639
Persian	1894	150	6,000	...	...	150	6,000
	1895	120	4,800	...	...	120	4,800
	1896	100	4,600	...	...	100	4,600
Norwegian	1894	...	...	6	7,203	6	7,203
	1895	...	...	1	994	1	994
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	1894	60	6,000	...	...	60	6,000
	1895	17	1,700	...	...	17	1,700
	1896	*25	2,250	...	...	25	2,250
French	1894	...	...	1	500	1	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	3	3,273	3	3,27
German	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	3	3,193	3	3,19
	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,92
Arab	1894	30	1,600	...	...	30	1,600
	1895	35	1,400	...	...	35	1,400
	1896	40	1,600	...	...	40	1,600
Total	1894	315	26,800	118	133,677	433	160,477
	1895	237	12,050	137	170,081	374	182,1
	1896	232	12,460	111	131,065	343	143,526

*These carried French flags.

TABLE No 5.

Statement showing the quantities of Opium exported from Bushire from 1st January to 31st December 1896.

By what steamers.	Number of Chests.					
	To London.	To Hongkong.	To Egyptian Ports.	To Maskat.	To Sweden.	Total Chests.
By steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	...	1,188	...	...	1	
By Steamers of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited.	837	2,127	22	2	...	2,988
By miscellaneous steamers	775	29	8	...	...	812
Total	1,612	3,344	30	2	1	4,989

TABLE No. 6.

Statement showing the amount paid for customs by farmers (as far as known) at the Persian Gulf ports within the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bushire for the past Persian financial year which commenced on the 20th March 1896 and ended on the 21st March 1897.

		Krans.	Krans.
Bunder Deelmu		80,000	
„ Reeg		45,000	
„ Bushire		11,50,000*	
„ Lingah		1,70,000	
„ Abbas, „ Jask		7,00,000	
			21,45,000
In addition to the above the Governor of Bushire farmed the following inland customs and other revenues for the year 1896-97 and sublet them at the sums specified below :—			
Revenue of	Rud Hillah	80,000	
	Almedy	18,000	
	Reshire	8,500	
	Kangoon and Tahiri	30,000	
	Sheepkoh, *i.e.*, Nakhil-i-Taki, Asaloo Naband, Kalat, Makam, Charak Haseenah and the Islands of Shaikh Shoaib, Hindrabi, Kais and Fooroor	45,000	
	Lingah	70,000	
	Khamir, Island of Kishim, Islands of Hormuz, Larak and Hangam, Bunder Abbas, Minab, Jask and Biyaban, Shameelat and Eseen	4,00,000	
Octroi dues of Bushire		1,10,000	
Customs of Shiraz		3,00,000	
			10,61,500
	TOTAL		32,06,500

*This amount represents the actual customs revenue collected.

TABLE No. 7.

Table showing the principal articles exported from Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS	252 head	10,000	...	...	...	...
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	...	...	...	10,000	...	...
Guns—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	4 cases	15,000
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
CANVAS (COUNTRY)	840 cwts.	42,000	515 cwts.	39,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	150 cwt.	9,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	50 „	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	200 „	12,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	50 „	3,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	100 „	6,000

Table showing the principal articles exported from Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
CATTLE	2,857 head	10,000	3,000 head	10,500	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1,000 head	4
COFFEE	2,471½ cwts.	1,73,000	1,386 cwts.	97,000	...	
Turkey	...	...	...	...	50 cwts.	
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	400 „	
Maskat	...	...	...	...	400 „	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	80 „	
COIR AND COIR ROPE	1,292 cwts.	15,500	...	...	...	
Maskat	...	...	...	...	125 cwts.	
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	208 „	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	167 „	
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	2,935 bundles	11,62,000	2,750 bundles	9,70,000	...	
White shirtings—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	5 bundles	1,5
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	15 „	5,000
Persian Coast	...	...	...	...	52 „	17,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	9 „	3,000
Grey shirtings—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	14 „	8,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	25 „	10,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	70 „	40,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	10 „	6,000
Printed cottons—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	40 „	16,00
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	37 „	15,00
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	225 „	50,00
Maskat	...	...	...	...	63 „	25,00
Dyed shirtings—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	9 „	5,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	150 „	75,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	200 „	80,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	80 „	4,000
Mulls—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	4 „	1,0
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	8 „	2,0
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	19 „	5,0
Maskat	...	...	...	...	15 „	4,0
Red and Black Twills—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	16 „	8,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	64 „	32,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	192 „	48,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	56 „	28,000
Other sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	5 „	2,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	27 „	15,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	62 „	26,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	18 „	7,000
YARN AND TWIST	1,236 cwts.	44,500	748 cwts.	30,000	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	100 cwts.	4,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	200 „	8,000
DATES	42,000 cwts.	1,05,000	42,000 cwts.	1,05,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	5,000 cwts.	20,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	12,500 „	45,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2,500 „	5,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	2,000 cwts.	25,000	1,680 cwts.	16,800	...	...
Rose-buds—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,000 cwts.	12,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	200 „	2,400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1,167 „	14,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	200 „	2,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	500 „	20,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	740 „	7,400

Table showing the principal articles exported from Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS.	3,450 cwts.	20,700	3,167 cwts.	19,000	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	8 000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	2,178½ cwts.	30,500	2,375 cwts.	28,500	...	...
Almonds—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,000 cwts.	12,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	667 „	8,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	208 „	2,500
Raisins—						
India	...	...	...	...	250 „	1,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	2,500 „	15,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	417 „	2,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,165 „	7,000
Other sorts—						
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	125 „	1,500
India	...	...	...	...	833 „	10,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	667 „	8,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	250 „	3,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	250 „	3,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	333 „	4,000
FUEL	3,611 tons	32,500	2,900 tons	29,000	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	250 tons	3,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	333 „	4,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	417 „	5,000
GRAIN AND PULSE	119,815 cwts.	7,24,650	104,025 cwts.	5,04,500	...	...
Rice—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	50,000 cwts.	3,00,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	16,670 „	1,00,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	10,000 „	55.000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	7,500 „	45,000
Wheat—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	7,000 „	35,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2,500 „	12,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	4,000 „	20,000
Barley—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	5,000 „	15,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	700 „	2,100
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1,567 „	5,000
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	200 „	2,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	206 „	2,600
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	310 „	3,100
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	50 cases	12,500	40 cases	10,000	...	...
HARDWARE—						
Anchors—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	300 cwts.	2,400
Maskat	...	...	...	...	200 „	1,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	400 „	3,500
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Cutlery—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	10 cases	2,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	6 „	1,500
INDIGENOUS	...	14,300	...	14,000	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	9,000

Table showing the principal articles exported from Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
LEMONS, DRY	1,444½ cwts.	26,000	1,286 cwts.	18,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	200 cwts.	3,0
Turkey	...	...	...	...	566 „	8,0
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	600 „	9,0
METALS	2,102½ cwts.	36,500	1,368 cwts.	28,500	...	...
Copper—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	50 cwts.	2,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	175 „	7,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	75 „	3,000
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	800 cwts.	8,400
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	590 „	9,900
Maskat	...	...	...	...	350 „	3,700
METALS, MANUFACTURES OF	338 cwts.	10,700	...	...	...	...
OILS	3,335 „	39,000	3,256 cwts.	35,100	...	...
Kerosine—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	715 cwts.	5,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	572 „	4,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	572 „	4,000
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	233 cwts.	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	167 „	
Maskat	...	...	...	...	67 „	
PEARLS	...	39,03,000	...	41,02,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	38,0
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,50
PERFUMERY	...	12,500	...	10,100	...	2,500
Rosewater—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Other sorts—						30
Arab Coast	..	...	...	...	...	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
PROVISIONS	...	85,000	...	75,000	...	3,000
Ghee—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1,550 cwts.	62,000
SUGAR (LOAF AND CRUSHED)	5,005 cwts.	83,00	4,256 cwts.	63,400	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	584 cwts.	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	34 „	
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	83 „	1,0
TEA	185 cases	10,000	170 cases	10,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	39 cases	
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	26 „	1
Maskat	...	...	...	...	5 „	
TALLOW	416½ cwts.	10,000	...	...	...	
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	64 cwts.	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	21 „	
Maskat	...	...	...	...	13 „	
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	
SALT	5,000 tons	25,000	5,600 tons	28,000	...	
India	...	...	...	...	5,400 tons	
[illegible]	555½ cwts.	10,000	583 cwts.	10,500	...	
Linseed—						
India	...	...	...	...	2,500 cwts.	

Table showing the principal articles exported from Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SEEDS—*contd.*		R		R		R
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	55 cwts.	1,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	267 „	4,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	78 „	1,500
SHELLS (MOTHER O'PEARL)	2,050 cwts.	48,200	2,300 c		...	...
India	...	...	...		250 cwts.	10,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...		110 „	20,200
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	...	16,500	...		...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...		...	4,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...		...	2,500
Maskat	...	...	...		...	1,000
SPICES	2,380 cwts.	59,500	1,840 cwts.	46,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	333 cwts.	6,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	165 „	3,000
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	37,000	...	24,500	...	...
Planks—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
ersian						
s *and Rafters, etc.*—						
sian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
EL ab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Turk						
OBACCO	5,250 cwts.	65,000	4,600 cwts.	60,000	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2,500 cwts.	30,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	160 „	4,000
India	...	...	...	...	2,830 „	25,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	320 „	8,000
WOOLLEN GOODS	71 bdls.	71,000	67 bdls.	66,0	...	...
Carpets—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	40 bdls.	40,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	15 „	15,000
India	...	...	...	...	25 „	25,000
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	1,29,900	...	1,14,100	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	13,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
SPECIE	...	31,06,000	...	25,67,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	6,00,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,20,000
ndia Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	17,00,000
Turkis Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
rley—						
Persian AL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	1,02,05,950	...	92,04,300	...	84,72,200
Turkish						
hall— *value of Exports to*						
India. *cipal countries*—						
United Kingdom	...	37,000	...	48,000	...	40,200
India	...	44,84,700	...	46,81,600	...	46,24,700
Turkey	...	5,58,200	...	4,70,000	...	3 27,400
Maskat	...	1,53,750	...	1,08,300	...	2,23,600
Arab Coast	...	38,19,100	...	07 600	...	25,44,100
Zanzibar	...	8,400	...	5,300	...	2,500
Persian ports	...	11,44,800	...	83,5 0	...	7,09,700
TOTAL	...	1,02,05,950	...	92,04,300	...	84,72,200

TABLE No. 8.

Table showing the principal articles imported into Lingah, during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS	297 head	13,750	322 head	10,000	...	...
Horses—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	6 head	1,000
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	1 „	500
Donkeys—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	65 „	2,700
Maskat	...	...	...	...	60 „	1,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	25 „	750
Other animals—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	80 „	3,200
APPAREL, WEARING	3,700 pieces	12,900	4,300 pieces	15,500	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	3,500 pieces	14,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	400 „	12,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	500 „	1,250
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	...	...	...	13,700	...	...
Guns—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Shot—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	500
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER	50 cases	11,250	45 cases	10,130	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	40 cases	9,000
BUILDING MATERIALS	5,000 tons	10,000	...	...	...	...
Chunam—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	3,500 tons	8,750
CANVAS (COUNTRY)	1,300 cwts.	65,000	1,000 cwts.	60,000	...	...
CATTLE	6,500 head	22,750	5,500 head	19,250	...	...
COFFEE	3,000 cwts.	2,10,000	2,000 cwts.	1,40,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	1,500 cwts.	90,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE	2,000 cwts.	24,000	1,200 cwts.	14,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	1,300 cwts.	15,000
COTTON PIECE GOODS	3,320 bundles	14,53,500	3,200 bundles	12,15,000	...	...
Turkey Red Twills—						
India	...	...	...	...	900 bundles	4,80,000
Printed Cottons—						
India	...	...	...	...	660 „	2,00,000
Grey shirtings—						
India	...	...	...	...	155 „	90,000
Dyed Cottons—						
India	...	...	...	...	400 „	80,000
White shirtings—						
India	...	...	...	...	160 „	52,000
Mulls—						
India	...	...	...	...	65 „	17,000
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	180 „	72,000
COTTON, RAW	750 cwts.	13,800	800 cwts.	15,850	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	400 cwts.	6,000
TWIST AND YARN	1,200 cwts.	71,000	1,200 cwts.	48,800	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	300 cwts.	15,000
DATES—	70,000 cwts.	1,75,000	55,000 cwts.	1,37,500	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	11,666 cwts.	35,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	9,667 „	29,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	6,666 „	20,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	4,000 „	12,000

...able showing the principal articles imported into Lingah, during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
...RUGS AND MEDICINES	3,050 cwts.	30,500	2,600 cwts.	26,000	...	...
...ssafœtida—						
India	...	...	...	...	125 cwts.	2,500
...Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	800 „	8,000
India	...	...	...	...	400 „	4,300
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	150 „	1,300
...EING AND COLORING MATERIALS.	5,500 cwts.	33,000	4,465 cwts.	26,800	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	2,000 cwts.	12,000
India	...	...	...	...	1,000 „	6,000
...THENWARE (POTTERY)	...	10,900	...	10,300	...	...
... AND VEGETABLES	3,325 cwts.	46,550	3,371 cwts.	40,450	...	...
...ns—						
...ian ports	...	...	...	...	1,200 cwts.	12,000
...nds—						
...ersian ports	...	...	...	...	400 „	4,800
...Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	500
...	8,000 tons	72,000	6,850 tons	68,500	...	...
...ersian ports	...	...	...	...	4,000 tons	40,000
...ndia	...	...	...	...	1,400 „	10,000
...Maskat	...	...	...	...	500 „	5,000
...ITURE—	...	13,500	...	10,800	...	...
...ndia	...	...	...	...	...	7,500
...urkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	150
...LACE, ETC.—						
...old Lace—	550 lbs.	11,000	510 lbs.	10,200	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	250 lbs.	5,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	50 „	1,000
Gold Thread—						
India	...	...	...	...	275 lbs.	5,500
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	10 „	200
GOLD EMBROIDERED CLOTH	200 pieces	10,000	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	150 pieces	1,500
...GRAIN AND PULSE	191,325 cwts.	10,88,050	163,650 cwts.	7,47,200	...	...
...ice—						
India	...	...	...	...	120,000 cwts.	8,00,000
...—						
...ian ports	...	...	...	...	20,000 „	1,00,000
...	...	...	...	...	1,600 „	12,000
...h Arabia	...	...	...	...	600 „	3,000
...orts	...	...	...	...	9,000 „	30,000
...rabia	...	...	...	...	6,000 „	16,000
...	...	...	...	...	600 „	4,200
...ts	...	...	...	...	600 „	
...rts	...	...	...	...	900 „	4,500
... Arabia	...	...	...	...	600 „	2,400
...UERRY.						
...	...	...	...	...	14 cases	3,500

Table showing the principal articles imported into Lingah, during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	80 cases	20,000	60 cases	15,000	...	...
Hardware—						
India	...	...	...	...	420 cwts.	42,0
Cutlery—						
India	...	...	...	...	6 cases	1,50
Indigo—						
India	...	...	...	...	20 cwts.	4,00
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	11 „	2,50
JUTE, MANUFACTURES OF	300 cwts.	10,400	...	10,000	...	...
Gunnies—						
India	...	...	...	...	40 bundles.	2,4
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	650 cwts.	6
LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—	...	23,500	...	20,200	...	
Saddlery, etc.—						
India	...	...	...	...	..	
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,0
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	2
MATS (BAGS)	30,000 pieces	12,000	32,500 pieces	13,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	15,000 pieces	6,00
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	5,000 „	3,
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	200 „	1
METALS	3,100 cwts.	54,000	2,500 cwts.	46,500	...	...
Copper—						
India	...	...	...	...	850 cwts.	46
Iron—						
India	...	...	...	...	2,000 „	20
Lead—						
India	...	...	...	...	500 „	5,0
Spelter—						
India	...	...	...	...	100 „	2,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	500 „	12,300
METALS MANUFACTURES OF	550 cwts.	18,300	3,150 cwts.	14,400	...	...
OILS	5,500 „	56,000	4,600 „	49,200	...	...
Kerosene—						
India	...	...	...	...	4,500 cwts.	31,5
Other oils—						
India	...	...	...	...	800 „	
PEARLS	...	39,85,000	...	41,51,000	...	
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	
India (Aden)	...	...	...	...	...	
PERFUMERY	...	20,600	...	16,000	...	
Musk—						
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	
[illegible]AIN AND CHINAWARE	260 cases	13,000	220 cases	11,000	...	
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	170 cases	

Table showing the principal articles imported into Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PROVISIONS	...	1,16,000	...	1,02,000	...	...
Ghee—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,625 cwts.	65,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	167 „	10,000
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	34 „	2,000
Lemons, dry	2,000 cwts.	36,000	2,000 cwts.	28,000	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,600 cwts.	24,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	80 „	1,050
Tamarind—						
India	...	...	...	...	600 „	8,000
Cocoanuts	800 cwts.	11,900	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	500 cwts.	6,500
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Sweets—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
[illegible]—						
[illegible]ia	...	...	...	...	500 cwts.	5,000
[illegible]es—						
[illegible]dia	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
[illegible]urkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
[illegible]	6,000 tons	30,000	6,200 tons.	31,000	...	...
[illegible]sian ports	...	...	...	...	6,000 tons	30,000
[illegible]	890 cwts.	16,020	900 cwts	16,200	...	...
[illegible]—						
[illegible]n ports	...	...	...	...	2,500 cwts.	12,500
[illegible]—						
[illegible]an Ports	...	...	...	...	300 „	2,100
India	...	...	...	...	150 „	1,050
Aniseed—						
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	100 „	1,200
Melon seeds—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	200 „	1,200
Other seeds—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	700 „	10,500
India	...	...	...	...	300 „	4,500
SHELLS, MOTHER O'PEARL	2,450 cwts.	56,200	2,300 cwts.	50,800	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1,480 cwts.	30,200
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	200 „	6,000
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	70 „	2,800
[illegible]	1,200 lbs.	12,000	1,010 lbs.	10,100	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	100 lbs.	1,000
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	50 „	500
[illegible]		25,800	...	19,000	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	1,500 pieces	15,000
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	500 „	5,000
[illegible]			...	...		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71		

Table showing the principal articles imported into Lingah during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SPICES—*contd.*						
Other spices—						
India	...	...	...	...	175 cwts.	5,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	105 „	3,0
SUGAR, LOAF	1,500 cwts.	31,500	1,830 cwts.	33,000	...	
India	...	...	...	...	1,111 cwts.	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	200 „	
SUGAR, CRUSHED	5,000 cwts.	75,000	4,000 cwts.	52,000	...	
India	...	...	...	...	3,000 cwts.	
SUGAR CANDY	650 cwts.	13,000	500 cwts.	10,000	...	
India	...	...	...	...	400 cwts.	
TALLOW	600 cwts.	14,400	458 cwts.	11,000	...	
India	...	...	...	...	375 cwts.	
TEA	250 cases	14,000	200 cases	12,000	...	
India	...	...	...	...	160 cases	
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	50,000	...	39,500	...	
Planks—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	
Beams and Rafters—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	
TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF	6,900 cwts.	85,000	7,050 cwts.	90,000	...	...
Tobacco—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,200 cwts.	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,780 „	
Cigars and Cigarette—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	
WOOL—						
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	
WOOLLEN GOODS	93 bundles	93,000	87 bundles	85,000	...	
Woollen cloaks—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	5
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	3,0
Broad cloth—						
India	...	...	...	...	5 bundles	5,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	8 „	8,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	92,950	...	91,850	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	4,5
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	
SPECIE	...	33,10,000	...	28,3		
India	...	...	...	...		
Maskat	...	...	...	...		
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...		
Bahrain	...	...				
Arab Coast	...	...				
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	1,17,81,5				

TABLE No. 9.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Lingah.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1894	122	9,500	75	82,500	197	92,000
	1895	153	13,500	77	84,700	230	98,200
	1896	142	12,000	77	84,700	219	96,700
Turkish	1894	72	5,700	4	4,400	76	10,100
	1895	75	5,100	6	6,600	81	11,700
	1896	57	3,800	3	3,300	60	7,100
Persian	1894	272	11,600	...	...	272	11,600
	1895	193	8,450	...	...	193	8,450
	1896	203	8,700	...	...	203	8,700
French	1894	5	300	...	...	5	300
	1895	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
	1896	12	960	8	8,800	20	9,760
Maskat	1894	70	2,600	...	...	70	2,600
	1895	85	3,200	...	...	85	3,200
	1896	81	3,300	...	...	81	3,300
Arab	1894	110	2,800	...	...	110	2,800
	1895	145	4,400	...	...	145	4,400
	1896	132	3,840	...	...	132	3,840
Total	1894	651	32,500	79	86,900	730	1,19,400
	1895	666	35,850	83	91,300	749	1,27,150
	1896	627	32,600	88	96,800	715	1,29,400

TABLE No. 10.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Lingah.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1894	122	10,500	56	61,600	178	72,100
	1895	143	12,750	49	53,900	192	66,650
	1896	132	11,250	57	62,700	189	73,950
Turkish	1894	65	4,450	4	4,400	69	8,850
	1895	65	4,450	6	6,600	71	11,050
	1896	55	3,700	3	3,300	58	7,000
Persian	1894	262	10,800	...	...	262	10,800
	1895	213	10,050	...	...	213	10,050
	1896	117	9,820	...	...	117	9,820
French	1894	5	300	...	...	5	300
	1895	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
	1896	12	960	8	8,800	20	9,760
Maskat	1894	60	2,400	...	...	60	2,400
	1895	53	2,560	...	...	53	2,560
	1896	58	2,840	...	...	58	2,840
Arab	1894	110	2,800	...	...	110	2,800
	1895	122	3,160	...	...	122	3,160
	1896	115	3,200	...	...	115	3,200
Total	1894	624	31,250	60	66,000	684	97,250
	1895	611	34,170	55	60,500	666	94,670
	1896	489	31,770	68	74,800	557	1,06,570

TABLE No. 11.

Table showing the principal articles exported from Bunder Abbas during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS	...	...	200 head	80,000	...	...
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	148 bundles	44,400	96 bundles	28,800	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	26bundles	5,650
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	100 ,,	25,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	50 ,,	12,000
COTTON (RAW)	7,160 cwts.	1,21,600	10,216 cwts.	2,04,320	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	8,525 cwts.	1,44,925
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	100 ,,	1,700
Maskat	...	...	...	...	75 ,,	1,275
DATES	120,000 cwts.	4,50,000	100,000 cwts.	7,00,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	74,000 cwts.	2,96,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	11,000 ,,	33,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	5,000 ,,	15,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	13,252½cwts.	2,97,620	14,560 cwts.	4,29,360	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,500 cwts.	36,000
India	...	...	...	...	5,368 ,,	1,16,135
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	400 ,,	1,400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	900 ,,	3,150
Maskat	...	...	...	...	800 ,,	2,800
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	6,918½cwts.	50,710	5,730 cwts.	27,770	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	1,311 cwts.	15,720
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1,100 ,,	4,400
Maskat	...	...	...	...	625 ,,	2,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	3,600 ,,	15,300
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	75,050 cwts.	8,64,960	64,026 cwts.	9,14,720	...	...
Almonds—						
India	...	...	...	...	12,325 cwts.	1,47,900
Maskat	...	...	...	...	400 ,,	4,800
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	200 ,,	2,400
Turkey	...	...	...	...	200 ,,	2,400
Raisins—						
India	...	...	...	...	34,000 ,,	1,87,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	500 ,,	2,750
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	300 ,,	1,650
Turkey	...	...	...	...	200 ,,	1,100
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	4,194 ,,	1,48,901
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	300 ,,	2,100
Turkey	...	...	...	...	400 ,,	2,800
Maskat	...	...	...	...	200 ,,	1,400
GRAIN AND PULSE	3,208 cwts.	14,920	8,194 cwts.	36,220	...	...
Wheat—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	575 cwts.	4,025
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,000 ,,	7,000
Barley—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	750 ,,	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	300 ,,	1,200
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	850 ,,	4,950
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,270 ,,	8,750
Turkey	...	...	...	...	230 ,,	1,550
HIDES AND SKINS	...	1,33,500	...	23,300	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	43,400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	450
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	950
HATS	550 bundles	11,000	800 bundles	16,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	300 bundles	6,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	190 ,,	3,800
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	150 ,,	3,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	50 ,,	1,000
[illegible]	875 chests	7,00,000	728 chests	8,73,600	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	474 chests	4,74,000
PEARLS	...	...	...	71,000	...	...

Table showing the principal articles exported from Bunder Abbas during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PERFUMERY	...	41,680	...	42,030	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	28,350
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	900
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	300
PROVISIONS	6,010 cwts.	2,10,090	8,090 cwts.	2,15,610	...	...
Ghee—						
India	...	...	...	...	350 cwts.	16,800
Maskat	...	...	...	...	100 „	4,800
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	50 „	2,400
Other sorts—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	300 „	2,100
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	225 „	1,575
SALT	25,000 tons	50,000	30,000 tons	60,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	17,000 tons	34,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	6,000 „	12,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	2,000 „	4,000
SEEDS	7,045 cwts.	1,75,460	9,554 cwts.	1,44,990	...	...
Poppy seeds—						
India	...	...	...	...	4,800 cwts.	24,000
Sesame—						
India	...	...	...	...	300 cwts.	1,500
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	3,782½cwts.	83,280
SILK (RAW)	61bundles	61,000	38 bundles	38,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	2½bundles	2,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	½bundle	500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1 „	1,000
SILK PIECE GOODS	64 bundles	64,00	119 bundles	95,200	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	50bundles	50,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	6 „	4,200
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	9 „	5,300
Maskat	...	...	...	...	20 „	14,000
TOBACCO	3,500 cwts.	17,500	2,200 cwts.	22,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	300 cwts.	3,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	700 „	7,000
WOOL	31,012 cwts.	8,35,200	28,086 cwts.	10,74,300	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	15,550 cwts.	3,79,350
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	50 „	1,050
WOOLLEN GOODS	691bundles	3,73,600	649 bundles	3,62,820	...	...
Carpets, etc.—						
India	...	...	...	...	32 bundles	32,000
Egypt	...	...	...	...	22 „	41,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	70 „	70,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	5 „	5,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	7 „	7,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	..	23,600	...	27,620	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,912
United Kingdom	...	...	..	...	...	4,300
Turkey	...	...	...	...	..	494
SPECIE	...	3,30,630	...	3,60,900	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,16,250
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	69,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	7,800
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	48,71,470	...	58,48,560	...	30,62,502
Total value of Exports to Principal Countries.						
United Kingdom	...	1,25,000	...	75,000	...	40,300
India	...	33,69,120	...	41,85,170	...	20,86,923
Egypt	...	70,000	...	62,820	...	41,500
China	...	7,00,000	...	8,73,600	...	4,74,000
Turkey	...	2,71,800	...	0.330	...	1,3[illegible]
Persian ports	...	,12,510	...	700	...	8[illegible]
Maskat	...	1,06,420	...	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
Arab Coast	...	1,13,620	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	...	48,71,470	...	58,48,560	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE No. 12.

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bunder Abbas during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS	600 head	30,000	650 head	32,500	...	...
Donkeys—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	200 head	7,000
ARMS AND AMMUNITION	...	...	...	54,220	...	...
Guns—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	7 cases	42,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	4 pkgs.	3,360
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	8,750
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	700
Other sorts—						
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	14,400
BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER.	209 cases	10,450	200 cases	10,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	60 cases	3,000
CANDLES	5,060 cases	45,540	3,320 cases	29,880	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	301 cwts.	12,000
COFFEE	265½ cwts.	18,590	165 cwts.	11,550	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	180 cwts.	12,600
COIR AND COIR ROPE	..	...	1,200 cwts.	15,000	...	...
COTTON PIECE GOODS	7,791 bales	31,94,310	7,754 bales	31,79,140	...	...
Grey shirtings—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,300 bales.	4,94,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	800 ,,	3,04,000
White shirtings—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,200 ,,	2,40,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	500 ,,	1,75,000
Dyed Cottons—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,900 ,,	2,85,000
Printed Cottons—						
India	...	...	...	...	400 ,,	1,20,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	400 ,,	80,000
Red and Black Twills—						
India	...	...	...	...	100 ,,	35,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	100 ,,	15,000
Mulls—						
India	...	...	...	...	100 ,,	30,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	25 ,,	5,000
TWIST AND YARN.	4,546 bales	7,28,960	2,810 bales	4,49,600	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	5,100 bales	7,65,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	...	...	921 cwts.	13,170	...	...
Myrobalan—						
India	...	...	...	...	450 cwts.	5,400
Cassia—						
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	300 ,,	3,600
Quinine—						
India	...	...	...	...	16 pkts.	1,600
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	60 cwts.	1,800
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	70 ,,	560
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS.	1,342 cwts.	31,510	964	47,[illegible]	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	270 cwts.	25,350
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	45 ,,	5,400

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bunder Abbas during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
FURNITURE	...	14,500	...	22,000	...	...
Chairs and Tables, etc.—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	23,650
Writing desks and boxes—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
GRAIN AND PULSE	11,304 cwts.	35,000	8,007 cwts.	40,170	...	...
...ice—						
...dia	...	...	...	...	9,600 cwts.	76,800
...—						
...ish Arabia	...	...	...	...	10,187½ „	40,750
	...	...	...	...	600 „	4,200
...Arabia	...	...	...	...	480 „	3,360
	...	...	...	...	40 „	320
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	482 cases	48,200	547 cases	54,700	...	...
Cutlery—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Hardware—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,350
INDIGO	2,...49 cwts.	3,10,070	1,950 cwts.	2,43,750	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	1,900 cwts.	1,71,000
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF	621 bundles	43,470	942 bundles	58,260	...	...
Gunnies—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,000 bundles	25,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	9 „	750
LIQUORS, WINES, AND SPIRITS	461 cases	11,060	500 cases	12,000	...	...
Brandy—						
India	...	...	...	...	900 cases	22,500
MATS (bags)	2,000 bundles	20,000	2,500 bundles	25,000	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2,000 bundles	20,000
India	...	...	...	...	10 „	250
METALS	1,129 cwts.	2,90,990	14,775 cwts.	2,51,760	...	...
Copper—						
India	...	...		...	4,000 cwts.	1,80,000
Iron—						
India	...	...		...	5,100 „	40,825
Tin—						
India	...	...	...	...	312½ „	23,438
Other metals—						
India	...	...	...	...	425 „	5,400
OILS	1,146 cwts.	11,460	1,133 cwts.	11,330	...	...
Kerosine—						
India	...	...		...	2,000 cases	...18,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	100 cwts.	2,100
PEARLS	...	...	...	71,000	...	...
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE	220 cases	11,000	710 cases	35,500	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	600 cases	30,000

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bunder Abbas during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PROVISIONS	11,000 cwts.	23,000	11,648 cwts.	25,740	...	...
Flour—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,100 cwts.	7,700
Ghee—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	46½ „	2,186
Tamarind—						
India	...	...	...	...	187½ „	[illegible]
Sweets—						
India	...	...	...	...	300 pkgs.	
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	
India	...	...	...	...	...	
SPICES	8,570½ cwts.	1,56,690	5,455 cwts.	92,510		
Pepper—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,140 cwts.	28,500
Turmeric—						
India	...	...	...	...	720 „	8,640
Ginger—						
India	...	...	...	...	297½ „	5,950
Other spices—						
India	...	...	...	...	174½ „	5,133
SUGAR, LOAF—	11,850 cwts.	2,48,850	22,446 cwts.	4,48,920	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	16,500 cwts.	2,80,500
France	...	...	...	...	1,200 „	20,400
SUGAR, CRUSHED—	22,920 cwts.	2,97,960	23,554 cwts.	3,06,210	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	19,500 cwts.	2,34,000
SUGAR CANDY—						
India	...	...	...	...	300 „	4,800
TEA—	69,001½ cwts.	38,64,080	46,575 cwts.	26,08,200	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	35,500 cwts.	18,30,500
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	97½ „	3,413
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	27,000	...	30,000	...	...
Beams and Rafters—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Planks—						
India		...	...	...	...	5,000
TOBACCO		[illegible]0	1,500 bundles	18,000	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	800 bundles	24,000
WOOLLEN GOODS	20 bundles	20,000	25 bundles	25,000	...	...
Woollen cloaks—						
India	...	...	...	...	4 bundles	4,000
Broad cloth—						
India	...	...	...	...	2 „	2,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	10 „	10,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	94,580	...	86,060	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	24,095
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	5,280
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	300

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bunder Abbas during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SPECIE	...	2,24,100	...	3,00,150	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,500
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	72,400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	35,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	6,300
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	98,18,770	...	86,08,570	...	61,84,198
Total value of imports from principal countries.—						
India	...	93,98,480	...	75,51,950	...	51,53,339
United Kingdom	...	61,500	...	2,83,920	...	6,47,963
Other European countries	...	94,500	...	3,28,920	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	61,050	...	1,91,900	...	1,20,670
Persian ports	...	61,800	...	28,800	...	1,07,986
Maskat	...	84,440	...	94,580	...	75,340
Bahrain and Arab Coast	...	54,000	...	1,26,500	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	55,000
France	...	...	...	...	...	20,400
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	2,000	...	3,500
TOTAL	...	98,18,770	...	86,08,570	...	61,84,198

TABLE No. 13.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bunder Abbas.

Nationality.		SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1894	22	3,960	81	89,100	103	93,060
	1895	25	4,500	81	89,100	106	93,600
	1896	23	4,140	76	83,600	99	87,740
Turkish	1894	2	80	1	1,100	3	1,180
	1895	3	120	4	4,400	7	4,520
	1896	2	80	2	2,200	4	2,280
Persian	1894	62	2,660	...	...	62	2,660
	1895	94	3,320	...	...	94	3,320
	1896	100	3 500	...	...	100	3,500
Maskat	1894	40	600	...	...	40	600
	1895	50	750	...	...	50	750
	1896	45	675	...	...	45	675
Arab	1894	25	375	...	...	25	375
	1895	30	450	...	...	30	450
	1896	40	600	...	...	40	600
French	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	11	12,100	11	12,100
German	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	2	1,800	2	1,800
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1894	151	7,675	82	90,200	233	97,875
	1895	202	9,140	87	95,300	289	1,04,440
	1896	210	8,995	89	97,900	299	1,06,895

TABLE No. 14.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bunder Abbas.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1894	18	3,240	84	92,400	102	95,640
	1895	23	4,140	83	91,300	106	95,440
	1896	20	3,600	76	83,600	96	87,200
Turkish	1894	2	80	2	2,200	4	2,280
	1895	3	120	4	4,400	7	4,520
	1896	2	80	1	1,100	3	1,180
Persian	1894	52	860	...	...	52	860
	1895	84	1,520	...	...	84	1,520
	1896	90	1,750	...	...	90	1,750
Maskat	1894	40	600	...	...	40	600
	1895	50	750	...	...	50	750
	1896	45	675	...	...	45	675
Arab	1894	25	375	...	...	25	375
	1895	30	450	...	...	30	450
	1896	40	600	...	...	40	600
French	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	11	12,100	11	12,100
German	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	2	1,800	2	1,800
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1894	137	5,155	86	94,600	223	99,755
	1895	190	6,980	89	97,500	279	1,04,480
	1896	197	6,705	88	96,800	285	1,03,505

TABLE No. 15.

Statement showing the quantities of Opium exported from Bunder Abbas from 1st January to 31st December 1896.

By what steamers.	To China. No. of Cases.	Total.
By steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited	112	112
By steamers of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited	362	362
GRAND TOTAL	...	474

TABLE No. 16.

Table showing the principal articles exported from Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ANIMALS	9 camels, 45 donkeys, 48 horses	21,750	10 camels, 41 donkeys, 31 horses	13,590	...	...
Horses—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	4 head	1,400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	3 „	850
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	5 „	1,750
India	...	...	...	...	13 „	6,300
Donkeys—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	47 „	3,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	7 „	650
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	11 „	1,250
ARMS AND AMMUNITION—						
Guns—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	485 rifles	31,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	100 „	6,850
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	912 „	64,500
Cartridges—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	53,000 ctges.	2,900
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	106,500 „	5,850
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	22,200 „	1,220
Other sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	7,650
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,220
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	190
CANVAS (COUNTRY)	1,280 cwts.	96,850	1,115 cwts.	98,120	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	230 cwts.	19,500
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	30 „	3,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	856 „	72,800
Maskat	...	...	...	...	59 „	5,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	95 „	8,100
[illegible]	2,150 cwts.	1,65,470	1,950 cwts.	1,65,750	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2,120 cwts.	1,49,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	38 „	2,750
COIR AND COIR ROPES	1,020 cwts.	10,850	940 cwts.	10,100	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	850 cwts.	10,100
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	84 „	1,000
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	1,680 bundles	3,98,500	1,725 bundles	3,96,750	...	...
White shirtings—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	285 bundles	76,950
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	6 „	1,640
Grey shirtings—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	219 „	60,700
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	8 „	1,450
Dyed shirtings—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	75 „	9,340
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	3 „	270
Printed cottons—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	360 „	1,13,480
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	8 „	2,400
Mulls—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	123 „	30,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	7 „	1,600
Turkey red and black twills—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	168 „	25,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	9 „	1,200
Other sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	75 „	28,120
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	5 „	1,500
Yarn and Twist	345 cwts.	18,650	370 cwts.	20,350	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	71 bundles	11,430

Table showing the principal articles exported from Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DATES	35,450 cwts.	1,32,800	30,750 cwts.	1,33,450	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	25,400 cwts.	92,050
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	5,550 „	20,550
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	4,850 „	18,400
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,150 „	4,200
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	1,050 „	3,750
Turkey	...	...	...	...	4,170 „	15,300
DATE JUICE	3,100 cwts.	14,400	2,750 cwts.	13,050	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,800 cwts.	9,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	150 „	750
Turkey	...	...	...	...	200 „	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	350 „	1,750
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	...	10,850	...	11,250	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	13,800
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	200
GRAIN AND PULSE	74,400 cwts.	512,450	70,500 cwts.	528,750	...	...
Rice—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	80,250 cwts.	5,78,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	1,870 „	13,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,730 „	12,500
Wheat—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	11,000 „	55,000
Barley—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1,720 „	5,650
Other sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
HARDWARE	...	10,950	...	11,450	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,340
HIDES AND SKINS	29,750 pieces	18,600	32,000 pieces	19,700	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	23,400 pieces	14,000
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	10,000 „	6,100
METALS	825 cwts.	19,450	800 cwts.	18,800	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	825 cwts.	10,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	96 „	1,630
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	7 „	70
OILS	...	20,220	...	18,150	...	...
Kerosine—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	3,450 cases	15,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	640 „	2,900
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	95 „	420
Other sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	4,050
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
PEARLS	...	46,58,620	...	38,55,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	48,40,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,82,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
PERFUMERY	...	10,100	...	10,450	...	...
PROVISIONS	...	10,250	...	...	...	...
Sugar	1,850 cwts.	32,850	1,730 cwts.	30,270	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	2,020 cwts.	30,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	92 „	1,450
Other sorts—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	30,900
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	250
SHARK FINS	325 cwts.	10,100	420 cwts.	10,800	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	470 cwts.	12,500

Table showing the principal articles exported from Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
SHELLS (MOTHER O' PEARL)	13,650 cwts.	74,250	12,550 cwts.	75,100	...	...
India	...	..	...	.	760 cwts.	8,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	6,500 „	71,500
SILK (RAW)	1,220 lbs.	10,050	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1,240 lbs.	10,100
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	18 „	150
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	13 „	110
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	...	...	1,565 pieces	10,560	...	...
SPICES	985 cwts.	24,220	1,050 cwts.	26,050	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	640 cwts.	19,100
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	31 „	650
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	15 „	350
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	16,700	...	15,900	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	11,850
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,050
TOBACCO	1,340 cwts.	23,450	1,500 cwts.	25,500	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1,135 cwts.	29,650
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	30 „	900
WOOLLEN GOODS	79 bundles	32,700	68 bundles	29,240	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	16,620
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,480
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	6,030
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	1,03,110	...	1,13,520	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	81,550
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	7,650
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	3,400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	310
SPECIE	...	13,12,500	...	12,84,000	...	..
India	..	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	7,42,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	15,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	79,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	77,70,690	...	70,06,650	...	82,50,560
Total value of exports to principal countries—						
India	...	49,76,430	...	41,29,250	...	51,72,850
Persian ports	...	2,36,850	...	2,69,850	..	5,37,630
Turkey	...	23,01,500	...	23,71,520	...	23,36,090
Zanzibar	...	11,200	...	5,560	...	8,500
Maskat	...	28,800	...	24,950	...	31,650
Arab Coast	...	2,15,910	...	2,05,520	...	1,62,940
TOTAL	...	77,70,690	...	70,06,650	...	82,50,560

TABLE No. 17.

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
[illegible]	46 camels 40 donkeys 35 horses	19,410	31 camels 28 donkeys 24 horses	12,390	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	18 head	4,770
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	9 „	3,420
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	34 „	2,550
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	8 „	1,240

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
ANIMALS—*contd.*		R		R		R
Donkeys—						
Turkish Arabia . .	...	...	...	...	33 head	3,030
APPAREL, WEARING . .	1,685 pieces	13,730	...	12,800	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	10,600
ARMS AND AMMUNITION . .	...	14,850	...	95,400	...	...
Guns—						
United Kingdom . .	...	...	...	...	2,630 Nos.	1,14,510
Persian ports . . .	...	...	...	...	250 „	14,000
Cartridges—						
United Kingdom . .	...	...	...	...	2,500,000 „	12,500
Persian ports . . .	...	...	...	...	34,000 „	1,870
Percussion caps—						
United Kingdom . .	...	...	...	...	6 cases	6,900
India	...	...	...	...	5 „	5,400
Persian ports . . .	...	...	...	...	2 „	2,300
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2 „	2,300
Gunpowder—						
Persian ports . . .	...	...	...	...	115 cwts.	2,750
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,350
Revolvers—						
United Kingdom . .	...	...	...	...	32 Nos.	1,020
Persian ports . . .	...	...	...	...	17 „	390
Other sorts—						
France	...	...	...	...	...	360
India	...	...			...	290
Persian ports . . .	...	...	...	...	...	170
BUILDING MATERIALS . .	...	15,100	...	15,850	...	...
Zanzibar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Turkish Arabia . .	...	...	...	...	...	7,300
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,950
Persian ports . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
CATTLE	30,305 head	98,150	26,710 head	91,340	...	...
Persian ports . .	...	...	...	...	30,517 head	86,750
Turkish Arabia . .	...	...	...	...	418 „	2,070
COFFEE	3,150 cwts.	2,45,700	3,100 cwts.	2,48,150	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	3,600 cwts.	2,52,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE . .	2,380 cwts.	27,370	2,200 cwts.	26,400	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	2,050 cwts.	25,100
Zanzibar . . .	...	...	...	...	300 „	3,670
COTTON PIECE-GOODS . .	2,320 bundles	5,60,700	2,315 bundles	5,72,280	...	...
White shirtings						
India	...	...	...	...	920 bundles	2,07,000
Printed cottons—						
India	...	...	...	...	525 „	1,68,000
Grey shirtings—						
India	...	...	...	...	350 „	96,250
Mulls—						
India	...	...	...	...	200 cases	50,000
Red and black twills—						
India	...	...	...	...	190 bundles	28,500
Dyed cottons—						
India	...	...	...	...	110 „	13,200
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	36,400
Yarn and Twist . .	932 cwts.	59,160	915 cwts.	61,450	...	...
Persian ports . . .	...	...	...	...	517 cwts.	
India	...	...	...	...	429 „	
COTTON, RAW . . .	2,750 cwts.	62,570	2,550 cwts.	71,250		
Persian ports . . .	...	...	...	...		
India	...	...	...	...		

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DATES	59,500 cwts.	2,44,670	63,500 cwts.	2,72,750	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	62,500 cwts.	2,42,750
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	...	13,950	...	14,580	...	...
Myrabolam—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,550
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	14,950
India	...	...	...	...	...	10,260
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	850
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS	...	17,950	...	16,250	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	7,200
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
India	...	...	...	...	...	850
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	...	22,350	...	20,100	...	...
Almonds—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	450 cwts.	5,750
Raisins—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	470 „	5,250
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	7,800
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
[illegible]EL	1,400 tons	28,500	1,500 tons	31,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,540 tons	32,400
[illegible]OAL	555 tons	24,980	607½ tons	27,300	...	...
[illegible]ersian ports	...	...	...	...	475 tons	19,000
[illegible]ndia	...	...	...	...	150 „	6,000
[illegible] LACE AND THREAD	...	25,750	...	24,250	...	...
[illegible]*ld Thread*—						
[illegible]ersian ports	...	...	...		...	18,750
[illegible]ndia	...	...	...	...	...	2,850
Gold Lace—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	350
GRAIN AND PULSE	213,400 cwts.	16,53,850	2,19,200 cwts.	16,71,400		
Rice—						
India	...					

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
HIDES AND SKINS—*contd.*						
Skins, tanned—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,050
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
INDIGO—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
METALS	2,570 cwts.	33,140	2,700 cwts.	55,350	...	...
Iron—						
India	...	...	...	...	2,050 cwts.	18,250
Copper—						
India	...	...	...	...	215 „	13,500
Lead—						
India	...	...	...	...	635 „	6,350
Tin—						
India	...	...	...	...	65½ „	5,500
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	95 „	1,200
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	30 „	370
METALS, MANUFACTURES OF	245 cwts.	16,080	265 cwts.	17,750	...	...
OILS	5,040 „	55,200	4,850 „	50,930	...	...
Kerosine—						
India	...	...	...	...	11,000 cases	44,[illegible]
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	2,000 „	8,[illegible]
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	560 cwts.	10,2[illegible]
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	400 „	7,7[illegible]
PEARLS	...	17,86,500	...	11,14,000	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	11,55,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	2,25,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,000
PERFUMERY—						
[illegible]	...	15,640	...	15,850	...	...
			...	...	...	3,850
			...	...	...	[illegible]

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
PROVISIONS—*contd.*		R		R		R
Other sorts—						
Arab Coast	..	...	...	...	...	36,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	9,600
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	6,050
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,550
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	250
SHELLS (MOTHER O'PEARL)	3,450 cwts.	37,500	3,250 cwts.	35,750	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	2,860 cwts.	32,200
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	900 „	10,000
SILK, RAW	3,180 lbs.	25,680	3,000 lbs.	24,750	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	2,955 lbs.	24,000
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	212 „	1,740
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	50 „	420
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	5,470 pieces	43,250	5,600 pieces	43,400	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	3,400 pieces	36,100
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1,399 „	6,100
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	770 „	4,400
SPICES	1,930 cwts.	45,800	2,050 cwts.	47,150	...	...
Pepper—						
India	...	...	...	...	720 cwts.	14,400
Turmeric—						
India	...	...	...	...	820 „	7,800
Ginger—						
India	...	...	...	...	120 „	3,250
Other spices—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,900 „	24,150
SUGAR, SOFT	3,250 cwts.	55,650	3,550 cwts.	55,030	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	3,850 cwts.	57,750
SUGAR CANDY	840 cwts.	16,600	900 cwts.	17,550	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	850 cwts.	17,200
TALLOW	880 cwts.	19,200	910 cwts.	20,250	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	700 cwts.	15,400
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	180 „	3,960
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	100 „	2,200
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	45,650	...	42,500	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	37,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
TOBACCO	4,550 cwts.	91,200	4,700 cwts.	92,600	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	60,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	930 cwts.	27,900
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	550 „	8,800
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	17 „	2,100
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,630
WOOL	280 cwts.	10,100	...	...	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	215 cwts.	7,750
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	85 „	3,050
WOOLLEN GOODS	85 bundles	43,700	76 bundles	39,840	...	...
Woollen piece-goods—						
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	18,500
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	2,850
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Broad cloth—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	6,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Carpets, etc.—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,150
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	400

Table showing the principal articles imported into Bahrain during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	77,040	...	88,380	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	3,100
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
India	...	...	...	...	...	650
SPECIE	...	19,46,700	...	17,55,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	17,52,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,000
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	89,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	77,02,930	...	69,66,180	...	81,44,810
Total value of imports from principal countries.						
India	...	47,94,880	...	46,05,650	...	49,88,650
Turkish Arabia	...	19,81,610	...	14,10,730	...	16,68,390
Persian ports	...	5,50,300	...	6,51,040	...	9,11,270
Arab Coast	...	2,83,290	...	2,02,180	...	3,03,490
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,810
Maskat	...	70,550	...	73,830	...	82,350
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	26,350
Zanzibar	...	22,300	...	22,750	...	24,720
Nejd	...	...	...	...	...	3,420
France	...	...	...	...	...	360
TOTAL	...	77,02,930	...	69,66,180	...	81,44,810

TABLE No. 18.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the port of Bahrain.

Nationality.		SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	1894	25	1,725	77	78,112	102	79,837
	1895	34	2,210	84	82,440	118	84,650
	1896	25	1,925	88	89,195	113	91,120
Turkish	1894	285	9,048	...	...	285	9,048
	1895	263	9,394	1	1,500	264	10,894
	1896	251	9,583	1	1,200	252	10,783
Persian	1894	125	3,580	...	...	125	3,580
	1895	152	3,952	...	...	152	3,952
	1896	173	4,152	...	...	173	4,152
Maskat	1894	17	436	...	...	17	436
	1895	13	377	...	...	13	377
	1896	15	435	...	...	15	435
Arab	1894	248	9,240	...	...	248	9,240
	1895	279	9,486	...	...	279	9,486
	1896	238	8,015	...	...	238	8,015
French	1894	...	...	1	450	1	450
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1894	700	24,029	78	78,562	778	102,591
	1895	741	25,419	85	83,940	826	109,359
	1896	702	24,110	89	90,395	791	114,505

TABLE No. 21.

wing the principal articles imported into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

icles and principal n which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
MMUNITION	...	25,000	...	50,000	...	...
	...	...	...	...	500 Nos.	50,000
	...	...	...	...	350 ,,	35,000
ports	...	...	...	...	150 ,,	15,000
dges—						
skat	...	...	...	...	100,000 ,,	10,000
hrain	...	...	...	...	70,000 ,,	7,000
ersian ports	...	...	...	...	30,000 ,,	3,000
Gunpowder—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	8,000 flasks	10,000
Percussion caps—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	4,000 boxes	4,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2,000 ,,	2,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	1,000 ,,	1,000
ANDLES—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	45 cwts.	1,500
India	...	...	...	...	14 ,,	500
CANVAS (country)	500 cwts.	35,000	450 cwts.	30,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	..	450 cwts.	30,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	75 ,,	5,000
COFFEE	6,000 cwts.	3,00,000	7,500 cwts.	4,00,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	3,750 cwts.	2,00,000
India	...	...	...	...	2,250 ,,	1,75,000
CATTLE	6,500 head	20,000	7,000 head	25,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	6,000 head	25,000
COIR AND COIR ROPE	7,000 cwts.	55,000	7,500 cwts.	60,000	...	...
India	...	..	...	...	6,000 cwts.	50,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	2,500 ,,	20,000
COTTON PIECES-GOODS	1,200 bundles	3,60,000	1,300 bundles	4,00,000	...	...
White shirtings—						
India	...	...	...	...	200 bundles	75,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	130 ,,	49,270
Grey shirtings—						
India	..	...	...	...	200 ,,	50,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	100 ,,	25,000
Prints and Jacconets—						
India	...	...	...	...	150 ,,	40,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	50 ,,	20,000
Dyed shirtings—						
India	...	...	..	...	100 ,,	33,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	50 ,,	17,000
Mulls—						
India	...	...	...	...	150 ,,	37,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	50 ,,	12,500
Turkish red and black twills—						
India	...	...	...	...	200 ,,	60,600
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	130 ,,	39,400
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	133 pkgs.	40,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	54 ,,	16,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	10 ,,	2,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	15 ,,	2,000
Yarn and Twist	300 cwts	15,000	325 cwts.	16,000	...	...
India	...		...	...	200 cwts.	10,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	120 ,,	6,000

Table showing the principal articles imported into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Gulf, during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	
		R		R		
COTTON, RAW	700 cwts.	15,000	800 cwts.	20,000	...	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	300 cwts.	
India	...	...	...	...	400 „	
DATES	150,000 cwts.	6,00,000	140,000 cwts.	5,70,000	...	
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	50,000 cwts.	
Maskat	...	...	...	...	62,500 „	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	53,300 „	
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	20,000 „	
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	4,800 cwts.	30,000	5,300 cwts.	35,000	...	
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	300 cwts.	
India	...	...	...	...	40 cwts. and 100 bottles	
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS.	...	...	...	10,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	...	30,000	...	35,000	...	...
Almonds—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	266 cwts.	2,000
Raisins—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	430 „	3,000
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
FURNITURE	...	...	...	15,000	...	...
GOLD LACE AND THREAD	...	20,000	...	30,000	...	...
Gold thread—						
India	...	...	...	...	12,000 tolas	15,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	12,000 „	15,000
Gold lace, etc.—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,600 „	2,000
India	...	...	...	...	1,600 „	2,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	800 „	1,000
GRAIN AND PULSE	188,000 cwts.	11,30,000	230,000 cwts.	13,30,000	...	...
Rice—						
India	...	...	...	...	70,000 bags	7,00,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	30,000 „	3,00,000
Wheat—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	12,500 „	1,50,000
India	...	...	...	...	4,166 „	50,000
Barley—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	16,000 „	80,000
Dall—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	580 „	7,000
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	669 „	8,000
India	...	...	...	...	161 „	2,000
HABERDASHERY—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY						
HARDWARE—						
Anchors, etc.—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	10,000

Table showing the principal articles imported into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY —*contd.*		R		R		R
Cutlery—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
—ports	...	...	...	...	111 cwts.	20,000
	52,500 pieces	32,000	60,000 Nos.	40,000	...	...
	...	...	...	...	40,000 Nos.	30,000
	...	...	...	...	10,000 „	16,500
	...	...	...	...	17,500 „	12,000
	...	...	...	...	2,500 „	1,500
	1,600 cwts.	16,000	2,000 cwts.	20,000	...	...
	...	...	...	...	400 cwts.	20,000
	...	...	...	...	200 „	10,000
	...	...	...	...	1,110 „	12,000
	...	...	...	...	550 „	6,000
Tin—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	42 „	3,000
India	...	...	...	...	28 „	2,000
Lead—						
India	...	...	...	...	1,000 „	12,000
Brass—						
India	...	...	...	...	75 „	3,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	50 „	2,000
Other sorts—						
India	...	...	...	...	787 „	10,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	393½ „	5,000
METALS, MANUFACTURES OF	280 cwts.	14,000	300 cwts.	60,000	...	...
OILS	5,000 „	85,000	5,000 „	90,000	...	...
Kerosine—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	6,000 cases	30,000
India	...	...	...	...	2,000 „	10,000
Fish oil—						
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	3,000 cwts.	35,000
—ports	...	...	...	...	555 „	10,000
	...	...	...	...	555 „	10,000
	...	50,000	...	30,000	...	...
ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
PERFUMERY	...	25,000	...	40,000	...	...
Musk—						
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosewater—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	37[illegible]	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	125	...
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE	...	10,000	...	20,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
PROVISIONS, ETC.	...	50,000	...	70,000	...	...
Ghee—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	800 cwts.	40,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	400 „	20,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	200 „	10,000

Table showing the principal articles imported into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PROVISIONS—*contd.*						
Date Juice	1,600 cwts.	10,000	1,500 cwts.	10,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	580 cwts.	4,000
Muskat	...	...	...	...	435 „	3,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	290 „	2,...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	145 „	
Flour—						
India	...	...	...	...	600 lbs.	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...		
Sweets, etc.—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...		
Persian ports	...	...	...	...		
India	...	...	...	...		
Tamarind—						
India	...	...	...	...		
Persian ports	...	...	...	...		
Pickles—						
India	...	...	...	...		
Persian ports	...	...	...	...		
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...		
India	...	...	...	...	...	7,000
					...	3,000
SILK (RAW)	2,000 lbs.	12,000	2,500 lbs.	15,0...		
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	1,420 lbs.	10,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,000 „	7,000
					425 „	3,000
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	2,500 pieces	25,000	3,500 pieces	35,000		
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	2,000 pieces	20,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	1,500 „	15,000
					500 „	5,000
SPICES	16,000 cwts.	35,000	1,850 cwts.	40,000	...	...
Turmeric—						
India	...	...	...	...	625 cwts.	5,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	500 „	3,000
Ginger—						
India	...	...	...	...	30 „	500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	30 „	500
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	800 „	
India	...	...	...	...	400 „	
SUGAR	12,000 cwts.	1,50,000	12,500 cwts.	2,00,000	...	
India	...	...	...	...	8,475 cwts.	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	4,000 „	
	1,50... cwts.	35,000	1,500 cwts.	35,000	...	...
	...	...	...	...	1,100 cwts.	20,000
	...	...	...	...	875 „	15,000
	...	25,000	...	25,000	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
...rs)—						
	...	...	...	...	8,400 Nos.	7,000
...orts	...	...	...	...	2,400 „	2,000
	...	...	...	...	2,400 „	2,000
...an	...	...	...	...	1,200 „	1,000
	100 cwts.	10,000	100 cwts.	10,000	...	...
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	75 cwts.	7,000
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	25 „	3,000
WOOLEN GOODS	2,000 pieces	28,000	4,000 pieces	40,000	...	...
Broad cloth—						
India	...	...	...	...	45 pieces	5,000
Flannels, etc.—						
India	...	...	...	...	200 „	10,000

TABLE No. 19.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the port of Bahrain.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.	Number of vessels.	Tons.
British	1894	21	1,375	77	78,112	98	79,487
	1895	29	3,799	84	82,440	113	86,239
	1896	35	4,340	88	89,195	123	93,535
Turkish	1894	255	8,320	...	...	255	8,320
	1895	238	7,378	1	1,500	239	8,878
	1896	257	7,453	1	1,200	258	8,653
Persian	1894	136	3,700	...	...	136	3,700
	1895	141	3,948	...	...	141	3,948
	1896	161	4,186	...	...	161	4,186
Maskat	1894	17	436	...	...	17	436
	1895	19	456	...	...	19	456
	1896	21	504	...	...	21	504
Arab	1894	235	8,720	...	...	235	8,720
	1895	264	10,824	...	...	264	10,824
	1896	274	10,547	...	...	274	10,547
French	1894	...	...	1	450	1	450
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1894	664	22,551	78	78,562	742	101,113
	1895	691	26,405	85	83,940	776	110,345
	1896	748	27,030	89	90,395	837	117,425

TABLE No. 20.

Table showing the principal articles exported from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, during the years 1894, 1895, 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals—		R		R		R
Donkeys—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	167 head	5,000
Camels—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	40 „	2,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	10 „	1,000
[illegible]EE	500 cwts.	25,000	600 cwts.	30,000	...	...
[illegible]askat	...	...	...	...	633 cwts.	32,000
[illegible] PIECE-GOODS	...	...	...	10,000	...	...
[illegible]ND [illegible]LSE	6,675 cwts.	40,000	8,275 cwts.	50,000	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	4,000 bags	40,000
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	1,600 „	15,000
[illegible]D Manufactures of	1,600 bundles	17,000	1,900 bundles	20,000	...	...
[illegible]nies—						
[illegible]ersian ports	...	...	...	...	2,000 bundles	20,000
[illegible]ther sorts—						
[illegible]askat	...	...	...	...	...	4,000

Table showing the principal articles exported from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf, during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
OILS	400 cwts.	10,000	480 cwts.	12,000	...	...
Kerosine oil—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	200 cases	1,000
Other sorts—						
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
PEARLS	...	60,00,000	...	80,00,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,00,000
PROVISIONS	5,000 cwts.	25,000	5,000 cwts.	25,000	...	...
Ghee—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	50 cwts.	3,000
Other sorts—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
SHELLS (MOTHER O'PEARL)	7,000 cwts.	70,000	6,500 cwts.	65,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	3,335 cwts.	50,000
TOBACCO	600 bundles	12,000	750 bundles	15,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	437 bundles	13,00
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	233 „	7,00
WOOLLEN GOODS—(cloaks)	2,500 pieces	40,000	2,300 pieces	40,000	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	153 pieces	2,00
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	115 „	1,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,538 „	20,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	153 „	2,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	412 „	6,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	37,500	...	34,500	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	20,500
SPECIE	...	4,50,000	...	4,75,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,00
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,00
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	40,0
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	3,
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,0
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	67,26,500	...	87,76,500	...	1,08,41,500
Total value of exports to principal countries.						
India	...	5,000	...	6,00 0	..	...
Persian ports	...	63,54,500	..	83,53,00 0	...	1,02,64,0
Turkey	...	98,000	...	1,08,000	...	1 14,0
Maskat	...	2,17,000	...	2,48,000	...	3,89
Bahrain	...	49,000	...	59,500	...	6
Zanzibar	...	3,000	...	2,000	...	
TOTAL	...	67,26,500	..	87,76,500	...	1,0

Table showing the principal articles imported into the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, 1896—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
WOOLLEN GOODS—*contd.*		R		R		R
Woollen cloaks—						
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	1,500 Nos.	15,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	500 ,,	5,000
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	400 ,,	4,000
Carpets—						
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	250 ,,	5,000
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	50 ,,	1,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	1,09,200	...	1,08,000	...	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
SPECIE	...	15,00,000	...	16,00,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	15,50,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	2,20,000
TOTAL OF ALL ARTICLES	...	48,56,200	...	54,70,000	...	61,40,570
Total value of Imports from Principal countries.						
Persian ports	...	38,00,900	...	32,48,400	...	32,93,220
India	...	5,25,000	...	16,62,000	...	19,81,050
Maskat	...	2,55,300	...	2,78,000	...	4,14,800
Turkish Arabia	...	1,99,500	...	2,17,000	...	2,96,000
Bahrain	...	66,500	...	55,600	...	1,48,500
Zanzibar	...	9,000	...	9,000	...	7,000
TOTAL	...	48,56,200	...	54,70,000	...	61,40,570

TABLE No. 22.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf.

NATIONALITY.		SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1894	50	3,700	...	...	50	3,700
	1895	40	2,800	11	9,576	51	12,376
	1896	25	1,750	17	14,450	42	16,200
Persian	1894	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1895	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1896	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Maskat	1894	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1895	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1896	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Arab	1894	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1895	150	3,000	...	...	150	3,000
	1896	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Turkish	1894	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1895	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1896	10	200	...	...	10	200
French	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	5	200	...	...	5	200
TOTAL	1894	860	19,900	...	...	860	19,900
	1895	800	18,000	11	9,576	811	27,576
	1896	840	18,150	17	14,450	857	32,600

TABLE No. 23.

Total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from the ports on the Arab Coast of the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British	1894	45	3,330	...	...	45	3,330
	1895	35	2,450	11	9,576	46	12,026
	1896	20	1,400	17	14,450	37	15,850
Persian	1894	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1895	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
	1896	400	8,000	...	...	400	8,000
Maskat	1894	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1895	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
	1896	200	4,000	...	...	200	4,000
Arab	1894	50	1,000	...	...	50	1,000
	1895	70	1,400	...	...	70	1,400
	1896	50	1,000	...	...	50	1,000
Turkish	1894	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1895	10	200	...	...	10	200
	1896	10	200	...	...	10	200
French	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1896	5	200	...	...	5	200
Total	1894	705	16,530	...	...	705	16,530
	1895	715	16,050	11	9,576	726	25,626
	1896	685	14,800	17	14,450	702	29,250

TABLE No. 24.

Abstract Table of Export to principal countries from all the ports before specified for 1894, 1895, 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
Animals	...	1,02,550	...	1,53,890	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	50,330
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	11,920
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	650
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	1,170
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,400
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	850
Arms and Ammunition	...	5,47,300	...	5,29,000	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	510
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	42,560
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,97,159
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,76,115
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	29,260
Canvas (country)	...	1,38,850	...	1,37,120	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	78,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	22,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	20,100
Cattle	...	34,000	...	28,500	...	...
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	14,994
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	4,000

Abstract Table of Export to principal countries from all the ports before specified for 1894, 1895, 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
COFFEE	...	3,63,470	...	2,92,750	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	39,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	28,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	8,350
COIR AND COIR ROPE	...	26,350	...	10,100	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	10,100
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
COTTON PIECE-GOODS	...	16,25,800	...	15,92,650	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	40,392
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	4,08,499
India	...	...	...	...	...	24,463
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,33,554
France	...	...	...	...	...	595
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	90,326
COTTON (RAW)	...	2,96,210	...	2,26,390	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	2,04,782
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	7,769
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,564
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,700
YARN AND TWIST	...	63,150	...	50,350	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	11,430
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	6,171
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
DATES	...	7,36,340	...	9,93,170	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	4,20,866
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,870
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	20,300
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	2,159
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	96,400
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	55,550
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	3,750
DATE JUICE	...	14,400	...	13,050	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	750
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
DRUGS AND MEDICINES	...	3,52,710	...	4,59,650	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	56,000
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,478
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	22,800
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	6,587
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	849
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	969
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	306
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS.	...	84,810	...	63,470	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	119
India	...	...	...	...	...	19,355
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	30,828
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	10,400
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,380
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	1,503
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	...	11,11,560	...	12,55,330	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	38,420
India	...	...	...	...	...	6,46,110
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	17,537
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	37,350
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	24,222
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	16,135
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	4,300
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	1,585
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	85
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	50
FUEL	...	32,500	...	29,000	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	5,000

Abstract Table of Export to principal countries from all the ports before specified for 1894, 1895, 1896.—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
GRAIN AND PULSE	...	16,98,660	...	24,17,480	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	26,588
India	...	...	...	...	...	545
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	6,87,614
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,356
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,937
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	3,66,775
Bahrain	..	...	...	...	...	493
GUM	..	1,95,400	...	1,24,280	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	36,773
India	...	...	...	...	...	63,018
France	...	...	...	...	...	1,785
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	68
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	459
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	1,615
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY	...	23,450	...	21,450	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	14,050
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	6,740
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
HIDES AND SKINS	...	4,79,680	...	2,91,640	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,00,115
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	9,450
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	8,663
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	5,950
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	6,100
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	102
JEWELLERY	...	25,200	...	19,620	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	12,954
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	2,040
India	...	...	...	...	...	153
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	204
JUTE AND MANUFACTURES	...	17,000	...	20,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
LEMONS, DRY	...	26,000	...	18,000	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
MATS	...	11,000	...	16,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	3,800
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
METALS	...	55,950	...	47,300	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	10,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	18,530
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	10,470
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	6,700
METALS, MANUFACTURES OF	...	10,700	...	...	...	...
OILS	...	69,220	...	65,250	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	19,550
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	11,200
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	8,920
OPIUM	...	52,62,290	...	41,79,800	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	32,00,664
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	10,11,415
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	29,700
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,700
PEARLS	...	1,45,93,820	...	1,60,28,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	87,02,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,84,500
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
PERFUMERY	...	1,43,100	...	1,48,950	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	425
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,860
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	4,589
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	6,272
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	4,067

Abstract Table of Export to principal countries from all the ports before specified for 1894, 1895, 1896.—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PERFUMERY—*contd.*						
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	6,726
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,979
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	68
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	255
PROVISIONS	...	4,86,320	...	4,82,490	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	120
India	...	...	...	...	...	45,852
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	69,656
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	34
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	47,593
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	81,225
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	15,731
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	12,646
SALT	...	75,000	...	88,000	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	61,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
SEEDS	...	2,30,950	...	1,91,020	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,786
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,63,456
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	102
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,061
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,054
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	238
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	68
SHARK FINS	...	10,100	...	10,800	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	12,500
SHELLS, MOTHER O'PEARL	...	2,68,810	...	3,78,550	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	2,32,785
France	...	...	...	...	...	10,455
India	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,500
SILK (RAW)	...	1,53,150	...	1,16,600	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	98,737
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	610
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	10,100
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	150
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF	...	80,500	...	1,17,760	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
Maskat	...	...		...	...	15,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	8,800
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
SPICES	...	83,720	...	72,050	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	19,100
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	7,150
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	350
TIMBER AND WOOD	...	53,700	...	40,400	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	11,850
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	9,550
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
TOBACCO	...	1,94,230	...	4,15,430	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	2,601
France	...	...	...	...	...	765
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	170
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	4,658
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,671
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	2,93,250
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	28,135
Lanarca	...	...	...	...	...	6,868
India	...	...	...	...	...	29,071
America	...	...	...	...	...	459
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	19,940
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	7,476
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	8,000

Abstract Table of Export to principal countries from all the ports before specified for 1894, 1895, 1896—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries to which exported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
WOOL	...	11,29,420	...	12,49,290	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,87,578
France	...	...	...	...	...	2,907
India	...	...	...	...	...	3,83,481
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	1,050
WOOLLEN GOODS	...	19,35,370	...	24,23,960	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	1,92,605
France	...	...	...	...	...	3,859
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	2,754
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	1,105
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	4,947
India	...	...	...	...	...	76,806
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,710
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,104
Larnarca	...	...	...	...	...	1,088
Algiers	...	...	...	...	...	544
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	28,778
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	255
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	9,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	28,530
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE	...	3,90,920	...	4,00,290	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	33,387
France	...	...	...	...	...	51
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	34
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	255
India	...	...	...	...	...	13,221
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,936
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	8,636
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	43,443
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	26,709
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	5,506
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	2,110
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
SPECIE	...	64,53,980	...	51,36,060	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	13,190
India	...	...	...	...	...	15,05,703
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	10,91,644
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,93,500
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	3,01,105
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,735
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	17,79,000
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
TOTAL	...	3,96,87,640	...	4,03,54,890	...	3,81,12,051
Total Value of Exports to Principal Countries.						
United Kingdom	...	19,16,370	...	29,45,290	...	18,94,518
India	...	1,47,11,910	...	1,42,41,210	...	1,31,84,401
Turkey	...	43,62,120	...	39,75,050	...	32,94,386
Egypt	...	4,94,500	...	8,35,110	...	5,11,161
China	...	48,16,490	...	40,42,080	...	32,00,664
Other European Countries	...	52,270	...	28,640	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	...	20,417
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	3,280
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	7,242
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	5,763
Maskat	...	5,31,840	...	5,59,980	...	9,53,196
Bahrain and Arab Coast	...	1,45,160	...	1,02,690	...	...
Bahrain	...	49,000	...	59,500	...	2,11,456
Arab Coast	...	41,48,630	...	32,25,640	...	28,10,412
Persian ports	...	84,26,110	...	1,03,13,570	...	1,19,51,495
Algiers	...	420	...	...	...	544
America	...	...	...	...	...	459
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	255
Zanzibar	...	32,820	...	26,130	...	26,311
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	28,135
Larnarca	...	...	...	...	...	7,956
TOTAL	...	3,96,87,640	...	4,03,54,890	...	3,81,12,051

TABLE No. 25.

Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
ANIMALS—	...	63,160	...	54,990	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	10,820
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	8,800
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	8,140
Nejd	...	...	...	...	...	3,420
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	750
APPAREL, WEARING—	...	59,930	...	62,900	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	33,260
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	19,300
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	12,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,200
[illegible] ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
[illegible]	...	7,18,050	...	12,26 740	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	10,70,825
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	9,60.825
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	2,02,375
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	57,745
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	53,480
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	27,000
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	14,945
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	366 cases	51,400	392 cases	52,630	195 cases	59,500
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	66 „	32,100
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	7 „	3,500
[illegible]	..	...	...	...	1 „	1,500
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	3 „	...
[illegible]	...	25,100	...	15,850	...	15,000
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]50
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	10,2[illegible]
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	7,300
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	1,950
[illegible]	6,738 cases	58,240	10,870 cases	95,940	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	1,945½ cwts.	84,743
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	1,136 „	49,480
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	490½ „	20,138
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	45 „	1,500
[illegible]	1,800 cwts.	1,00,000	1,450 cwts.	90,000	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	450 cwts.	30,000
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	75 „	5,000
[illegible]	43,305 head	1,40,900	39,210 head	1,35,590	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	36,517 head	1,11,7[illegible]
[illegible] Arabia	...	...	...	...	418 „	2,07[illegible]
[illegible]R—	12,570½ cwts.	7,89,470	13,042 cwts.	8,22,370	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	6,729 cwts.	5,45,[illegible]
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	3,750 „	2,00,[illegible]
COIR AND COIR ROPE—	11,380 cwts.	1,06,370	12,100 cwts.	1,15,400	...	...
India	...	..	...	...	9,350 cwts.	90,1[illegible]
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	2,500 „	20,000
Zanzibar	...	..	...	...	300 „	3,670
COTTON GOODS—	44,284 pkgs.	1,62,41,830	43 038 pkgs.	1,67,64,020	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	14,061 pkgs.	57,37,600
India	..	...	...	...	13,300 „	40,67,050
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	758 „	2,56,770
France	...	...	..	...	28 „	11,200
Turkey	...	...	...	...	7 „	2,800
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	15 „	2,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	10 „	2,000
YARN AND TWIST—	5,554 pkgs. 2,732 cwts.	11,22,260	3,824 pkgs. 2,440 cwts.	8,25,250	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	5,641 bundles 929 cwts.	9,43,960
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	637 „	34,980
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	6 bundles	1,440
COTTON, RAW—	4,200 cwts.	93,370	4,150 cwts.	1,07,100	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	2,250 cwts.	57,770
India	...	...	...	..	1,680 „	29,200

Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
DATES—	288,307 cwts.	10,44,340	266,750 cwts.	10,05,130	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	129,701 cwts.	5,52,750
Maskat	...	...	...	...	99,166 „	2,70,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	63,094 „	1,89,570
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	20,000 „	40,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	4,000 „	12,000
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—	...	2,16,960	...	2,27,740	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,570
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	33,210
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	15,1
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	6,
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	5
China	...	...	...	...	...	
France	...	...	...	...	...	
DYEING AND COLORING MATERIALS—	...	99,300	...	1,25,340		
India	...	...	...	...		
Persian ports	...	...	...	...		
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...		
Maskat	...	...	...	...		
EARTHENWARE (Pottery)—	...	10,900	...	10,300		
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—	...	98,900	...	95,550		
Persian ports	...	...	...	...		
Maskat	...	...	...	...		
India	...	...	...	...		
Bahrain	...	...	...	...		
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...		
FUEL—						
Persian ports	13,049 tons	1,79,480	12,492½ tons	2,09,400		
[illegible] ports	...	...	...	...		
India	...	...	...	...		
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...		
Maskat	...	...	...	...		
FURNITURE—	221 pkgs.	82,720	223 pkgs.	95,030		
India	...	...	...	...		
France	...	...	...	...		
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...		
GLASS AND GLASSWARE—	3,001 pkgs.	99,470	2,124 pkgs.	73,520	...	
India	...	...	...	...	971 cases	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	258 „	
France	...	...	...	...	78 „	
Belgium	...	...	...	...	20 „	
[illegible]LD LACE AND THREAD—	...	85,240	...	74,820	...	
India	...	...	...	...	...	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	
France	...	...	...	...	...	
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	50
[illegible]AIN AND PULSE—	608,341 cwts.	39,30,970	639,038 cwts.	38,71,850	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	385,839 cwts. 74,327 bags	35,54,0
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	67,101 cwts. 59,749 bags	8,53,3
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	26,337½ cwts.	1,04,2
HABERDASHERY—	163 pkgs.	44,880	89 pkgs.	26,280	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	185 cases	72,38
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	13 „	3,90
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	1,00
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—	979 pkgs. 280 cwts. 1,30,280		1,421 pkgs 300 cwts. 1,63,330		...	...
India	...	...	...	...	802 pkgs. ,240 cwts.	1,86,345
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	80 „ 258 pkgs.	31,090
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	29,500
France	...	...	...	...	33 pkgs.	5,860
HIDES AND SKINS—	15,450 pieces	10,260	17,100 pieces	12,820	...	...
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	12,500 pieces	9,100
Persian Ports	...	...	...	...	2,150 „	2,250
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,050

...tract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

...l articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		*R*		*R*
...DIGO—	6,900 cwts.	12,61,900	5,216 cwts.	9,33,050	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	4,177 cwts.	5,74,615
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	122 „	22,500
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	22 „	3,855
...UTE, MANUFACTURES OF—	1,197 pkgs. 300 cwts.	1,06,550	2,264 cwts.	1,84,250	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	1,349 pkgs. 650 cwts.	64,253
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	43 bundles	2,666
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	41 „	2,028
...AMPS AND LAMPWARE—	225 cases	44,200	68 cases	18,100	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	81 cases	9,200
France	...	...	...	...	18 „	2,425
India	...	...	...	...	17 „	1,650
...ATHER, MANUFACTURES OF—	...	35,170	...	51,050	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	25,706
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	9,950
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	9,131
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
...rance	...	...	...	...	...	550
...nzibar	...	...	...	...	...	200
LIQUORS, WINES AND SPIRITS—	3,125 cases	74,790	3,696 cases	68,940	...	...
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	2,060 cases	37,681
India	...	...	...	...	1,339 „	33,394
France	...	...	...	...	228 „	7,354
...ATCHES—	416 cases	19,140	497 cases	23,350	...	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	1,255 cases	61,495
Turkey	...	...	...	...	486 „	23,814
India	...	...	...	...	349 „	17,101
...TS—	...	64,000	...	78,000	...	...
...an ports	...	...	...	...	...	36,000
	...	...	...	...	...	32,000
	...	...	...	...	...	17,500
...Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	4,500
	...	...	...	...	...	250
	36,052 cwts.	10,22,280	35,386 cwts.	6,47,980	...	...
	...	...	...	...	31,050 cwts.	6,95,369
...ingdom	...	...	...	...	6,615 „	2,33,384
...orts	...	...	...	...	1,500 „	37,945
	...	...	...	...	100 „	500
	...	...	...	...	42 „	210
MANUFACTURES OF—	...	85,080	...	6,41,400	...	...
	17,435 cwts. 12,644 cases	2,70,790	16,260 cwts. 13,492 cases	2,71,690	...	...
	...	...	...	...	13,000 cases 10,890 cwts.	1,64,756
	...	...	...	...	8,000 cases 955 cwts.	55,700
...n ports	...	...	...	...	5,140 „	35,980
...sia	...	...	...	...	3,000 „	35,000
...rkey	...	...	...	...	400 „	1,400
Maskat	...	...	...	...		
...ABLS—	...	58,21,500	...	53,66,000	...	...
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	34,85,000
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	12,50,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,000
India (Aden)	...	...	...	...	...	8,000
...EFUMERY—	...	61,240	...	71,850	...	...
...ndia	...	...	...	...	...	33,700
...rsian ports	...	...	...	...	...	32,200
...kish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	9,850
...kat	...	...	...	...	...	8,000

Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896—continued.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		R		R		R
PORCELAIN AND CHINAWARE—	2,303 pkgs.	2,26,970	2,128 pkgs.	1,75,540	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	2,035 pkgs.	1,09,370
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,001 „	50,042
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	477 „	47,900
China	...	...	...	...	54 „	27,000
France	...	...	...	...	55 „	5,500
Belgium	...	...	...	..	1 „	60
PROVISIONS AND OILMANSTORES—	...	4,32,580	...	4,06,690	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	2,10,639
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,210
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	80,370
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	78,590
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	61,500
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	23,400
Tanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	7,650
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	5,060
China	...	...	...	...	...	2,520
France	...	...	...	...	...	1,440
SALT—	6,000 tons	30,000	6,200 tons	31,000	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	6,000 tons	30,000
SEEDS—	890 cwts.	16,020	900 cwts.	16,200	...	...
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	3,700 cwts.	26,3
India	...	...	...	...	450 „	5
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	100 „	
SHELLS, MOTHER O'PEARL—	5,900 cwts.	93,700	5,550 cwts.	86,550	...	
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	2,380 cwts.	40,200
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	2,860 „	32,200
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	200 „	6,000
Maskat	...	...	...	...	70 „	2,800
SILK, RAW—	6,380 lbs.	49,680	6,510 lbs.	49,850	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	4,055 lbs.	32,000
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,520 „	10,920
Maskat	...	...	...	...	425 „	3,00
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	212 „	1,74
SILK, MANUFACTURES OF—	10,550 pieces 86 pkgs.	2,17,670	11,000 pieces 41 pkgs.	1,49,100	...	
India	..	...	...	...	7,900 pieces	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	50 pkgs.	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	2,770 pieces	
Turkey	...	...	...	...	1,399 „	
Maskat	...	...	...	...	2 pkgs.	
France	...	...	...	...	500 pieces	
	...	...	...	...	4 pkgs.	
SILVERWARE—	6 cases	10,700	5 cases	21,000	...	
SPICES—	28,066½ cwts.	5,18,150	16,286 cwts.	3,14,220	...	
India	...	...	...	...	11,672 cwts.	
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	1,443 „	
STATIONERY—	311 pkgs.	38,530	621 pkgs.	66,270	...	
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	103 pkgs.	
India	...	...	...	...	92 „	
France	...	...	...	...	4 „	
China	...	...	...	...	1 pkge.	
SUGAR, LOAF—	25,262 cases 13,350 cwts.	9,70,290	16,246 cases 24,276 cwts.	9,20,460	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	29,056 cases 17,700 cwts.	9,11,0
India	...	...	...	...	1,110 „ 100 cases	22,10
United Kingdom	...	...	..	...	195 „ 200 cwts.	7,695
Persian ports	...	...	..	...	80 cases	1,680
Maskat	...	...	...	...	30 „	630
SUGAR, SOFT—	43,170 cwts. 30,968 bags	12,59,270	43,604 cwts. 19,900 bags	10,50,630	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	34,825 cwts. 27,163 bags	10,41,17
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	4,000 cwts. 9 bags	60
France	...	...	...	...	939 „	19
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	142 „	

...act table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895, and 1896—continued.

...l articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		₹		₹		₹
...ECANDY—	1,490 cwts.	29,600	1,400 cwts.	27,550	...	...
...dia	...	...	...	...	1,550 cwts.	30,000
...LLOW—	2,980 cwts.	6²,600	2,868 cwts.	66,250	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	2,175 cwts.	44,400
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	975 „	17,200
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	180 „	3,960
Tea—	82,849½ cwts. 250 cases	52,22,100	52,342 cwts. 200 cases	33,82,970	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	45,458 cwts. 160 cases	25,37,950
China	...	...	...	...	289 cwts.	34,425
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	104½ „	4,163
France	...	...	...	...	7 „	750
Timber and Wood—	...	2,03,360	...	1,98,620	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,022
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	36,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	2,800
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Tobacco—	...	2,02,300	...	2,23,900	...	...
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,500
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	30,715
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	27,900
India	...	...	...	...	...	10,080
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	8,100
France	...	...	...	...	...	3,600
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	2,100
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	250
Watches and Clocks—	32 cases	13,520	37 cases	18,800	...	...
France	...	...	...	...	23 cases	9,020
...ited Kingdom	...	...	...	...	11 „	4,015
...dia	...	...	...	...	2 „	1,300
	380 cwts.	20,100	100 cwts.	10,000	...	...
...h Arabia	...	...	...	...	230 cwts.	11,750
...ports	...	...	...	...	160 „	10,050
...Goods—	...	6,07,850	...	4,74,460	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,830
...d Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	39,870
...ian ports	...	...	...	...	...	20,420
...urkey	...	...	...	...	...	20,250
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	15,000
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	5,850
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	5,600
...rance	...	...	...	...	...	1,020
...CLES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE—	...	4,74,570	...	4,58,100	...	...
...dia	...	...	...	...	...	78,689
...ersian ports	...	...	...	...	...	64,020
...Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	59,780
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	14,600
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	4,400
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	3,820
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
France	...	...	...	...	...	1,330
China	...	...	...	...	...	60
Specie—	...	2,49,88,010	...	2,42,08,030	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	22,02,340
Persian ports	...	...	...	...	...	19,09,386
Turkish Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	5,63,705
Maskat	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,300
Arab Coast	...	...	...	...	...	65,000
Bahrain	...	...	...	...	...	35,750
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	5,250
Total of all Articles	...	5,25,10,530	...	4,99,19,070	...	4,10,96,018

Abstract table of imports into all the ports specified in the Persian Gulf during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896—concluded.

Principal articles and principal countries from which imported.	1894.		1895		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNRIES.		*R*		*R*		
India	...	2,72,17,860	...	2,23,39,610	...	1,86,8
United Kingdom	...	96,81,760	...	1,25,33,920	...	74,8
Persian ports	...	67,72,130	...	64,82,120	...	51,17
Arab Coast ports	...	2,83,290	...	2,02,180	...	37,10
Bahrain and Arab Coast	...	36,99,040	...	39,32,330	...	...
Turkish Arabia and Turkey	...	27,84,800	...	25,19,080	...	28,13,
France	...	...	...	...	...	17,02,9
European countries	...	10,16,330	...	9,37,480	...	...
Maskat	...	6,11,820	...	6,37,310	...	9,34,825
Bahrain	...	66,500	...	55,600	...	3,53,795
China	...	2,28,550	...	1,44,870	...	65,355
Zanzibar	...	71,650	...	59,550	...	64,520
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	61,495
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	55,540
Russia	...	48,000	...	50,000	...	35,980
Egypt	...	28,800	...	25,020	...	...
Nejd	...	...	...	...	...	3,420
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	2,982
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	500
TOTALS	...	5,25,10,530	...	4,99,19,070	...	4,10,96,01

TABLE No. 26.

ract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that entered at all the ports before specified on the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
ritish	1894	254	25,685	344	379,350	598	405,035
	1895	282	25,410	385	436,250	667	461,660
	1896	237	21,575	370	405,222	607	426,797
Turkish	1894	409	21,428	7	8,168	416	29,596
	1895	386	16,564	12	13,889	398	30,453
	1896	365	15,913	8	8,900	373	24,813
Norwegian	1894	...	...	6	7,203	6	7,203
	1895	...	...	1	994	1	994
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	1894	1,009	31,840	...	...	1,009	31,840
	1895	974	29,122	...	...	974	29,122
	1896	986	28 352	...	...	986	28,352
Maskat	1894	387	13,636	...	...	387	13,636
	1895	365	10,027	...	...	365	10,027
	1896	366	10,660	...	...	366	10,660
ab	1894	613	18,015	...	...	613	18,015
	1895	639	18,736	...	...	639	18,736
	1896	650	18 055	...	...	650	18,055
ench	1894	5	300	3	1,450	8	1,750
	1895	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
	1896	17	1,160	31	37,607	48	38,767
rman	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	5	4,993	5	4,993
	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,926
tch	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	1	696	1	696
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1894	21,677	110,904	360	396,171	3,037	507,075
	1895	2,661	101,059	404	456,822	3,065	557,881
	1896	2,621	95,715	410	453,655	3,031	549,370

TABLE No. 27.

Abstract table showing the total number and tonnage of vessels of each nation that cleared from all the ports before specified on the Persian Gulf.

Nationality.		Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
		No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
itish	1894	241	25 245	326	355,308	567	380,553
	1895	260	25,539	357	398,442	617	423,981
	1896	229	22,350	342	374,422	571	396,772
rkish	1894	372	19,450	8	9,378	380	28,828
	1895	351	13,898	14	17,168	365	31,066
	1896	369	13,683	8	6,989	377	20,672
rwegian	1894	...	...	6	7,203	6	7,203
	1895	...	...	1	994	1	994
	1896	...	...	...	...	...	...
rsian	1894	1,000	29,360	...	...	1,000	29,360
	1895	958	28,318	...	...	958	28,318
	1896	868	28,356	...	...	868	28,356
Maskat	1894	377	13,436	...	...	377	13,436
	1895	339	9,466	...	...	339	9,466
	1896	349	10,269	...	...	349	10,269
Arab	1894	450	14,495	...	...	450	14,495
	1895	521	17,234	...	...	521	17,234
	1896	519	16,947	...	...	519	16,947
French	1894	5	300	2	950	7	1,250
	1895	15	1,200	...	...	15	1,200
	1896	17	1,160	22	24,173	39	25,333
German	1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1895	...	...	5	4,993	5	4,993
	1896	...	...	1	1,926	1	1,926
Total	1894	2,445	102,286	342	372,839	2,787	475,125
	1895	2,444	95,655	377	421,597	2,821	517,252
	1896	2,351	92,765	373	407,510	2,724	500,275

TABLE No. 28.

Return of principal articles of export from Shiraz during the years 1894-95-96.

Articles.	1894.		1895.		1896	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	
		R		R		
Animals—						
Horses and mules	520 head	1,04,000	475 head	79,170	...	
Cotton (raw)	...	...	...	...	242 head	
Drugs and medicines	3,000 bundles	84,000	5,500 bundles	1,83,330	5,000 bundles	
Fruits and Vegetables—	500 cwts.	5,000	400 cwts.	10,670	...	
Almonds	5,600 „	2,00,000	7,000 „	1,70,000	8,000 cwts.	2,
Other kinds	1,500 „	16,500	1,000 „	1,66,700	2,000 „	
Gold and gold coin	...	...	150 lbs.	1,50,000	120 lbs.	1,1(
Gum	300 pkgs.	4,500	10,000 cwts.	1,00,000	600 pkgs.	1(
Hides and skins	800 bundles	2,56,000	85,000 pieces	56,670	40,000 pieces	(
Opium	3,950 chests	51,35,000	3,250 chests	41,16,670	3,200 chests	2(
Perfumery (rosewater)	2,000 pkgs.	14,000	{ 10,000 carboys { 1,000 cases }	30,000	{ 3,000 carboys { 400 cases }	
Seeds	1,500 bundles	15,000	1,500 cwts.	15,000	2,000 cwts.	
Silk (raw)	200 „	32,000	250 bundles	58,340	...	
Silk, manufactures of	50 „	20,000	120 „	60,000	85 bundles	
Tobacco	22,000 bags.	4,84,000	35,000 „	3,50,000	25,000 bags	
Wool	...	...	1,500 cwts	35,000	...	
Woollen goods (carpets)	2,000 pkgs	8,00,000	2,700 bundles	9,00,000	2,500 pkgs.	
Other articles	...	40,000	...	66,670	...	
TOTAL	...	72,10,000	...	63,98,190	...	

TABLE No. 29.

Return of principal articles of import into Shiraz during the years 1894-95-96.

Articles.	1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	V
		R		R		
Arms and ammunition	250 cases	1,10,000	150 cases	75,000	...	
Guns and cartridges	...	...	...	...	50 cases	
Candles	4,200 cases	50,400	3,700 cases	39,470	3,000 „	
Coffee	300 pkgs.	18,000	300 cwts.	10,000	250 cwts.	
Cotton goods	59,000 bundles	1,54,00,000	67,000 bundles	1,22,83,340	35,000 bundles	
Thread and twist	400 „	48,000	400 „	46,670	120 „	
Drugs and medicines	725 pkgs.	32,480	650 cases	1,08,340	60 cases	
Glass and glassware	400 cases	38,400	150 „	15,000	100 „	
Gold embroidered cloth	40 bundles	22,000	10 bundles	8,340	15 pkgs.	
Gold lace and thread	...	14,400	25 cases	8,340	40 cases	
Hardware and cutlery	200 cases	20,000	46 „	7,670	200 „	
Indigo	500 bundles	1,10,000	650 „	2,16,670	450 „	
Liquors, wines, and spirits	600 cases	96,000	700 „	58,340	500 „	
Metals—						
Copper	10,000 cwts.	5,60,000	8,500 cwts.	3,54,170	5,000 cwts.	2,50,000
Iron	2,000 „	24,000	750 „	8,750	1,000 „	12,000
Brass	250 pkgs.	14,000	250 „	8,340	200 „	10,000
Tin	450 cwts.	27,000	300 „	12,000	350 „	23,340
Other sorts	550 pkgs.	9,900	400 „	16,000	...	...
Oils (kerosine)	6,000 cases	60,000	3,000 cases	30,000	5,000 cases	46,670
Porcelain and Chinaware	1,000 „	68,000	900 „	45,000	600 „	36,000
Silk, manufactures of	...	...	130 bundles	43,340	30 pkgs.	15,000
Spices	3,000 pkgs.	90,000	6,000 cwts.	1,10,000	5,100 cwts.	1,70,000
Sugar—						
Loaf	22,000 cases	7,92,000	22,000 „	3,81,330	18,000 „	3,00,000
Crushed	14,000 bags	3,08,000	30,000 „	4,50,000	12,000 bags.	2,00,000
Tea	12,000 cases	9,60,000	15,000 cases	9,00,000	9,000 chests.	5,10,000
Woollen goods	180 bundles	2,16,000	100 bundles	33,340	75 pkgs.	37,500
Other articles	...	3,08,800	...	2,08,330	...	1,40,000
TOTAL	...	1,94,97,380	...	1,55,07,780	...	79,14,010

00134192

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020